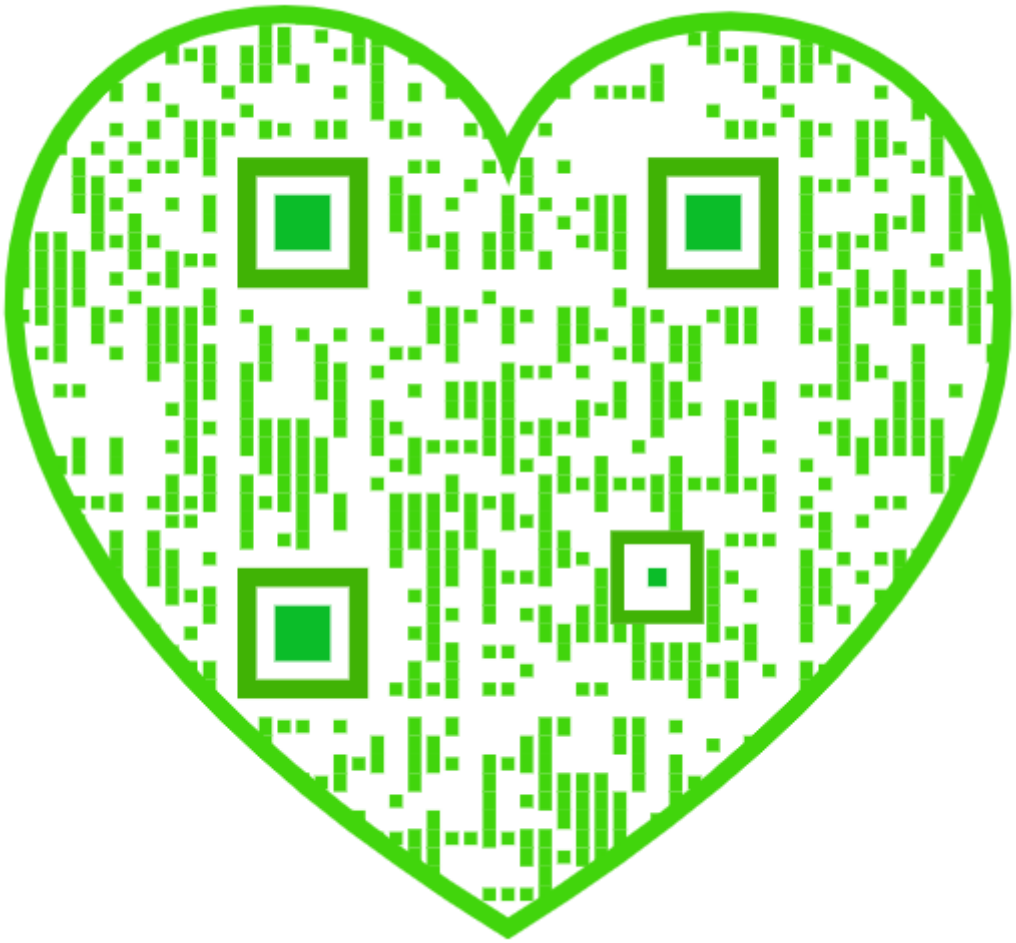

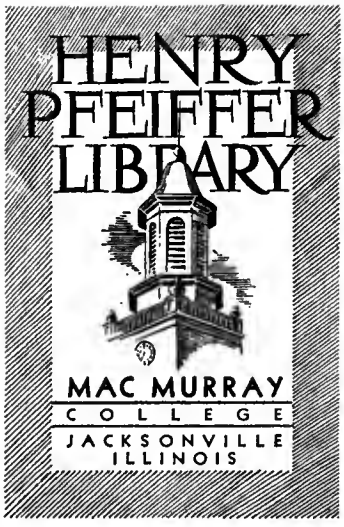

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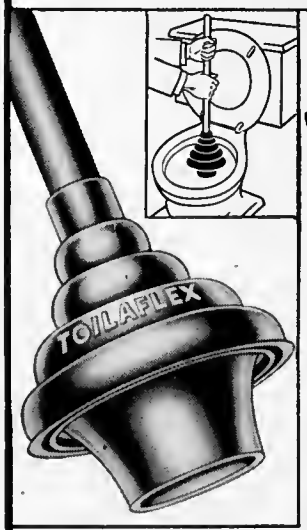

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

JANUARY 1963 VOL. LVI, NO. 1 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

This will be a great year for music! Music making is spreading among the working men in all parts of the country. Here, painter Tony Urso of the Long Island Railroad indulges in a bit of recreation during his lunch hour. Photo courtesy American Music Conference.

Next Month

Dance Is Recreation, the new pamphlet in the series on The Performing Arts as Recreation will appear, as a bonus to RECREATION subscribers, in our February issue. "Let us dance more," says Anna Pavlova, "but let us win more beauty in our dancing as in our lives." You will have a chance to sample it in advance, after which it will be sold as a separate pamphlet, as are the others on music and dance. Among magazine feature articles, some will hold promise of the coming Spring, even though February may be blizzarding at the time. "Supply and Demand for Parklands" is a substantial piece by George Butler on the problems of encroachment. In "Good Recreation Management" by Hugh Hines, a city manager examines the function of municipal recreation; while in "Recreation Site Finders," Lester Fox of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service recommends and explains the effective use of soil conservation maps.

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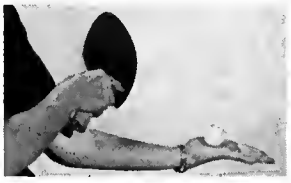

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual contributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

LETTERS

"The Squeeze Out"

Sirs:

Certainly Sid Lutzin *(in "The Squeeze Out," October 1962)* has made statements on conditions that those of us in the field of recreation administration are living with, are adjusting to, or, I am afraid, are ignoring in some cases. This article has given us cause to pause and take a look at the direction in which we are going.

For instance, he indicates that the fee system is placing recreation services on an "in-between" level in the community. A review of our [local] existing fee system showed that we had applied to some operational activities a regulatory fee, such as $.15 per swim in our public pools for youth seventeen years and under. This fee, however, is complemented by free learn-to-swim classes, so that no youth can be denied the educational joy of water. The regulatory fee applies to protect to some extent against the health abuses of indiscriminate swimming. We were looking for a possible price-out, but did not find it in this area of responsibility, nor in other areas to which a regulatory fee had been applied as an administrative aid.

We then took a look at our fee system covering the cost of the activity and in some cases the leadership. This applies to highly specialized recreation activities, such as golf, large group picnic reservations in mountain parks, and square dancing, mainly an adult activity. We find that the fee system established several years ago for the purpose of cost administration has fallen behind because of the increased costs that go with leadership and maintenance.

We also took a look at our relationships in the community, and checked with the Coordinating Council of the Denver Metropolitan Council for Community Service to see what direction private-quasi-public and national recreation agencies had been taking. We were reminded of and reviewed studies made by these agencies relative to moving to other areas of interest. In every case where the study was valid it was recommended that the service should remain or be assumed by other agencies, or the study showed that there was validity in transferring out because of urban renewal, commercial zoning, or industrial development.

To some extent, we found a rather concerned cooperative and coordinated planning point of view in the evaluation of existing services and replacement of those services to be moved, but the trend certainly was one, as Mr. Lutzin pointed out, of moving with the changing times. One of our concerns—a proposal to move a neighborhood recreation center—was part of a study. The outcome was that none of the agencies could justify leaving a changing economic situation, and attention then was focused upon enlarging, expanding, or extending a new service by one of the agencies into the new area of concern.

In closing, this office would not refute the statements made by Mr. Lutzin. We would recognize that all administrators must review their associations with other community services and reconfirm their faith in coordinated and cooperative planning for community services, lest the popularity of serving those who can afford some of the services should overcome the basic need of service to all. Yet we must realize that the American way still is to give major assistance in helping people to help themselves, whether it is in recreation or living in a democratic society. Otherwise we will nurture a class of "do-fors" rather than a class of "do-withs" who can arrive at an independent performance level.

J. EARL SCHLUPP, *Director of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation, City and County of Denver, Colorado.*

Recreation for ALL Children

Sirs:

"Where may we send our children to play and be sure they will be given a good program with adequate supervision?" This was a question asked by the parents of the Irwin Parent Association for Retarded Children at a meeting held March 20, 1962.

Children in the Irwin, North Irwin, and North Huntingdon Townships area in Pennsylvania are more fortunate than those of many communities because there are many varied recreation activities provided for their enjoyment. Our school district provides both a summer and a winter recreation program. As recreation director, I organize and set up a well-varied program for most age categories for both boys and girls.

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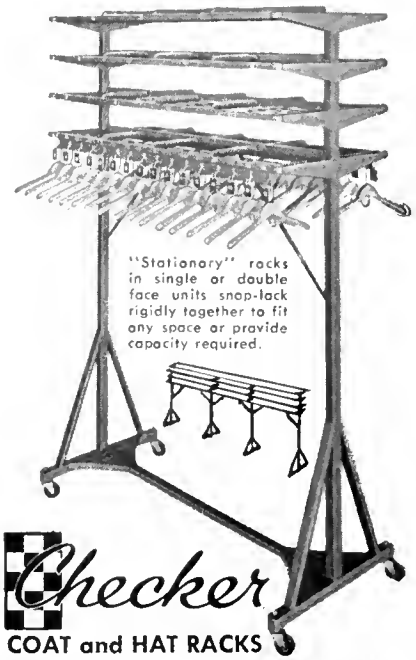
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At that March meeting of the PARC, which the school director, William Miller, and I attended, the question concerning a play area and program for the retarded children was raised. I immediately realized that all of our area recreation was geared to the students in our regular schools and nothing to the special education children. Steps were immediately taken to rectify this.

Through the diligent efforts of the PARC president, Mrs. John Drylie, and her group, the Norwin School Board, the administration, and myself, a playground for both the trainables and educables of our area became a reality. The building and grounds was provided by the Area Suburban Church, the PARC provided transportation and funds for equipment, and the Norwin School Board employed and paid the two playground directors.

The two instructors were people who have been working with retarded children. Elma Byerly, teacher of a trainable class in Irwin, and Raymond Gladden, principal of the Coulterville School for educables in Greensburg, did an excellent job during the summer. Approximately thirty children attended the playground each day from 10AM to 3PM. They had a varied daily program which included many of the regular playground activities geared to their level. The children carried their lunch and had a supervised lunch period.

The Baldoc Country Club in Irwin permitted us to use their pool to conduct a swimming program for these children each Monday. The children were transported to the pool by Mrs. Rominger, a member of the local PARC, and two qualified Red Cross recreation swimming instructors supervised four children each hour. The program was very beneficial to the retarded children of the area, and next year, with more cooperation, we expect to offer an even better program for our children in special education classes in our area.

JAMES JENETS, *Irwin, Pennsylvania*

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WHAT PEOPLE WANT FOR RECREATION

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST

STUDIES made by the National Recreation Association have repeatedly shown that what people *say* they want for recreation and what they will, in fact, *choose* given the opportunity are not always the same. Certain types of recreation have more prestige value than others. In answering a questionnaire, a girl might say she'd like to play tennis because it sounds like a nice thing to do; but if the tennis court were provided she might never use it. Her lack of use might be caused by lack of training or by a basic lack of interest in the game. In either case, her reply would be unreliable as a planning guide. This does not necessarily contradict the axiom that "Access Promotes Use." Access does promote use, but not so universally as we might think. Nobody needs any special skill to enjoy a park or a picnic ground, but access to bicycle trails does not necessarily bring out a torrent of cyclists, although it will encourage some.

In trying to discover what people want for recreation, therefore, we must consider many factors. First, we know that people tend to choose the kind of recreation with which they are already familiar. Not everyone lives near a beach but everyone knows about swimming and water sports. Traditional outdoor concerts are enjoyed by many who wouldn't enter a concert hall. Second, we know that people will choose even a new and untried recreation if it somehow captures their imagination. A good illustration of this is the recent growth of science projects in camping—still not widespread but coming. Another is the tremendous increase in pleasure boating in recent years. The association of pleasure boating with the good life has attracted many people who don't care a great deal about boats as such, as well as many who do. Third, we know that a certain proportion of our population seeks activities with challenge—the challenge of skill, even of danger. As our daily lives become more routine we can expect this hunger for challenge in recreation to grow greater.

THIS NEED is a very serious matter. It is not to be passed over lightly with the observation that people who want challenge and danger will probably find them. There is some reason to believe that it is closely related to many of the disturbances in young people that produce what we call delinquent behavior and what the Russians call hooliganism. A recent article in *The New York Times* on the children of the Russian managerial class points out that they are showing exactly the same symptoms of revolt and boredom as some of our own comfortably situated youngsters. The common factor here is clearly not the social and political system. One thing our great youth organizations in this country have discovered, however: apparently normal young people whose lives are too well ordered, too protected, pleasant, and comfortable will find some way to subject themselves to danger and hardship and strange shocks and stresses. They will do it by hotrodding and playing "chicken": they will do it by excessive drinking and experimenting with dope even in "nice" families; they will do it in irrational bursts of destructive violence. The youth organizations, mindful of their responsibilities, say there is a need for "safe adventure," but it is clear that the word "safe" is added by adults, not by the young.

What does this fact say to us about what people want in recreation—and especially the outdoor recreation? It shows that, instead of saying "Give us men to match our mountains," we must demand "mountains to match our men." We must keep our wilderness areas as well as our pleasant parks; we must devise challenging sports, such as water skiing; and we must not let even such new and perilous sports as sky diving frighten us into thinking we can kill man's adventurous spirit by banning participation just because of potential danger. Let us, in short, recognize and reckon with the fact that one thing some people want in recreation is *challenge*.

We have observed that people will choose recreation because it is familiar but they will also choose recreation because it is new—if it somehow catches their imagination. We have also noted that some people will choose recreation that is challenging, but, along with this fact, we should also note that people, in increasing numbers, seem to prefer recreation that families can enjoy together.

Our correspondence at the National Recreation Association and reports from community recreation departments have shown this trend for a number of years. Sales of big department stores and mail-order houses show growth in the type of purchases that indicate family activities, and

MR. PRENDERGAST *is executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

the Rockefeller Commission report further confirms this. Not only is there a tremendous amount of family camping, games such as badminton, and recreation such as picnicking, but bowling has already become a family game, and that last citadel of male aloneness is falling—women are going fishing in ever-increasing numbers.

AMBIVALENCE is a major characteristic of people's recreation desires. They want the familiar, yet they will follow a new fad; they want thrills and challenge, yet they will also stay in the bosom of the family. Part of this ambivalence is due, of course, to the diversity of people. There is no such thing as an average American who wants to spend a third of his recreation with his family picnicking at the beach; a third of his recreation mountain climbing; and a third riding around in his car listening to a symphony broadcast. Instead, there are some Americans who will do all these things and some who will do none of them.

What do Americans want for recreation? They want what they can get, they want what they can dream about, they want what they can be persuaded to want, and they sometimes want things that parents or governors in their wisdom think they shouldn't have. Yet, by almost any standard we can offer, most people, given *enough skills and educational background to feel secure* among many choices, will choose wisely.

You will notice that I have said "given enough skills and educational background to feel secure." This is an increasingly important point and one which is of special concern to all those who have been given or who have assumed any leadership in our use of human or natural resources. It is just as important in outdoor recreation as in any other use of our leisure time.

We cannot expect a man to enjoy what some authorities consider "good" music if he has never heard any or has heard it under the most uncomfortable circumstances. However, he might find a whole new world of delight opening to him if he had a chance to get acquainted with some of the great music of the world in a wholly natural way. This is actually happening to more and more people now through music participation programs in recreation groups. Such concepts as the National Cultural Center, if properly worked out, can further advance our citizens' enjoyment of the arts through inspiration to the amateur as well as reward to the professional *(see also Page 11)*.

> WE WANT to have prosperity; but in order that prosperity and material gain shall not prove a curse instead of a blessing, we must do all we can to promote the refining influences of life—proper means of recreation, wholesome enjoyment, the cultivation of those capacities for delight and pleasure which alone make the gains of prosperity a blessing to the human soul.
>
> —CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

In outdoor recreation, we cannot expect a man to play tennis if he does not know how to hold a racquet; a woman who takes up hiking ought to know something about properly fitted boots; and we certainly don't want any untrained youngsters to go out and drown themselves under the impression that they're skin-diving.

In short, there is a tremendous opportunity and a tremendous responsibility for *leadership* in recreation.

AMERICANS are still a mobile, reasonably vigorous people. They are willing to learn, eager to try attractive new ideas. Many of them are not aware of the great potential of their own leisure but they will begin to recognize it once it is pointed out. They may have to revise old concepts about only paid work being worthwhile. Instead, they can accept the idea that a man's worth is not measured by his paid job but by what he does with his total allotment of time—his employment, paid or unpaid. Leadership can help Americans realize all that recreation can mean—and thereby change what Americans *want* for recreation.

When Americans realize that recreation can have many new dimensions, they will look for them. And what will they find? Will they find that it is impossible to draw inspiration from the mountains because the view is covered with gum-wrappers and beer cans? Will they find "*No Swimming*" signs posted beside the polluted waters? Will they find dingy community centers with paint peeling from the walls and no rooms for discussion or the creative arts? Will they want symphony concerts and Greek drama as well as picnicking in their parks—only to find that the land for the amphitheater has been sold?

One thing is sure—they will want the familiar and the unfamiliar, inspiration, vigorous physical challenge, culture. However, unless mankind changes completely, people will still want recreation that stretches their minds and their bodies; that draws them closer to their families and friends; that sends them out in lonely exploration.

New horizons for recreation beckon us. What people want for recreation is constantly expanding. The object of our game is not just to keep up with the demand but to keep ahead of it with space, facilities, leadership. If we do that, no matter what the recreation targets of the year 2000, our children will find that the launching platform is ready and the road to the stars has been kept clear. #

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ A FOUR-LANE OCEAN PARKWAY versus a national seashore park on Fire Island, off the south shore of Long Island, New York, is the subject of a bitter battle on the part of a citizens' committee for the seashore idea—strong in the assurance that citizens do have a powerful voice in their own destiny. Facts and statements supporting their belief have been scattered far and wide by the committee. One great economic advantage for Long Island in having Fire Island a national seashore is that its erosion problems could be taken over and financed by the federal government. The island has suffered mightily during recent hurricane seasons.

▸ THE NEW NRA Field Service gal, Pat Schmidt, who has replaced Helen Dauncey as social recreation specialist and Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary for recreation with women and girls, sets out on a swing around the country to visit all Air Force bases in her path to carry on Miss Dauncey's work and supply consultation service and leadership training for the base or base-community recreation programs for Air Force dependents. This will be Pat's second trip as an NRA staff member.

▸ A 25TH ANNIVERSARY is being observed by America's favorite footpath, the Appalachian Trail, which stretches from Maine to Georgia. This should be of interest to people of all ages. We noted in *The New York Times* of September 18, 1962 that, in 1955, a 67-year-old grandmother covered the length of trail, 2,050 miles, and wore out seven pairs of shoes in the process. What price recreation? Two years, and several great-grandchildren later, she repeated the feat.

One hiker wrote of this trail, "Remote for detachment, narrow for chosen company, winding for leisure, lonely for contemplation, the trail leads not merely north and south but upward to the body, mind, and soul of man."

▸ TEEN PROBLEMS ANONYMOUS, or TPA, is the name of a nonprofit organization operating in the area of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Committee of 100, for the sole purpose of helping young people solve personal problems. All services are confidential. For further information, write the Committee, P.O. Box 1313, Lancaster.

▸ ACCORDING to the new postal rates, in effect after January 6, 1963, letters will cost five cents per ounce, air mail eight cents, and post and postal card four cents. *(You might check your dictionary for the fine distinction between postcards and postal cards.)*

The minimum charge per piece of *second-class* mail will remain at an eighth of a cent for qualified nonprofit publications. (The Senate Committee had proposed doubling this rate.) However, the per-pound rate for nonprofit, second-class publications will be raised slightly, in three steps. After January 6, it will be 1.6 cents; during 1964 it will be 1.7 cents; and thereafter it will be 1.8 cents.

You may expect to be asked by the Postmaster General for a report justifying your right to this preferential rate. The House passed a bill authorizing him to inquire into the eligibility of some ten thousand publications in this category. Senate debate indicated that some senators favor such an investigation or questionnaire, with or without specific legislative authorization.

The per-piece minimum rate for *third-class mail* will remain at 1¼ cents for qualified nonprofit mailers. After January 6, though, the so-called circular rate will be nine cents per pound, and the rate for books, catalogues, etc. will be six cents per pound. As before, *the preferential pound rate for nonprofit organizations is half the regular rate.*

▸ THEME OF THE 53RD ANNIVERSARY of the Boy Scouts of America, to be observed during Boy Scout Week, February 7 through 13, is "Strengthen America . . . Be Prepared, Be Fit."

▸ THE 1963 ANNUAL CONFERENCE of Recreation Therapists will be held at Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, Norman, Oklahoma, April 8 to 12, 1963. Mrs. Lois Timmins, Timberlawn Psychiatric Center, P.O. Box 1769, Dallas 21, Texas, is Program Chairman.

▸ THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of Christian Camp and Conference Association is scheduled for March 26 to 29 at George Williams College Camp, Williams Bay, Wisconsin. "The purpose of the convention," states Chairman Harvey C. Chrouser, "is to help camps and conferences strengthen their spiritual impact." Cost for the entire program is $35. All who wish to register may do so by sending a $5 registration fee to Edward Ouland, Registrar, P.O. Box 81, Wheaton, Illinois.

▸ MARK YOUR 1963 CALENDAR now for the 45th National Recreation Congress, September 29 to October 4, at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. Watch future issues of RECREATION for detailed information.

▸ FOR THE FIRST TIME in thirteen years, the number of juvenile delinquency cases coming before juvenile courts has shown a slight drop, announces Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger of the U.S. Children's Bureau, Health, Education and Welfare. "Our figures for 1961," she said, "show a one percent drop, nationwide, in the number of these cases coming before the courts in a year when the child population was increasing by three percent."

"This data certainly gives us no room for complacency. We can't, by any means, be sure that we have turned the corner so far as preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency is concerned. What we can hope is that data for next year, which will reflect the first full calendar year of the operation of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, will show a positive breakway from past patterns."

▸ LICENSED SPORT FISHERMEN during 1961 reached a total of 19,394,177 and licensed hunters reached a total of 11,798,890, according to the United States Department of the Interior. These totals represent the number of licenses purchased.

▸ BROTHERHOOD WEEK, this year falls on February 17-24.

▸ KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL celebrates its tenth anniversary this year. Tie KAB in with your program wherever possible, using exhibits, special stories, other related projects.

▸ EXCLUSIVE FOR CAMERA CLUBS! A new contest (two years old) challenges camera bugs with the annual "Anscochrome of the Year," put on by Ansco, a division of General Aniline and Film Corporation, Binghamton, New York. Very interesting prizes will be offered for winners. Latest closing date: April 15. For details, write James McMillion, manager, Camera Club Services, at the above address.

▸ A TWO-WEEK INSTITUTE on Work Activities in Organized Camping is being sponsored by New York University January 21 to February 1, 1963, 9:30 to 12:30 daily. Experts from private agency and school camping will join with specialists from the fields of education, recreation, sociology, psychology, and social work to explore work activities and work programs for "normal," exceptional, and underprivileged children.

▸ GOOD JUNIOR CITIZENS are offered increased scholarship funds through the Junior Citizen Program of the Boys' Clubs of America. Some 620 Boys Clubs throughout the country will now be eligible to compete for sixteen national, regional, and sectional scholarships. Participants in this project, also known as the "Boy of the Year" competition, are judged on the amount and quality of service to their home, church, school, community and Boys' Clubs.

Grants from the fund, established by the Reader's Digest Foundation, will be made annually in the amount of $1,000 to the national winner, $200 to each of seven regional winners, and $100 to each of eight sectional winners. Scholarship awards will be announced during National Boys' Club Week, March 31-April 6. The national winner will also spend a week in New York City and Washington, D.C. where he will take part in newspaper, radio, and television interviews and meet with various government leaders.

Address of the Boys' Clubs of America is 771 First Avenue, New York 17.

▸ TO ALL parks and recreation executives. The Third Annual Revenue Producing Facilities Conference will be held March 10-13, 1963 at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia. The theme is: "Realistic Approach to Increased Revenue for Parks and Recreation . . . Fees and Charges."

For a conference application, write C. D. Harris, Chairman, Revenue Producing Facilities Committee, American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ AN ESTIMATE of total U.S. consumer purchases of sporting goods for the year 1962 is $2,373,800,000, according to a statistical research study prepared by economist Richard Snyder for the National Sporting Goods Association *(see* RECREATION, *December 1962, Page 493)*, 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois. In it, they state: "In this report we present the largest splash of metropolitan area data relating to sporting goods sales ever to appear in our series of market studies for this industry. During the past several years some twenty markets have been added to the metropolitan area list in conformity with various economic criteria established by the United States Census Bureau, while there has been at least one deletion from the list published in 1959. There are now a total of 215 such areas. Our estimates of total sporting goods applying to the year 1962 cover 210 of these areas. The sporting goods sales estimates for these areas are set forth in a very interesting table itemizing total sales and giving the sales potential of each city. The report has recently been published and is available from the National Sporting Goods Association for fifteen dollars.

Walter L. Scott, superintendent of recreation in Long Beach, California, sends us a clipping from the *Los Angeles Times* of December 10, 1962, which accounts for some of these startling figures, with headlines stating, "State Crazy Over Sports to Tune of Billion a Year." Local surveys of sporting goods equipment in that state have been showing "a yearly five percent increase in almost every field of activity, well above the population growth."

▸ FOR THE FIRST TIME, five million visits in one year have been chalked up by a national park. A National Park Service official has announced this many visits to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, on the North Carolina side. This represents an expansion of visits to the park from a total of 2,322,152 in 1951.

▸ A NEW PUBLICATION, *Your Retirement*, has just been published by the Institute of Life Insurance, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, and is offered to the readers of RECREATION free of charge. *(In requesting this, refer to* Dept. R.) This has been planned to be useful in taking stock of assets and planning the best use of them in a new pattern of living.

In addition, the institute launched a new quarterly publication in September, *Senior Security Feature Service*, which is to include data on health insurance, retirement, aging, family money management, and other topics of interest to older people. For further information, write to Paul M. Giddings, Editor, Senior Security, at the institute.

▸ A NEW RETIREMENT COURSE is offered by the Evening College of Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas, in cooperation with the Division of Services for the Aging and the Shawnee County Mental Health Association. Title of the course is, "Toward Successful Retirement." For information, write James M. Young, Director.

▸ THE THIRD OBSERVANCE of Children's Art Month will be held in March 1963. Community and youth group leaders and educators can obtain Children's Art Month material, including a paper streamer carrying the slogan, "Art is Everywhere," from the Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. It is requested that a large, self-addressed, stamped envelope be sent to facilitate mailing.

▸ SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. Richard A. "Wink" Tapply, New Hampshire representative for the NRA, has an absorbing collection of mimeographed program sheets available to recreation leaders. "Ice Fishing" by Leslie Clark details equipment and procedures necessary for the sport. "Fun Golf Games" used by Betty Abbott, recreation supervisor in Concord, New Hampshire, contains six golf games. Other sheets with valuable information include "Rope Skipping Information," "Bulletin Boards," and "Some Suggestions for Promoting a Successful Track and Field Program." Available from Richard A. Tapply, 42 Lake Street, Bristol, New Hampshire.

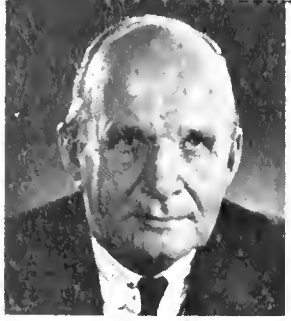
▸ MORE PEOPLE SPENT MORE MONEY to use more boats in 1962 than in 1961, the Outboard Boating Club of America and the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers declared in their annual year-end statistical report. In their new report, *Boating—1962*, OBC and NAEBM estimated that 37,340,000 persons went boating in 1962 on a more-than-casual basis, a million and a half more than in 1961.

Retail expenditures on boating in 1962 were up $166,000,000 over 1961, according to the joint report. An estimated $2,506,000 was spent for new and used boats, motors, trailers, accessories, fuel, insurance, docking, launching, storage, maintenance, and repairs during 1962. The associations placed the number of pleasure craft in use on the nation's waterways in 1962 at 7,468,000. The 1961 total was 7,175,000.

▸ MOTOR VEHICLE TRAVEL in the United States in 1961 totaled 737,500,000,000 vehicle-miles, an increase of 2.6 percent over travel in 1960, according to figures released recently by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. Total travel for 1962, based on information for the first ten months of the year, is estimated at 767,000,000,000 vehicle-miles, a four percent increase over 1961. Passenger cars represented eighty-four percent of the vehicles and accounted for eighty-two percent of the travel in 1961.

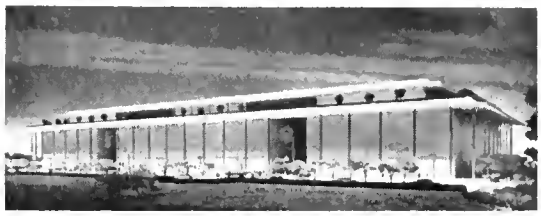
▸ SOME FIVE THOUSAND SPECIALISTS in the behavioral sciences from all parts of the United States and Canada will attend the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association at the Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels in Washington, D.C. from March 6 to 9. Three major sessions will deal directly with government activity in the mental health field.

PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS



Stone

National Cultural Center



Edward Durell Stone, one of the world's busiest architects, is a modernist—a man with a dream of architecture as a fine art. Designer of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the United States Pavilion at the recent Brussels World Fair, and other strikingly beautiful departures from the conventional all over the world, he is now being talked about as the designer of the National Cultural Center to be erected on the banks of the Potomac in Washington, D.C. He has been referred to as "the freest spirit in American architecture. . . ." The photograph shows an eye-level view of the model of the Cultural Center from an outdoor plaza. *(Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association is on the Advisory Committee for the center.)*

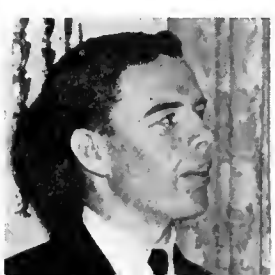
Left to right: Burgess, Johnson, Evans

Vice-President Lyndon Johnson enters the recreation picture. He appeared on November 19, 1962, by polite invitation of course, at the American Machine and Foundry Awards luncheon at the Park Lane in New York, to give an address to a recreation-minded audience and to present the AMF awards, "for outstanding reporting in the field of recreation for 1961." The awards program is co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association. In the photograph, left to right, **Carter Burgess,** president of the AMF, **Vice-President Johnson,** and **James H. Evans,** chairman of the NRA board. Mr. Johnson, in speaking of the image of Americans as "soft," created by Kaiser Wilhelm, Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo abroad, and of PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S concern for increasing our national fitness, said. "This generation of Americans has a destiny to meet . . . and we cannot meet it unless our bodies are fit and our minds alert. . . . As we continue to move into a period in which the leisure available to all citizens may be greatly increased, we must use the challenge of it for our own enrichment and development as individuals and citizens." In a booklet, *Physical Fitness Elements in Recreation,* PRESIDENT KENNEDY says, "I urge all Americans to give higher priority and support to programs which contribute to the development of health and strength." *(See "The Kennedys and Recreation." Pages 26-29.)* Television Category winners were **John F. Pival** and **Peter Strand,** WXYZ, Detroit; Radio Category citation award, **Ray Starr,** WRFB, Tallahassee, Florida; and Newspaper Category, **Dennis Wittman,** *The Journal News,* Hamilton, Ohio. *(See also* RECREATION, *December 1962, Page 493.)*

Pival

Strand

Starr



Wittman

CHARLES K. BRIGHTBILL

IT IS RISKY to speculate about the future in a fast-moving world, but we can be reasonably certain about some things. As John Diebold (the man who coined the word *automation*) said, we must prepare to live in a world in which the only certainty is *change* and where leisure is at the *core*, rather than the *fringe*, of life. Now, I doubt that my observations will leave you with imperial gallons of wisdom. But if you say, "Prove to me that these things will come to pass," I have only to reply, "Prove to me that they will not." I am really not worried, because somehow we always seem to believe the most in the things we know the least about! Assuming that men and nations will live in peace, the overriding factors which will influence the development of our local parks and recreation systems are these:

There will be more people and for many of them earning a living will be only a part-time job. They will have more leisure whether they want it or not, and many will be ill prepared to use it. People will be healthier, live longer, and have more to spend. They will be better informed, more sophisticated, and more highly educated. Their personal values will be put to the extreme test.

People will have to find in their leisure many of the satisfactions they previously found in their work. Leisure will have to be used for ends beyond being entertained, being amused, and being comfortable. Somehow it will need to be used for self-fulfillment, for physical and intellectual involvement, for creative and cultural development. As Norman Cousins said, if it were only a matter of teaching a person a hobby, the task would be easy. But we have to build a new kind of man!!

The concept of parks and recreation will broaden. Their relation to the shaping of personality, to physiological and psychological development and as a means of helping the individual adapt to his changing environment will become better understood. We either adapt to our environment or we don't survive. Our oases of nature in urban life—our parks—will become increasingly vital in this respect.

Urbanization will continue but the design of tomorrow's city will place man's needs—air, light, and space—ahead of the machine's convenience, including the automobile. Remember, where the population is densest, industry and production the greatest, and living the most highly developed, there will be the most enforced idleness. As population and congestion increase, a greater premium will be placed upon the opportunity for a moment of contemplation, for privacy, for solitude, for reducing pressures to be always "on the go" —to achieve the leisurely.

Our parks, forests, and outdoor recreation areas will hold an increasingly important place in the international pattern. This trend is already evident in the stepped-up volume in travel, in the growing similarity of the leisure habits of the people of different nations, and in the new organizations with concern for international park and recreation affairs.

In the future there will be more attention given to helping the individual *help himself* in his leisure. This will mean the development of leisure interests and skills during the "growing-up" years. There will be a larger need for the trained, available, competent amateur. The volunteer will *supplement* the professional in larger numbers.

THE PUBLIC will support the effort to plan, develop, use, protect, and conserve land and water areas in the public domain for leisure purposes. Patterns will develop for the using of these lands recreationally, but in ways which will best conserve and protect them. We will learn more about what kinds of soils are best suited to certain kinds of uses, how to get more conservation, economic, and recreation mileage out of our natural resources. We may rotate park uses as we have rotated crops. The things which threaten our national and state public lands and waters—overgrazing, soil erosion, range fires, lack of land retirement, absence of reforestation and proper wildlife management, unfavorable weather conditions, industrial pollution, and over-extended industrial and population use—will be better controlled.

There will be gains in research. It will move out of the survey-questionnaire-inventory stage and into trying to discover what happens to people when they engage in various forms of recreation. Research will first be directed toward people's leisure habits, then to observing and assessing the behavioral aspects. The planner, landscape architect, engineer conservationist, forester, horticulturist, land economist, agronomist, geographer, soils expert, water specialist, educator, and recreator will engage in *team* research. Methods and techniques best suited for research in this field will have to be tested and validated. From these investigations will emerge the body of knowledge, the principles and concepts, and, finally, the policies upon which the future of parks and recreation will be determined and from which they will advance.

These things translate themselves into "specifics." What are some of them?

Today's pace is such tha

"Stop th

PROFESSOR BRIGHTBILL *is head of the Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration at the University of Illinois in Urbana.*

Consolidation. We are likely to see more municipal and district park and recreation consolidation in the future. This is so for several reasons. First, the pressures of urban living underline the need for leisure experiences in the out-of-doors. Although the penetrating highway and other recent forms of encroachment in our parks would make it appear otherwise, municipal park acreage will increase. We may be nearing the day when minimum space standards for parks in areas of high population density may have to be set by law. There will be more of a premium on the kind of life which will enable us to maintain our individuality in a conforming world and which allows us to seek self-expression and beauty in their most natural forms. This latter view does not *separate* recreation and parks. It brings them together. A democracy must always take its strength from its people, and people. as always, must take their strength from the land. Finally, increasing competition for the tax dollar will bring about mergers of local public recreation and park systems. Dollars drained off for defense. space exploration, experimentation in medicine and science, and countless social services are prelude to getting higher returns from our park and recreation tax dollars.

This prediction is buttressed by developments in the last two decades. Between 1940 and 1961 the number of reporting local. public recreation authorities which administer recreation as a single function jumped from 324 to 949: those administered in connection with schools increased from 186 to 274; and those administering recreation in connection with parks sky-rocketed from 293 to 1.009. In my own state. Illinois, we have 170 fiscally independent park districts. Three of every *four* local public recreation systems in Illinois are managed by park authorities.

The Illinois State Legislature in its last session authorized the merging of municipal recreation systems and park districts. The Illinois Park District Code has for some time provided for levying of a half-mill tax for recreation, beyond the one-and-a-half mills for corporate needs. There are at present forty-seven park districts in Illinois which are levying recreation taxes beyond taxes for park maintenance. The recently passed legislation not only permits mergers under certain circumstances, but actually, for the first time, makes it possible for a community to establish a park-recreation agency in a single referendum, including the passing of the recreation tax simultaneously with the corporate tax for park purposes.

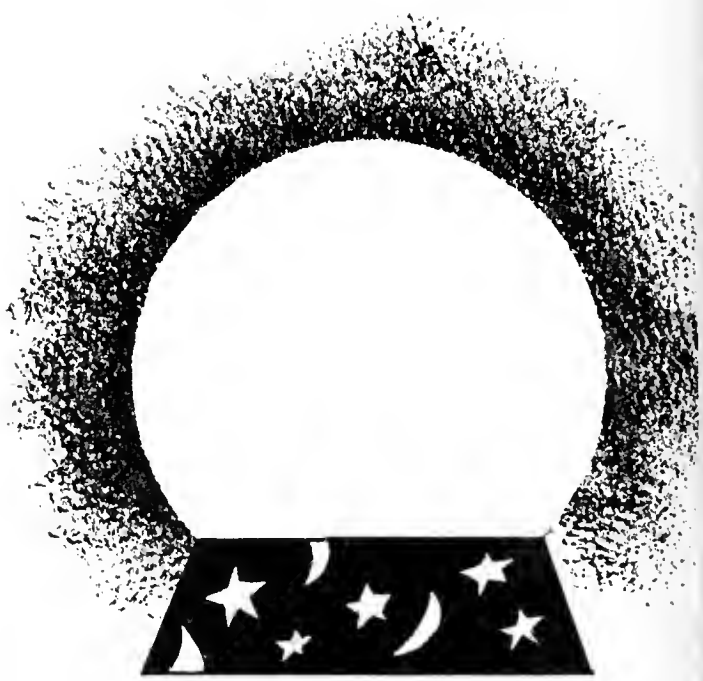
Change in Services. We will see a change in local public recreation services. There will be less emphasis on the highly organized, formal, routinely supervised program and more attention given to providing the opportunities and, then, mainly those things which people cannot provide for themselves or which can be better provided by government. As the schools, and families with increased purchasing power, help sharpen the interests and skills of leisure, we shall achieve better balance in park and recreation services.

The local authority will engage itself more in planning. creating, and providing the opportunities—for those who want action, but also for those who prefer solitude. As one wag put it, we'll be against the *extreme* in everything—the

Continued on Page 46

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

here is now a successful
play on Broadway entitled
World—I Want to Get Off"



ARS
NRA

RELATIONSHIPS

Summary of opinionnaire results prepared by joint study committee

An account of the steps taken by the Boards of the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association to develop cooperative relationships between the two organizations appeared in the November 1962 issue of RECREATION. *It included a reference to the opinionnaire sent the memberships of both organizations, listed the four specific alternatives on which members were requested to indicate their preferences, and recorded a summary of the voting. The following article presents in more detail the results of the survey.*

A STRONG DESIRE for a complete merger of the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association or for a closer structural relationship between them was evidenced in the results of the opinionnaire distributed to members of the two organizations in the spring of 1962. The 2,837 replies represented a 28 percent return from the mailing of 10,250 forms. NRA members responding number 2,205; ARS members, 1,724. Of these groups, 1,171 were members of both organizations. The affiliation of seventy-nine respondents was not identified. The alternatives presented on the opinionnaire may be summarized as follows:

A. A complete merger into a single organization.
B. A formal permanent structural relationship.
C. A continuation of the present relationships.
D. Two separate and independent organizations.
E. Other arrangements.

These alternatives when referred to in this article are designated as "merger," "federation," "agreements," "separate," and "other," respectively.

The completed opinionnaires were mailed to the secretary of the Joint Committee, Graham Skea, director of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey, who after recording them turned them over to the NRA Research Department for detailed analysis. In making the tabulation, where the affiliation was not specified, but the signature was legible, the proper membership was assigned from ARS and NRA records. No attempt was made to check the accuracy of membership statements made by the respondents. Where two alternatives were checked without explanation, the first was assumed to be the first choice. In only two or three cases were duplicate returns identified. In a very few instances where a comment beside the alternative checked made it obvious that the respondent intended another arrangement, the vote was reclassified. A summary of the 2,837 preferences recorded indicates that the votes were divided as follows among the five alternatives:

Alternative	Number Favoring	Percent of Total
Merger	1,872	66.0%
Federation	683	24.1%
Agreements	169	6.0%
Separate	55	1.9%
Other	58	2.0%

A detailed breakdown of the voting by states and membership type appears in the accompanying table. It indicates that approximately two-thirds of the members of both the ARS and NRA who returned the opinionnaire expressed a preference for a complete merger. About a quarter of the other voting members of the two organizations favor a formal permanent structural relationship between them. Comparatively few wished the status quo to be continued. Only two percent wish the organizations to go their separate independent ways.

Significant Comments. The interest in ARS-NRA relationships on the part of their members was revealed by the fact that more than a quarter of the respondents submitted comments in addition to indicating their preference for one of the plans. The comments varied in length from a few words to dissertations. Many were expressions of appreciation for the opportunity to voice an opinion or approval of the inquiry; others were reasons for a given preference or suggestions for implementing the action supported. As might be expected, specific proposals for action were varied, and in some cases indicated extreme differences of opinion. An analysis of significant comment follows.

"Merger" Supporters. This group, comprising 66 percent of the total respondents, expressed much enthusiasm over the possibility of a complete merger. Replies like "De-

lighted," "This Is a *Must*," "Three Cheers," "Merger the Only Way," and "Keep Up the Good Work" are typical. "United We Stand" and "In Union There is Strength" appeared on scores of blanks. The importance attached to a merger is illustrated by the following words of a nationally known recreation executive who has held positions of the highest importance in both ARS and NRA: "The accomplishment of **A** (Complete merger and unification) would be the greatest event since the initial organization of the National Recreation Association more than half a century ago."

Many respondents felt the merger was long overdue; others that it should be put into effect at the earliest possible date. A very few urged caution and suggested the merger would need to be achieved in stages or might take several years to accomplish. Several offered to help in any way in bringing it about.

Reasons for Merger. The argument for a merger most frequently mentioned was the added strength unification would give to the recreation movement as a whole and to recreation as a profession. Others cited were the elimination of overlapping services and duplication of materials, the advantage of a single magazine, and the resulting economies for the two organizations and their membership. Many felt that, since the ARS and NRA have so much in common, complete unity of philosophy and purpose is possible and would eliminate confusion and divided loyalties among professional and lay leaders. This would make for better public relations, enlist stronger financial support, and improve the recreation image in the eyes of the public.

Respondents believe that, with expanding leisure and the great opportunity provided by the Kennedy Administration's interest in recreation, no time or effort should be expended in competition or petty bickering. Available professional talent and lay leadership can be used to greater advantage, standards can be raised, more services can be provided to members, and the public can be better served by a unified recreation organization in which professionals and laymen work toward a common goal. These advantages were reiterated over and over again, and organizations were cited as examples of effective mergers.

The New Agency. Relatively few respondents suggested a name for the combined agency or the adjustments that should be made in the NRA as presently constituted. Among the many names suggested were both the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, the former most frequently. Reasons cited repeatedly in favor of retaining the NRA name were that the NRA is older, better known, has an established magazine, greater financial resources, and a headquarters building. These were recognized as important assets to the success of the new organization.

Since the returns were submitted primarily by professionals, many were naturally concerned that their influence and status should not be submerged in a combined organization that might be dominated by a lay group. Several warned, however, that nothing should be done to weaken the fund-raising prestige and ability of the present NRA Board. Many proposed that the American Institute of Park Executives be included in the merger.

The opinion was expressed repeatedly that the aims and objectives of both ARS and NRA should be considered and protected in the merger and that the contribution of both laymen and professionals to the success of the organization and movement should be assured by providing opportunity for both to share in its control and operation. A very few insisted that the professionals should be in control.

Some members would be willing to pay increased dues to support a merged organization, while others favored unification only if the combined dues were lower than the total amount now paid by members of both ARS and NRA. Location of the headquarters of the unified organization was rarely mentioned, but several referred to the NRA building as an asset, and many apparently assume it would house the new agency.

It was apparent to many that difficult problems would be faced in accomplishing the merger, but many expressed confidence that these could be solved by the organizations' leaders. Most felt they did not have sufficient information to provide the basis for making specific proposals. Among the considerable number offered, however, the creation of a professional division or department within the NRA was most frequently presented, though in various ways. Specific proposals were that the ARS should function as an NRA department; that it becomes a chapter, section, or professional division; that it have a professional membership which should select a number of representatives to the Board of Directors, which would include both lay and professional members; and that professionals be assigned active leadership in various phases of the program. Several respondents believe that state and local chapters should retain their identity and national affiliation; others urged that special sections be created for the armed forces, hospital, industrial, and other personnel groups. Many proposals were too detailed to be recorded here, but all were submitted to the Joint Committee.

"Federation" Supporters. The group favoring a federation plan, representing 24.1 percent of the total returns, appeared on the whole to be better informed as to the differences between ARS and NRA than those who favored a complete merger. Several comments gave evidence of a strong personal loyalty to either the ARS or the NRA. This group believes that each organization has an important and distinct service to perform and that each can achieve its objectives better if separate identities are maintained. Many of the reasons given for favoring a formal and permanent structural relation between ARS and NRA are similar to those offered by the advocates of a merger. Among them are the elimination of duplication, competition, and conflict; a reduction in the number of meetings; possible joint projects; and a united front in dealing with problems of national significance. Comments by advocates of this plan indicate that the persons favoring it may be divided into three somewhat equal groups that hold the following opinions:

1. A unified organization is most desirable, but federation should be considered as a necessary interim step towards its ultimate achievement.

2. A single organization would be desirable, but it would be impossible to achieve a successful merger.

3. It is highly desirable that there be two distinct, but federated, organizations in the recreation field.

Some felt that each group must be free to pursue its own objectives and that separate identity helps keep both organizations on the alert. A few fear that a merger would affect adversely the fund-raising powers of the NRA; that the ARS would have a subordinate status in a single organization; that freedom of the professionals to promote their ideas might be stifled; or that a monopoly might be created. The group that believes it desirable, but not practicable, to merge the ARS and the NRA cited the record of their differences on major issues; their different methods of financial support; the "professional" function of one as contrasted with the "service" function of the other; the basic difference in the membership and control; and possible opposition to the elimination of one or both names or agencies. A considerable number of respondents expressed the belief that application of the federation plan would demonstrate the advantages and practicality of a structural relationship; would provide the basis for determining the feasibility of ultimate unification; and would therefore serve as an interim step toward this objective.

In general, the comments reflected the belief that the NRA should continue to be primarily a service agency, although some propose it also be responsible for training and other functions; that the ARS should be concerned with professional matters including the development of standards. Two comments on research illustrate extreme differences of opinion as to function: "The ARS with advice given to them from qualified persons in the NRA should be responsible for every item that is in the remotest way connected with research." and "The name of the NRA should be changed to the 'National Recreation Research Center'."

Federation with other professional organizations, or a complete merger of AIPE and ARS, were suggested by several, although a number proposed that each keep its identity, but cooperate with NRA on conferences, legislation, and other appropriate matters. Regardless of their reasons for supporting federation, respondents were in almost unanimous agreement that some form of joint coordinating board would greatly benefit both organizations, as well as the movement. Supporting this opinion were such comments as "Cooperation in certain areas is mandatory," "Communication between the two agencies is vital and essential," and "The two organizations' efforts must be coordinated."

Supporters of "Agreement." A substantial number of the 169 respondents (six percent of the total) who favor a continuation of the status quo indicated that it should be considered an interim plan. They hope that in view of the success in cooperation on the annual National Recreation Congress, additional areas of joint action will be developed with a view toward achieving federation or merger within a period of years. On the other hand, those voting for the status quo as a permanent arrangement emphasized the basic differences between the roles of a professional and a service organization and saw many disadvantages in attempting to combine them. The dangers of a monopoly were pointed out, as well as the right of the professional body to act independently, and the fact that a certain amount of competition makes for a healthy situation.

Supporters of "Separation." Most of the eighteen in this relatively small group of fifty-five persons who believe the two organizations should go their separate and independent ways believe both organizations serve a useful purpose and see no reason why they should not function independently. Others qualified their votes by stating that complete separation should not preclude cooperation on special projects, which would indicate that perhaps they should be classified in the preceding group. A few fear that because of divergent purposes of the NRA and ARS and the differences of opinion of their members, a merger might result in internal friction and disagreements; therefore, they favor complete separation. As one executive said, "To water down primary objectives of two organizations to achieve an idealistic goal would seem, in effect, to produce a built-in dilemma and smacks of hypocrisy."

The "Other" Vote. Nearly half of the fifty-eight respondents in this small group who favor another type of plan stated they did not have enough information to justify casting a vote, and therefore did not indicate their preference. As might be expected, the proposals varied widely. The need for establishing high qualifications for membership in the ARS was mentioned several times. A few proposed that the ARS be combined with the other professional groups or with the AIPE only, either as a preliminary step to a merger with the NRA or as a means of strengthening the ARS as a separate organization.

Conclusion. Most respondents credited both organizations for their contributions to the field of recreation. Only a few people took the opportunity to voice severe criticism of individuals, policies, or published material. Some expressed the hope that past disagreements be forgotten.

The multiplicity of conferences and organizations in the recreation and parks field apparently is a growing burden to many respondents who find it difficult to explain the situation to authorities, taxpayers, and the general public. This fact seemed to influence many who favored a total or partial merger. There seems to be considerable sentiment in favor of combining the American Institute of Park Executives with the American Recreation Society and support for a move to combine all professional recreation and park organizations either in a single professional agency or as part of a completely unified recreation organization including NRA.

No attempt was made to tabulate numerically the comments and suggestions made by the supporters of each alternative plan. Several of the respondents in each category checked more than one alternative, some indicating first and second choices. Many who voted for "Federation" expressed hope for a complete ultimate merger, and likewise some who favored "Agreement" want additional cooperative ventures established. A few who checked "Other," suggested arrangements that might properly be considered as a merger or federation. Therefore, while the figures given in this statement are substantially correct, support for a closer relationship between ARS and NRA is somewhat stronger than the tabulation indicates. #

GEORGE BUTLER RETIRES

FORTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

GEORGE D. BUTLER, director of research of the National Recreation Association, retired on December 14, 1962, after forty-three years of service with NRA. He is the author of four widely known standard works, *Introduction to Community Recreation, Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation, Community Sports and Athletics,* and *Recreation Areas—Their Design and Equipment.* He also has written almost innumerable pamphlets, articles, and other material on various phases of recreation organization and administration. In cooperation with federal agencies, he directed nation-wide studies of municipal parks in 1930, 1935, and 1940, and he has been in charge for many years of the Association's survey of community recreation services, which now is conducted at five-year intervals, and the results of which are published in the *Recreation and Park Yearbooks.* He has served as chairman, secretary, or member of national committees concerned with such diversified subjects as leadership standards, surfacing areas, youth fitness, outdoor swimming pools, training recreation workers, and adult recreation buildings. In addition to heading NRA's Research Department, he was serving, at the time of his retirement, as secretary of its National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research and associate editor of RECREATION Magazine. He is known internationally as an expert in the field of recreation.

Since there was no such thing as a college curriculum in recreation when George Butler attended Yale University, his attainment of the status of expert was entirely a "do-it-yourself" project—as was his attendance at Yale. The small town of Seymour, Connecticut, where he was born and raised, offered only limited education opportunities, and private schools were out of the question for the Butler children. However, young George had set his sights on Yale, in spite of the academic and financial difficulties in his way. A program of hard work—first, peddling papers, mowing lawns, and shoveling snow; later, at more demanding and lucrative jobs—took care of the financial difficulty. Once he had the money, the academic problem was solved very easily.

Seven months at Mount Hermon, a private preparatory school in Massachusetts, provided the courses required by Yale that were not available in the public schools of Seymour. Greek, for example, was not offered in Seymour; however, in his seven months at Mount Hermon, George Butler mastered a two-year course in Greek with such notable ability that his professor urged him to make instruction in this language his career. The other courses needed were stored in his mental filing cabinet with equal dispatch and he went on to graduate from Yale with a degree in economics and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Not having decided on his field of work, he took a job in Yale's personnel placement bureau, but left a few months later to join a volunteer group being formed for ambulance service with the French Army in World War I. The fact that he had never driven a car did not deter him from volunteering for this service, and his confidence was justified by the fact that, after reading a manual on the operation of the Model T Ford from cover to cover, he passed his driving test with no difficulty.

After twelve months of service with the ambulance corps, back in this country with a Croix de Guerre and a fluent command of the French language, he returned to the Yale placement bureau, which seemed like a good vantage point from which to survey the employment scene. Two interesting opportunities presented themselves, one with a banking firm and the other with the National Recreation Association.

GEORGE BUTLER had never heard of a playground, but his home background had instilled in him a deep-rooted tradition of service and he elected to join the staff of the National Recreation Association. Fate took a hand at this point—four days after he took up his duties, Rebecca Jones, just graduated from Smith College, also came to work for NRA. In 1921 Miss Jones became Mrs. Butler—a position she has held ever since. The Butler family now includes two sons, four grandsons, and three granddaughters.

In addition to his professional recreation work, George Butler has been influential in promoting the excellent recreation service provided by his home borough of Leonia, New Jersey. He served on that community's recreation commission from its inception in 1946 until December 1962 and has been its chairman as often as he would consent to hold that office. When he resigned from the commission, sixty

Continued on Page 46

Recreation opportunities on publicly owned lands

managed by the Bureau of Land Management . . .

"Cooperation and joint effort are urgently needed."

More Recreation on

Fred J. Weiler

OVER NINETY PERCENT of all Americans seek some form of outdoor recreation during a year. Within another forty years, ten times the present number are likely to be seeking recreation out-of-doors at any given time. All of us are being made aware of an incontravertible truth: Recreation will have its place on the land. As much as anything else, recreation use is pushing forward the concept of multiple-use of the land. It demands recognition and has brought multiple-use up from a vague term used by conservationists to a reality which all of us are encountering more and more often. Multiple-use, including recreation use, must, of necessity, force its way onto those few remaining state, federal, and other public lands where it is not yet quite acceptable.

However, multiple-use is only a partial solution to the dilemma of more recreation on less land. Federal and state agencies must all outdistance the steamroller, must satisfy very real public needs. Too often we may see or sense solutions but be barred by apathy on the part of the very people who urge us to move. Part of this apathy may come from lack of knowledge of opportunities which exist.

In our Western states the national land reserve presents a good many opportunities. It is the intention of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to do all within its power to help states take advantage of available space. Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall has said that ". . . . the provision of open spaces for outdoor recreation is now considered one of the most important objectives of management of the national land reserve." As a result there has been progress made in this direction.

In 1961, for the first time since the Civilian Conservation Corps days, the BLM had funds to build a multiple-purpose road in a nontimbered area. This was in the Steens Mountains in Oregon. The BLM is now expanding road building in other states. In Arizona, a twenty-two-mile access road is just being completed. There has been very substantial progress in working out arrangements with state agencies concerning the management of wildlife. Wildlife and recreation specialists are being employed by the bureau. New regulations are serving to coordinate land administration with local needs. Other, smaller signs of progress include a project to make accurate maps of BLM lands available to local agencies and the public. There is an embryonic program to post suitable information signs and to provide other information to facilitate public use.

BLM people are instructed to work closely with local governments in locating specific recreation sites on the national land reserve, and to work out long-range development plans in relation to outdoor recreation and other values. So far, the bureau has identified over four thousand sites as suitable for intensive recreation use and for the installation of facilities. The purpose is to see that such areas eventually receive effective management as recreation sites—either by federal, state, county, or municipal agents.

YET there are obstacles. C. R. Gutermuth recently said, "The most formidable obstacle facing the efforts to turn the BLM from the past toward the future is that its program stems from antiquated laws and outmoded philosophies." The actions of recent months testify that philosophies within the department and the BLM are in step with the times. Unfortunately, the laws are not.

Under present circumstances, then, the main overall responsibility of BLM remains that of providing proper tenure arrangements for public lands with recreation potential. Sites with important multiple-use values remain in federal ownership with the hope that necessary recreation developments will be provided eventually. Sites without significant multiple-use values and with potential for local recreation are available to local agencies under the Recreation and

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MR. WEILER *is Arizona State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. This material is taken from a speech given at the Western States Land Commissioners' Association meeting, Anchorage, Alaska, 1962.*

Less Land

Public Purposes Act. This situation places primary responsibility on state and local agencies to establish public recreation areas for local use and to provide the facilities. There is a responsibility to retain lands which provide key access to present or potential recreation areas.

The problems faced by BLM are not strangers to state land and resource management agencies. Archaic laws, ancient enabling acts, contradictory public attitudes, and lack of operating funds plague many. This presents an opportunity which, except for public education, is largely out of our hands: If local entities want full material assistance, if they want support in developing recreation opportunity on the national land reserve and on state-owned lands, then they will do well to help untangle the halter knot that keeps us tied to the gatepost. We need to search out those things which prevent a full program, which hinder cooperation and joint effort in the management of public lands. Among this tangle of time-generated debris there is one particular impediment which is quite popular during even-numbered years. Converting of conservation issues to petty political purposes will do nothing to get us closer to the goal.

There is, at the moment, wasted opportunity. There are many ways of meeting public recreation needs. Several are spelled out for the BLM and local agencies by law and regulation. However, more important than those in writing is the one that comes from within. It is a fuel mixture of cooperation, imagination, initiative, and determination. The road to accomplishment may be laid out and paved with policy directives and law. But how far and fast we travel that road is determined by how much fuel we get into the carburetor and, as Secretary Udall has said, ". . . by how well all of us, as managers of public resources and lands, face decisions that test our balance and judgment as never before. It is a task that will not be done right without carefully coordinated efforts at all levels of government."

With determination and coordination as a starting point, there are several means by which BLM can help states, counties, and towns along the road toward adequate recreation development. These are through permits, classification, transfer, withdrawal, cooperative agreements, exchange, selection, lease, sale, and preservation of access. Direct, continued administration of classified lands by BLM may appear contradictory at first glance, but it can open a gate which otherwise might be firmly closed. If any area has good potential for other uses—and especially if those other uses are established—fear and resistance may be the logical response to any proposals to change ownership. Multiple-use is a firm and established part of BLM administration. It is assumed that it will continue to be so. Thus, continued federal administration serves to assure full resource values to users and to the public in general.

Examples include the Steens Mountains area mentioned earlier. The Warner Valley area in Lake County, Oregon, is another. There, last year, some seventy-five thousand acres were designated for development programs. They will be managed under a program of balanced use for livestock grazing, watershed protection, wildlife conservation, and recreation. Similarly, twenty thousand acres of national land reserve along the upper Deschutes River have been identified as a public land management area. Locally sponsored and maintained facilities can serve to enhance public use and enjoyment of such areas.

A recent example of retention in federal ownership was the transfer of over fifteen thousand acres of national land reserve to Saguaro National Monument near Tucson—an area NOT classified for multiple use but with primary values for recreation on a national level. Concurrently, some seven thousand acres were leased to Pima County for development as a local recreation area.

The Saguaro Monument action is closely allied in purpose to withdrawal. Areas with specific historical, scientific, or natural feature values may be withdrawn from entry in order to protect them from appropriation or damage. Such action was necessary in Arizona early this year to protect outstanding hieroglyphics in the Painted Rocks Mountains. The Painted Rocks area is being protected by BLM until the

state of Arizona, presently handicapped by legal provisions, is able to take over.

There is a definite and immediate need for states to take cognizance of such sites and to take the initiative in requesting that they be protected by withdrawal until they can be transferred under provisions of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. It is a sad mark against American society to have to say that, unless such protection is given, we are going to lose valuable sites through wanton destruction.

COOPERATION is explicit in all BLM-local actions. But cooperation in itself is also a formal means of achieving part of the outdoor recreation goal on the national land reserve. In 1961 Secretary Udall formally designated the ninety-two-square-mile Caliente area in south-central California as a Federal-State Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management area. Under agreement provisions, it is administered by the BLM in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the state of California. Since Caliente, several other areas in that state have been brought under the same type of agreement. Action is underway in Arizona and other states to set up similar multiple-use areas. Under these agreements, the Department of Interior and the state concerned will develop the wildlife, recreation and other resources including uses already established.

Land exchange is another method by which state and local entities may provide recreation areas. Because of the availability of other methods, and because of legal and management requirements, land exchange is not likely to play a large part in recreation development. BLM, as a national agency, is not in a position to make unequal exchanges for purely local or limited benefit. Special legislation may even be indicated when certain types of three-way exchanges are proposed. But exchange can be effective, as it was when recreation lands along the Rogue River in Oregon were exchanged to Jackson County for timber lands.

STATE selection and tenure adjustments are other avenues for cooperation. Where examination indicates that tracts may best be developed or administered under other ownerships, BLM can make tenure adjustments. Similar ends may be achieved through state selection in cases where the public land account is still open. While lieu acreages may not be large, they can be keys to development of prime recreation areas. Imagination and fortitude can pay off.

The Port Townsend Historical Site on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington is a good example of the virtue of creative imagination. Without it, one of Washington's foremost historical sites might have been lost, a prime tourist attraction which includes thirty-three hundred feet of salt water frontage, fireplaces, tables, a well, and, of course, an historical edifice. Ginko Petrified Forest State Park, with a mile of Columbia River frontage, and some thirty-five islands in the San Juan group of Puget Sound are other examples of tenure adjustments made for the public benefit in spite of human obstacles.

Still another method of improving recreation opportunity is through full awareness of the need for access whether it be to a few hundred yards of streambank or to a hunting or scenic area of thousands of acres. Recent situations in Oregon, in Colorado, and much of the West have increased awareness of the need to make public areas available to the public. Construction, exchange, selection, and many other tools can be used in both state and federal efforts to open up presently unavailable lands. The Walnut Creek-Hualpai Mountain road in Arizona will open up seventy thousand acres, the Steens Mountains Road, some fifty thousand.

The basis for a good many of the opportunities mentioned is the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Despite the fact that the original law is nearly a half-century old, it is not widely understood. Amendments in 1954 and again in 1959 made the law more workable. On July 7 last year, it became truly effective. On that date Secretary Udall's new pricing schedule became operative. Under it, state and local governments may lease recreation or other public purpose sites for twenty-five cents an acre a year. They may purchase them at $2.50 an acre. The new schedule confirms the forward look in the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management. The philosophy is modern although many of the tools for putting it into effect are from the realm of antiquity.

Some indication of the importance of the new pricing schedule can be found in sales and leases under the Act prior to the schedule. During Fiscal Year 1961 just a few more than five thousand acres were sold and some seven thousand leased. Then in September of 1961 BLM began issuing a series of leases to Maricopa County in Arizona (*see* RECREATION, *June 1962*). These leases covered ten times the amount of land (seventy thousand acres) leased throughout the entire national land reserve area during the previous fiscal year. They were the first leases issued under the new schedule and provide land for the most comprehensive county regional parks set-up in the United States.

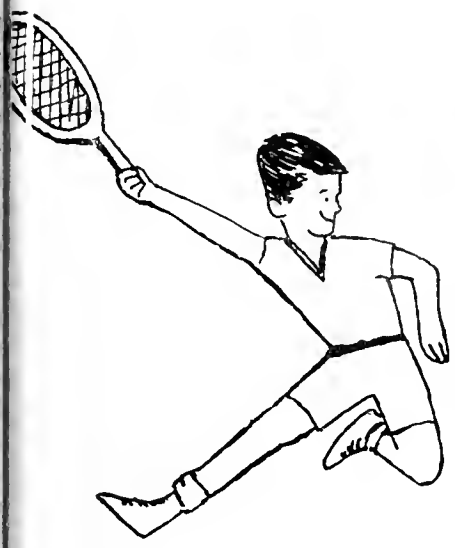
In Washington State, representatives of State Parks and Recreation, the State Department of Natural Resources, State Department of Game, BLM, and the National Park Service toured thirty areas which the BLM felt had possibilities for recreation development. Some were small. Some were large. Today, many of these are contributing to the economic and social well-being of the Northwest as prime recreation areas. Some were transferred as historical sites because of then prohibitive costs under other methods and because they did have historical values. Tenure adjustments, agreements and other means were used. The old tools are often awkward and slow. However, with initiative, they can many times be made to serve the needs of the day.

A word of caution is due at this point: the department can adjust its pricing schedules; it can inventory its lands; it can even encourage local agencies to act; but, unless there is local response and initiative, there can be no action. No land can be leased, no agreements signed, no sales or transfers of title made without local action. BLM can hold the gate ajar. The new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation may soon be able to open the gate a little wider. But they can't lead others through that gate. That is the responsibility of you and your fellow citizens.

The need is obvious. And today is the time for action. #

COMMUNITY SPORTS FACILITIES ON THE INCREASE

As revealed by the **Recreation and Park Yearbooks,** *the provision of these facilities by public recreation authorities makes a great contribution to national physical fitness*



As THE sports equipment market moves into the field of big business (an estimated two million dollars this year), so public recreation sports facilities such as ball diamonds, tennis courts, and golf courses are increasing more rapidly than the population in many of today's American cities, according to the *Recreation and Park Yearbooks* published by the National Recreation Association. In 1960, when the sporting goods industry entered the mass-volume stage, the need for facilities which could meet widely accepted standards was being filled by a rapidly growing number of cities. The statement that follows records an analysis of facilities—baseball and softball diamonds, golf courses, and tennis courts—reported in the *Yearbook* issued early in 1962 ($5.50), by the cities in the top quartile of those reporting each category.

In many cities such public facilities are totally inadequate, and a study of them would have little value. An analysis of the facilities in cities comprising the group of 25 percent that have the most facilities in comparison with their population, on the other hand, affords an indication of the validity of the standards. It also suggests at least the minimum provision that other cities in the same population group might expect to attain. All figures in the tables that accompany this statement represent the 25 percent of the cities reporting a facility which have the lowest population per facility. Trends in the population per facility are traced through a com-

TABLE I

POPULATION PER FACILITY IN TOP QUARTILE CITIES, 1960, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Baseball Diamonds			Holes of Golf			Softball Diamonds			Tennis Courts		
	No. of Cities	Median	Average	No. of Cities	Median	Average	No. of Cities	Median	Average	No. of Cities	Median	Average
5,000- 9,999	87	2,727	2,571	5	469	416	70	1,807	1,817	71	1,463	1,379
10,000- 24,999	126	4,534	4,354	12	750	735	118	2,617	2,522	114	1,910	1,886
25,000- 49,999	73	6,322	5,910	16	1,492	1,471	73	3,000	3,057	71	2,475	2,464
50,000- 99,999	38	6,914	7,053	15	2,280	2,255	38	3,556	3,434	39	3,017	2,833
100,000-249,999	17	8,847	8,109	12	2,963	2,952	17	3,200	3,611	17	3,035	3,031
250,000-499,000	7	8,682	10,300	6	4,066	4,094	7	3,147	3,146	7	4,164	3,692
500,000-999,999	4	15,113	14,994	3	8,611	8,253	4	5,293	5,034	4	5,706	5,786
1,000,000 & over	1	16,848	—	1	16,014	—	1	1,994	—	1	5,912	—
TOTAL	353			70			328			324		

TABLE II

MEDIAN POPULATION PER FACILITY, IN TOP QUARTILE CITIES, 1948, 1955 AND 1960, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Baseball Diamonds			Holes of Golf			Softball Diamonds			Tennis Courts		
	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960
5,000- 9,999	6,100	6,000	2,727	861	1,056	469	4,125	3,000	1,807	2,500	2,950	1,463
10,000- 24,999	9,000	10,500	4,534	1,850	1,500	750	4,375	3,500	2,617	2,667	3,895	1,900
25,000- 49,999	13,773	13,400	6,322	3,527	2,834	1,492	5,000	5,250	3,001	3,750	3,672	2,475
50,000- 99,999	13,875	13,833	6,914	4,995	3,356	2,280	7,778	5,508	3,556	4,357	4,813	3,017
100,000-249,999	17,500	14,434	8,847	5,900	4,089	2,963	7,317	6,250	3,200	5,463	4,137	3,035
250,000 & over	26,333	25,890	13,883	8,307	16,111	4,968	9,470	7,114	3,294	16,000	6,364	4,622

TABLE III

LOW POPULATION PER FACILITY, IN TOP QUARTILE CITIES, 1948, 1955 AND 1960, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Baseball Diamonds			Holes of Golf			Softball Diamonds			Tennis Courts		
	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960	1948	1955	1960
5,000- 9,999	1,575	3,000	428	722	667	186	1,148	967	459	1,500	571	368
10,000- 24,999	3,500	3,375	1,061	889	1,139	450	1,444	929	761	875	1,331	653
25,000- 49,999	4,649	4,917	1,879	1,833	1,111	945	1,667	1,094	877	1,957	1,217	1,151
50,000- 99,999	6,833	5,061	2,964	2,833	903	1,229	1,900	962	702	2,000	1,818	1,438
100,000-249,999	7,571	6,588	3,808	2,167	2,222	1,902	1,029	1,647	1,533	1,630	2,444	1,512
250,000 & over	12,442	11,426	7,699	4,819	5,967	2,757	2,691	1,850	1,431	2,827	2,685	2,276

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF CITIES MEETING FACILITY STANDARDS, 1960, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Baseball Diamond		Hole of Golf		Softball Diamond		Tennis Court	
	Number Reporting	Number Meeting Standard	Number Reporting	Number Meeting Standard	Number Reporting	Number Meeting Standard	Number Reporting	Number Meeting Standard
5,000- 9,999	347	185 (53 %)	18	18 (100 %)	280	84 (30 %)	284	76 (27 %)
10,000- 24,999	505	134 (27 %)	47	47 (100 %)	472	82 (17 %)	457	66 (14 %)
25,000- 49,999	292	36 (12 %)	65	38 (58 %)	291	36 (12 %)	284	10 (3.5%)
50,000- 99,999	151	11 (7.3%)	58	14 (24 %)	152	12 (7.9%)	156	6 (3.8%)
100,000-249,999	69	4 (5.8%)	46	7 (15 %)	68	6 (8.8%)	68	2 (2.9%)
250,000 & over	48	0	44	1 (2.3%)	46	5 (11 %)	48	0
TOTAL	1,412	370 (25.5%)	278	125 (45 %)	1,309	225 (17.2%)	1,297	160 (12.3%)

parison of the *Yearbook* data covering the years 1948, 1955, and 1960.

Another purpose served by this study is to relate the extent to which the 25 percent "best" cities have achieved the commonly accepted facility standards. These call for a city to provide:

1 baseball diamond per 6,000

1 hole of golf per 3,000

1 softball diamond per 3,000

1 tennis court per 2,000

Table I shows the median and the average population per facility in the cities comprising the top quartile of each of the eight population groups in 1960. In nearly every instance, the figures for the median and average are strikingly similar. The table indicates that, in the three population groups under 50,000, the average city met or bettered the standard for baseball diamonds; in five population groups under 250,000, both the median and average city met the standard for holes of golf; in the three groups under 50,000, the median city met the standard for softball diamonds, whereas in only the two groups under 25,000 did either median or average city exceed the tennis court standard. It further shows that with very few exceptions the larger the city, the fewer the facilities they provide in relation to the population.

TRENDS in the provision of the four facility types in comparison with population from 1948 to 1960 are indicated by *Table II*, which records the ratio in the median city of six population groups for the years 1948, 1955, and 1960. The table reflects a general trend rather than an accurate change in the situation, because it is not based on data for identical cities. Furthermore, in the 1948 *Yearbook*, reports were submitted by fewer park authorities than in the other years, because agencies did not qualify unless they provided a program under leadership or operated a major facility under supervision. The 1955 and 1960 data, however, are comparable, although more cities reported in 1960.

A marked increase in the provision of facilities for baseball, golf, softball, and tennis in cities of all sizes between 1948 and 1960 is indicated by the table. The gain is especially evident between 1955 and 1960, when the population per facility in the median city of each population group was much lower in the case of all four facilities. By far the best showing was made in cities under 25,000, where the median ratios for baseball, golf, and tennis show more than twice as many facilities per unit of population in 1960 as in 1955.

Table III answers the question, "What was the best showing made by cities in each population group in providing the four facility types in 1948, 1955, and 1960?" It is evident that at least one city in each population group meets the four standards except that no city of 250,000 and over provides the baseball diamonds and tennis courts called for by the standards.

UNLIKE the preceding tables, based on the top quartile cities only, *Table IV* records all the cities that reported having one or more of the four types of facilities in 1960. It also shows for each population group the number and percentage that meet or exceeded the national standard for each of the four facility types.

The analysis of the *Yearbook* data suggests two questions with reference to the facility standards. One is whether a single standard based on the ratio of facility to population can be applicable to both large and small cities. The other is whether in view of the varying degree to which the four standards have been achieved, modifications in them are desirable. #

Camp Lejeune offers a variety of water sports for which 1,146 students enrolled.

The weaving class attracted 414 of Camp Lejeune's youngsters living on and off the base.

LEATHERNECKS AT LEISURE

U.S. Marine Corps develops five-year recreation plan for dependents

The sailing program involved ninety students and ten boats which were berthed along the New River.

A FIVE-YEAR RECREATION PLAN for the Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune in North Carolina involves use of the general resources of the base as well as community school properties. The plan will serve both sexes, encourage family participation, and be a carry-over of interests and skills developed in school, encouraging self-leadership and coordinating the various areas and people on the base. A Tri-Command Planning Committee (representatives from base, division, and force troops) is designing the plan. On the agenda are nature walks, picnics, water sports, and instruction in various skills.

Lejeune's on-base dependent children population includes 5,829 aged six years and under; 2,394, seven to twelve years of age; and 1,014 teenagers. Varying the activities to meet the different age groups constitutes one of the biggest problems facing the youth community activities director, Selwyn Orcutt, who says, "We are now using recreation to teach skills, coordinate people and communities, combat delinquency, give information regarding the base to new dependents, and give informational talks at the centers in subjects such as fighting fires, body building, and financing."

The camp's summer program served 1,405 children of personnel living on and off the base. These ranged from the first grade through the twelfth. Since Camp Lejeune is situated on the New River, it offers an excellent variety of water sports for which 1,146 students were enrolled. Besides all types of boating, swimming, and water skiing, the youngsters were also able to sign up for baton twirling, arts and crafts, first aid, baby care, tennis, bowling, and ceramics.

Another project of the youth activities department is the Teen Club at Marston Pavilion which has a membership of 270. The club is open to all dependents from 8 to 12PM on Fridays and Saturdays and from 2 to 5PM on Sunday. The teen program consists of general activities; parties, such as the recent Hawaiian Luau which drew three hundred teens; and special events such as the father-and-son pool tournament with twenty-four teams competing for the championship. Community programs include band concerts given by the division band, water sprays at each community, community softball, and a dependents' swimming team of fifty members which is now a member of the South Eastern Carolina Swimming Association. #

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Goodspeed Opera

Three years of planning by a group of Connecticut citizens resulted in the opening in September of Goodspeed Opera House on the bank of the Connecticut River near East Haddam. More than $500,000 was needed to restore the building which for sixty years had been used to store and garage state highway machinery. Next summer there will be an annual festival of music, including commissioned operas and presentations of ballet, drama, and one-man shows. The program has been entrusted to a committee of stage professionals headed by Jean Dalrymple, Broadway producer and director of New York City's Center for Music and Drama. The theater seats 360 persons. Eventually there will be boardwalks and a river marina.

Dig and Learn

Some interesting archeological discoveries were unearthed in Staten Island, New York, by eighteen high-school students, members of the Brooklyn Children's Museum Archeological Workshop. Indian arrowheads, pieces of pottery, and traces of what is believed to be an Indian firepit were turned up by the students. Members of the museum's mineralogy and ornithology workshops are also making field trips to supplement lecture and work sessions.

Youth Achievement

The Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Youth Center has been named one of the winners of *Parents' Magazine* Youth Group Achievement Awards for teenage public service. The center filled Christmas baskets, held a dance where participants donated canned food, worked with the local Mothers March on Polio, conducted an Easter Egg hunt for preschoolers, kindergarten, and first-grade youngsters. Wayne LaBorde, assistant director of the recreation department, is counselor to the youth center.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

IDAHO. The State Recreation Society held its annual meeting in Boise November 16-17. Yearly elections resulted in this new slate of officers: President, Mrs. Carita Bunnell, assistant to the director in charge of arts and crafts, Pocatello; Vice-President, Kelvin Nelson, superintendent of parks and recreation, Idaho Falls; Secretary-Treasurer, Phil Burkhart, director of recreation, Pocatello. A five-point recommendation spelling out the society's general attitude toward recreation needs statewise and locally was approved unanimously.

WASHINGTON. Awards and elections were the order of the day at the annual meeting of the State Recreation Society. Elmer H. Anderson, supervisor, recreation division, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, received the highest honor awarded by the society for his many years of outstanding service. He is a past-president of the society and former chairman of the National Recreation Association's Pacific Northwest District Advisory Committee.

Results of the yearly election found John Clark, superintendent, Benton County Parks and Recreation Department, in the presidential spot; Tom Ryan, assistant superintendent, King County Parks and Recreation Department, president-elect; Mrs. Helen McCabe, chairman, recreation curriculum, Central Washington State College, vice-president; Al Meuli, director of activities therapy, Mental Health Division, Department of Institutions, treasurer.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dorothea Nelson, widely known and loved superintendent of parks and recreation in St. Louis Park, Minnesota, has retired as of the first of the year, after forty-two years of accomplishment in the recreation field here and abroad. Miss Nelson began her career in the Minneapolis Park Department as assistant director of recreation. After nine years in Minneapolis, she moved on to new fields in Louisville, Kentucky, where she worked in the de-

STAFF CONFERENCE. *National Recreation Association district representatives confer regarding trends and problems confronting the recreation field. From left to right: (lower left, back to camera) Frank Breen, assistant executive director; David Langkammer, Great Lakes; Robert Shipp, Southwest; Charles Odegaard, Pacific Northwest; Verna Rensvold, Midwest; Harold Wilcox, assistant to the executive director; (partially hidden) Arthur Williams, associate executive director; Temple Jarrell, Southern; Robert Horney, Great Lakes; Elizabeth Shine, executive secretary, New England District; Waldo Hainsworth, New England; Richard Westgate, Middle Atlantic; Richard Tapply, New England; Ralph Van Fleet, Southern; (partially hidden) Susan M. Lee, NRA vice-president; and Field Director Arthur Todd.*

partment of welfare and recreation. While there, she obtained the use of the schools for adult recreation, introducing classes in ceramics, sewing, and basketball. Later, she worked with the Chicago Park District, when its recreation facilities were being supported by the WPA. After this stint, Miss Nelson toured Europe to study recreation and labor movements. In Europe, she joined the Red Cross service clubs personnel, but eventually she circled back to her starting point.

She now smilingly recounts the beginnings of the St. Louis Park's recreation department, "We started out in the basement of the city hall, with orange crates for files . . . We went upstairs for one year, and then back to the basement. When I was hired, I said something about being used to starting from scratch and scrounging and someone remarked, 'Yes, but you don't have the Army and Navy back of you here to scrounge on.' However, we had the Women's Club, the Community Fund, the School Board, the Lions Club, and neighborhood booster groups." On November 8, as a gesture of appreciation for her many contributions and devotion to St. Louis Park, the city department dedicated "Nelson Park" to her with appropriate ceremonies.

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Wayne C. Kennedy, who had been acting commissioner of the St. Louis County, Missouri, Parks and Recreation Department, was recently appointed commissioner. Mr. Kennedy was chosen for the appointment because of his wide familiarity with past and future park planning and his knowledge of the county's parks and recreation needs. Mr. Kennedy previously supervised physical education activities at the Carondelet YMCA before becoming superintendent of recreation for St. Louis County in 1958. Mr. Kennedy won an AMF award in 1961 for his series of six daily spot announcements concerning recreation in St. Louis County given on Radio Station KXOK (*see* RECREATION, *October 1961, Pages 397 and 436).* The award is presented annually by the American Machine & Foundry Company and the National Recreation Association to encourage and honor journalists and broadcasters who have helped create better understanding of programs in the field of recreation *(see Page 11).*

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John J. Somers has been appointed superintendent of parks and recreation in Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Somers, previously in charge of the bureau of golf, has been with the department for nine years. Before coming to Dayton, he was a staff member of the Baltimore Recreation Department.

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Buford O. Bush, associate professor of recreation at San Jose State College in California, has taken a leave of absence to assume the position of coordinator of recreation for Mangla, a newly formed city in West Pakistan. The community is the site of the world's largest man-made dam.

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Harold A. Meserve became director of parks and recreation for Fresno County, California, as of January 2. Mr. Meserve was formerly superintendent of parks for Los Angeles County, where he served for thirty-five years. He began as a student draftsman with the county road department, later became a forestry engineer with the County Forester and Fire Warden. In his capacity as county parks superintendent, Mr. Meserve was in charge of eighty-five park areas.

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The Parks and Recreation Association of Canada recently presented outstanding achievement awards for service in the fields of parks and recreation to: **C. S. Saunders,** Lachine, Quebec, who has been a member and chairman of the Lachine Sports Commission for twelve years; **John William Staples,** director of the recreation division of the parks department, Regina, who has worked to develop and increase the city's playgrounds from twelve to thirty-seven and the hockey and skating rinks from twenty-six to ninety-seven; and **Arthur Widnall,** director of the parks and recreation department in Fort William, Ontario, who has promoted natural resources, horticulture, and shown outstanding work in sponsoring good sportsmanship.

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Lt. Col. H. H. Copeland has assumed the duties of Special Services Officer, Headquarters, Fourth U.S. Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Col. Copeland supervises over 350 major recreation facilities in five states, including sports, library, service club, crafts, motion picture, and other forms of recreation. He also will serve as Fourth Army band supervisor and Army exchange officer. Col. Copeland is the holder of a White House commendation for a musical program given in 1957.

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Malcolm McLane, who served as chairman of the 1960 Olympic Ski Games Committee, received the New England Council's Silver Bowl award at the annual Winter Sports Conference in Bethel, Maine. Mr. McLane is chairman of a subcommittee within the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in New Hampshire, which is studying state-level recreation consultation in New Hampshire.

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Clifford C. Miller, personnel analyst in the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department, was feted at a retirement luncheon in November, at which William Frederickson, Jr., general manager of the department, was guest speaker. Mr. Miller retired in December. He began his career with the city as a clerk in the parks department in 1930.

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Walter Cammack, veteran recreator and director of the Whittier, California, Recreation Department since 1950, retired recently. A native of the city, he established the first city playground in 1915 under the sponsorship of the YMCA. Shortly after, Mr. Cammack worked for the YMCA in Ceylon for seven years to establish a physical education system in the government and

Continued on Page 49

Nearly three hundred children are cared for at the Kennedy Home in the Bronx, New York.

The Kennedys and Recreation

GAIL MADONIA

THE KENNEDY FAMILY has become a symbol in America for fit, active, athletic citizens. They have been photographed horseback riding, skating, sailing, and golfing. President Kennedy's concern with fitness and recreation for Americans set the tone for the establishment of the three new National Seashore Areas, the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the President's Council on Youth Fitness originally set up under the Eisenhower administration, and the White House Conference on Conservation called in May 1962.

MRS. MADONIA *is an assistant on the* RECREATION *Magazine staff.*

The President opens the baseball season with a good, enthusiastic throw.

How have the Kennedys as a family group contributed to recreation in America? Working through the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, the family has contributed monies to an array of community centers, hospitals, guidance centers, schools, homes for dependent children, and research centers for retarded children, mostly located in the New England area. Several, however, can be found as far west as Illinois and California. Most of the facilities endowed by the foundation bear the name of Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., who died in World War II.

Massachusetts is crammed with facilities which the foundation has endowed: the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Hospital in Brighton, the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Infirmary in East Boston, the Nazareth Home for Boys in Leicester, the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Youth Center in New Bedford, and the Catholic Boys Guidance Center in Boston.

The Kennedy Foundation donated $150,000 toward the Guidance Center's modern school building. The building, dedicated in 1957, includes a handsome gym and other recreation rooms. At this center, a recreation-work program is an integral part of the treatment for emotionally disturbed boys. Athletics, games, shop, arts and crafts, and field trips are scheduled in the program. The gym filled a pressing need for these youngsters who had to be content with visiting a municipal gym for an hour period twice weekly. Now, in their own gym, they have tumbling, weightlifting, boxing, basketball, handball, and volleyball.

In Hyannis, Massachusetts, the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Skating Centre offers the only ice skating rink on Cape Cod. The rink is administered by the Barnstable Playground and Recreation Commission. The facility is actually a combination of the rink and a companion building which serves as an equipment room-warming house in the winter. The building, which also contains a snack bar and office space, is used by Little League baseball teams during the summer. The skating rink

An ardent sportswoman, Mrs. Kennedy enjoys riding, sailing, and water skiing. Here, she is seen with a distinguished visitor, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

Recreation facilities at Manhattanville College, Purchase, New York, are open to the community as a whole.

Opening day at the Kennedy Community Center in New York City's Harlem sector finds an eager line of registrants signing up.

The spacious grounds at the Kennedy Home include a playground, baseball diamond, football field, tennis courts, and other sport areas. Cottage groups organize trips to the zoo, parks, museums, and rodeos.

is 216 feet long by 85 feet wide, almost as large as a football field. The rink is home to the Barnstable High School hockey team, a six-team Pee Wee Hockey league, a six-team Amateur Hockey League for young men, and a six-team Farm League for boys under nine years of age. Several members of the Kennedy family have skated and played ice games there.

In New Bedford, Massachusetts, the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Memorial Youth Center was dedicated in 1957. The $500,000 edifice contains a stage, meeting rooms, snack bar and kitchen. The Kennedy Foundation donated $250,000 toward construction of the center. The center serves youth in the New Bedford area. Dramatic productions, workshops, discussion sessions, baseball and basketball leagues, track, golf, badminton, and other sports are among the recreative activities. In addition to serving the youth of high-school age, the center offers programs which attract young adults between the ages of twenty and twenty-nine. This group adds several activities to the roster which serves for the younger group. They participate in music appreciation, an annual award for outstanding man and woman, mystery rides, summer outings, a ski trip to New Hampshire. The Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, the Catholic Nurses' Guild, and the Holy Family High School use the facility for meetings and sports events.

THREE FACILITIES in the New York metropolitan area are financed by the Kennedy Foundation: a community center, a child-study center for mentally retarded children, and a home for dependent children. The Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Memorial Community Center in Manhattan is a large, impressive building. It has a spacious arts-and-crafts room, boxing arena, fencing area, gym, lounges, office space, meeting rooms, a rooftop recreation area, an auditorium, an outside play area, and a nursery. Membership cards, valid from October to May, are issued to youngsters who wish to participate in the center's programs. During July and August, the center sponsors a day camp using all of the facilities within the building, with field trips to parks in New York and New Jersey. The center makes use of a swimming pool operated by the New York City Park Department for daily swims for its campers, who range in age from seven to twelve years. Three hundred children attend the day camp each summer. The center, an affiliate member of the National Recreation Association, has a staff of twenty-five, including an arts-and-crafts instructor, program director, athletics coach. The program is broken down into afternoon and evening sections which run from 3PM to 10PM. During the summer the center operates from 9AM to 10PM. Teenage activities are scheduled from six o'clock to nine. A golden-age program is also operated. The excellent variety of program activities includes athletic teams, arts and crafts, cheering squad, table games, boxing, modern, folk, and creative dancing, charm classes, bingo, social dances, dramatics and fencing. The marching band begun recently provides free musical instruction to its members.

At the Kennedy Child Study Center, also in Manhattan, the initial investment of capital funds was contributed largely by Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to England and father of the President. The largest source of private support has been the Kennedy Foundation in conjunction with the efforts of Mrs. Stephen Smith, the former Jean Kennedy. The center, opened in

eptember 1958, is also an affiliate member of the National Recreation Association. It serves retarded children, generally aiming to encourage self care, social competence, physical development, and the ability to communicate. The recreation program is supplementary to the center's main program. School age children participate in folk dancing, rhythm games, cooking, and other activities under a volunteer staff headed by a trained leader. A program for children from eleven to fourteen years of age is held on Saturdays. The center is affiliated with the Astor Home for Children in Rhinebeck, with the Department of Psychology of Fordham University and with St. Vincent's Hospital of New York.

Field hockey at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, where the Kennedy Building provides a variety of recreation facilities, including a basketball court, modern dance studio, pool, and bowling alleys.

SPREAD OUT over fifteen acres of refreshing green lawns, the Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Home in the Bronx is *home* for almost three hundred youngsters aged six to eighteen. The children are assigned to the home by the New York City Department of Welfare and the courts. They may remain there for a short while or, in some cases, until they can strike out on their own. A cottage-counselor-sister system provides a base for activities and family living.

On the spacious grounds, there are a baseball diamond, football field, tennis courts, an inviting swimming pool, arts-and-crafts workshop, gymnasium, photography shop, and living quarters. At the entrance to one cottage a pet cat lazes in the sun. The youngsters are eager participants in sports. Basketball, baseball, boxball and skating tournaments are popular activities. A swimming carnival held annually attracts much attention. Parties, social and record hops are available for the teenagers. Outside groups are invited for sports competitions. Volunteers take groups of youngsters to plays, picnics, and movies, for "off-campus" activities.

The cottage groups organize trips to the zoo, parks, museums, rodeos. Arts and crafts are regularly programed. Nature exploration, which includes gardening, camping, hiking, cooking outdoors, is a natural on those grounds. During the summer an off-campus "day camp" takes a different group of children each day to a nearby recreation facility—beaches, parks, and other facilities within the larger community—to give the youngsters a widened perspective of the world. Two staff members are responsible for the day groups. This approach of preparing youngsters from the home for life in the community is worked out as the children mature. As elementary-school children, they attend classes on campus, but as they graduate into high school they attend school in the community. These children are allowed and encouraged to work after school to prepare them for the future. They are given curfews and can date off campus. The home attempts to provide a well-rounded living experience for the youngsters who live there. It was opened in 1950.

AT THE Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart in Purchase, New York, the Kennedy Building houses a variety of recreation facilities. A basketball court, modern dance studio, rooms for archery and table tennis, offices, shower facilities, an Olympic-size swimming pool set in a bright yellow and blue interior, bowling alleys, and lounge set the pace for sports and socializing and, on occasion, serve as multi-purpose facilities.

When graduation time comes, the basketball court, which is very handsome, serves as an auditorium for commencement exercises. A balcony provides seating for several hundred. The Christmas concert by the college glee club, alumnae gatherings, and other events also are scheduled for the basketball court. The Kennedy Lounge is often the scene of informal talks by visiting celebrities. Parties of all sorts take place in the lounge. The Kennedy Foundation donated $300,000 toward the building. Not only students and faculty but also outside groups use it for sports purposes or for special meetings. Many of the facilities to which the Kennedy Foundation has contributed are under religious administration but are open to the community as a whole.

The Kennedy family does not give mere lip service to the need for fitness and recreation. They are believers in fitness for fun and good living, as well as for health and efficiency. Their leisure time is frequently rollicking and athletic. And, carrying their interest in recreation one step further, this family has endowed many recreation facilities, making it possible for more Americans to enjoy their leisure hours. #

RECREATION AREA STANDARDS

Results of study of neighborhood and community areas

GEORGE D. BUTLER

THE NEED TO REVISE the standards for playgrounds and playfields developed early in the 1940's by the National Recreation Association was indicated by a study conducted by the NRA Standards Committee in 1961 and 1962. Changes in the function of these two area types during the past two decades called for an increase in their space requirements, according to the results of the study.

The present-day standards, developed with the cooperation of national and local planning, park, and recreation authorities, have been widely adopted throughout the United States and have provided the basis for recommendations in scores of long-range plans for municipal park and recreation systems. They recognize the playground as the basic neighborhood recreation area and the playfield as the type of area serving a community or cluster of neighborhoods. Brief descriptions of the standards follow:

The Neighborhood Playground. The neighborhood playground is the chief outdoor play center for the children of a residential neighborhood but also provides limited recreation service for young people and adults. It is a real neighborhood center where the whole family can come for recreation and relaxation. The standard proposed that a playground should be within a quarter to a half mile of every home, depending primarily upon population density of the neighborhood. It was pointed out that in a well-planned neighborhood the best location for the playground is at or adjoining the elementary school site.

It was proposed that there be one acre of playground for each eight hundred of the present and estimated future population of the city, with the size of playgrounds to vary according to the neighborhood population, as follows:

Population of Neighborhood	Size of Playground Needed
2000	3.25 acres
3000	4.00 acres
4000	5.00 acres
5000	6.00 acres

Most of the following features were listed as essential: corner for preschool children; apparatus area for older children; open space for informal play; surfaced area for court games such as tennis, handball, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, volleyball; field for games such as softball and modified soccer, touch football, mass games; area for storytelling, crafts, dramatics, quiet games; shelter house; wading pool; corner for table games and other activities for older people; landscape features. The space standard was for the recreation area only and did not include the school site. Landscape features were listed as an essential in the development, but the standard did not provide for a portion of the playground to be set aside as a neighborhood park.

The Playfield. The playfield provides diversified facilities primarily for young people and adults, but usually includes a playground for the immediate neighborhood. The playfield serves as an outdoor recreation center for community recreation activities and events. The standard provided for a playfield to be within a half mile to a mile of every home, depending on population density and ease of access. Proposed sizes were from twelve to twenty acres, with a playfield for *at least* every twenty thousand of the population,

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MR. BUTLER *recently retired as director of research of the National Recreation Association after serving on its staff for forty-three years.* *(See also Page 17.)*

the total amount of a city's playfield space to equal one acre for each eight hundred of its present and estimated future population.

According to the standards, most of the following features should be provided: separate sports fields for men and for women, for such games as baseball, football, field hockey, soccer, softball; courts for tennis, boccie, horseshoes, shuffleboard, roque, paddle tennis, and other games; lawn areas for such activities as croquet, archery, clock golf; outdoor swimming pool, theater or bandshell; fireplace, table and benches for small group picnics; recreation building; children's playground; running track and spaces for field events; center for day camping. Since, in general, the best location for the playfield is at or adjoining a secondary school site, the facilities serve both school and community groups.

EVEN THOUGH few, if any, cities have achieved the area standards developed by the Association, repeated demands have been made that they be revised and updated. To help achieve this objective, a National Committee on Recreation Standards was appointed in 1960 with George Hjelte as chairman, and members of a National Advisory Committee were named by fifteen national organizations with an interest in recreation areas. At a joint meeting of the committee it was agreed to undertake initially a review of standards for neighborhood and community recreation areas.

As a first step, a request was broadcast for area plans which, in the opinion of the authorities submitting them, "exemplified an application of adequate standards to a local situation." Instructions for submitting plans and data sheets to accompany them were sent to committee members and others indicating a willingness to cooperate. Less than sixty plans were finally collected, but, for various reasons, only forty of them were suitable for study. Of these plans, thirteen were for separate neighborhood playgrounds, thirteen were for areas at or adjoining neighborhood school sites, and fourteen were for playfields.

Through the courtesy of Professor J. Marshall Miller, a member of the standards committee, arrangements were made for the plans and accompanying data to be analyzed by three graduate students in his class in "Introduction to City and Metropolitan Planning" at Columbia University. Among the factors studied were the size of the properties, the size and population of the areas served, the facilities provided, and the spaces allocated to each. For many plans it was exceedingly difficult to estimate the space allocated to various uses because of the irregular shape or scattered locations of the units or because their uses and boundaries were not clearly designated.

A study of the twenty-six playground plans indicated that they varied widely in a number of respects; although, in general, the school-related playgrounds and the separate playgrounds were quite comparable. Playground sizes, for example, varied from 2.43 acres to 12 acres and the area served from .43 square mile to 4 square miles. The population served varied from 1,336 to 24,724, and the population per playground acre from 111 to 7,064. The following table indicates the median figures for the two types of playgrounds:

	School-Related Playgrounds (13)*	Separate Playgrounds (13)*
Size	6.75 acres	6.10 acres
Population Served	5,362	6,372
Population per Acre of Playground	1 per 778	1 per 984
Area Served	1.00 square mile	1.00 square mile

* If five school-related and seven separate playgrounds were enlarged, as recommended by the authorities reporting, their acreage would be 8.07 acres and 8 acres respectively.

With few exceptions, the areas had the following units: apparatus area, paved area for court games and/or multiple use, a field for sports, a shelter house or recreation building, landscaped area or areas (some with picnic facilities).

Other units were reported at the number of areas indicated:

Pre-school unit	15
Open area for free play	13
Parking area	12
Shaded area for quiet activities	6
Wading or spray pool	6
Area for older adults	1

Analysis of the plans for the fourteen areas classified as community playfields likewise revealed wide variation. For example, the size ranged from 8.54 to 22.42 acres; the area served from 1.1 to 26.1 square miles. The population served varied from 5,000 to 61,000, and the population per acre of playfield from one acre per 342 to one per 7,143. The median figures for the fourteen areas were:

Size	18 acres
Population Served	27,684
Area Served	4.0 square miles
Population per Acre of Playfield	1 acre per 1,475

All the playfield plans provided for one or more landscaped sections and areas for field sports. A majority included the following units: areas for court and lawn games, children's playground, parking area (one or more), recreation building, and picnic area (one or more). The lack of diversity in the activities made available at the playfields is illustrated by the fact that the following facilities were indicated on only *one* plan: boccie or roque court, bowling green, craft area, fire circle, pitch-and-putt course, putting green, running track, theater, and garden (wildflowers).

The wide variations in the size, service area, population, and development of the areas that supposedly approximated standard conditions were surprising. However, in most respects, the median areas did not vary widely from the NRA standards. In the case of the playgrounds, their size was between six to eight acres, their maximum radius a half mile, the population served under six thousand, and the population per playground acre well under one acre per one thousand. As for the playfields, the median size was eighteen acres and the median area served, four square miles, or a radius of about a mile. The population served and the population per acre of playfield, on the other hand, were much higher than proposed by the standard.

The most significant finding was the very limited variety of units and facilities on many of the areas and the inefficient

use and distribution of the available space. The standards committee determined that a second type of inquiry was necessary to determine (1) the types of units and facilities that should be provided on the neighborhood and community recreation areas and (2) the amount of space that should be allocated for each of these units and facilities. It was felt that on the basis of the findings, space standards for the two area types could be developed. A subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Oka T. Hester, was therefore appointed and requested to undertake such a study.

To accomplish the first objective, comprehensive lists of units and facilities that might be included in the neighborhood and the community recreation areas were prepared and distributed widely. Recreation authorities were requested to return them with an indication as to the items they considered essential. A tabulation of fifty-one returns indicated the units and facilities that a majority of the respondents believed should be provided. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the importance of several items in the two lists, but seventeen were approved for the neighborhood area and twenty for the community area.

Questionnaires listing the approved items were then prepared for both area types, with spaces for entering the number of square feet considered essential for each unit. A separate landscape park unit appeared in the community area list, but not in the one for the neighborhood recreation area. Respondents were asked to assume that one area type would serve a "normal" neighborhood of six thousand people, and the other a "normal" community of twenty thousand people. Forms were submitted to committee members, individuals commenting on the earlier lists, and other authorities.

A summary of the data on twenty-eight forms for the neighborhood recreation area and on thirty-one community area forms was prepared for the standards committee meeting at the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia. It recorded a wide variation in the amount of space recommended for the various units and facilities on the two area types; also in the total acreage recommended for these areas. It was apparent that some respondents failed to realize the purpose of the inquiry and that others made unrealistic estimates. Although there was considerable agreement on the part of many authorities as to the space requirements of some of the units, the findings indicated clearly that recreation and planning authorities differ widely in their opinions as to the amounts of space needed for essential elements of neighborhood and community recreation areas.

Space Recommendations for Community Area Units. The table that follows indicates the median space recommended for each unit in a recreation area serving a community of twenty thousand and the total space required for these units.

In contrast with the similarity in the total space requirements for the neighborhood recreation area, as previously indicated, the median space proposed for the sum of the units in the community recreation area, 28.40 acres, is much greater than the median of eighteen acres for the plans submitted in the first phase of the study. A still larger median area, 34.52, was proposed in the recommendations for total space in the latter phase. The increase over the NRA playfield space standard is due in part to the fact that it did not provide for a separate park unit.

Unit or Facility	Space Recommended In Square Feet
Children's playground:	
Playlot for preschool children and mothers	10,000
Apparatus area for older children	12,000
Open area for group games and informal play	41,500
Wading or spray pool	3,000
Paved multiple-use area for games and activities	10,000
Quiet activity area	5,000
Field for children's team sports	60,000
Total:	141,500
Field house or recreation building	12,000
Older adults area	13,000
Special game courts	43,560
Paved multiple-use area for games, roller skating, etc.	15,000
Lawn game area for croquet, bowling, etc.	20,000
Field for sportsmen	217,800
Field for sportswomen	90,720
Running track and field events	75,000
Archery range	20,000
Swimming pool	21,780
Theater or bandshell	11,890
Ice skating rink (artificial)	22,500
Picnic area for families and large groups	87,120
Nature center	43,560
Separate landscape park unit	94,450
Other landscape areas, such as border and buffer strips, etc.	75,670
Parking areas and/or service road	87,060
Paths and walks	32,000
Undesignated space (10 percent)	112,461
Total area	1,237,071
(In acres)	28.40

Space Requirements for Neighborhood Area Units. The table that follows indicates the median space recommended for each unit in a recreation area serving a neighborhood of six thousand and the total space required.

The median total of unit spaces, 8.17 acres, is only slightly more than the median of 6.57 acres for the plans of neighborhood recreation areas submitted in the first phase of the study; it is less than the 10.15 acres which was the median amount of total acreage recommended in the second phase.

Unit or Facility	Space Recommended In Square Feet
Playlot for preschool children and mothers	10,000
Apparatus area for older children	10,000
Shelter house or recreation building	3,000
Open area for group games and informal play	21,890
Wading or spray pool	1,600
Quiet activity area for crafts, storytelling, etc.	2,800
Paved multiple-use area for games, roller skating, etc.	10,000
Special game courts	18,400
Lawn games area for croquet, clock golf, etc.	10,000
Field for team games and sports	130,680
Older adults area	10,000
Picnic area for family and small groups	20,890
Swimming pool-instructional	6,000
Landscaped areas, such as border and buffer strips, etc.	43,000
Parking area and/or service drive	17,424
Paths and walks	8,000
Undesignated space (10 percent)	32,368
Total	356,052
(In acres)	8.17

Conclusions. Members of the National Committee on Recreation Standards at its 1962 meeting agreed that, on the basis of its experience, it was clear that recreation area standards cannot be determined by an opinionnaire inquiry. It was further agreed that a nationwide study was needed, probably to extend for at least two years, and requiring the full-time service of one or more highly qualified individuals.

Such a study, it was proposed, should be designed to develop standards for all types of recreation areas administered by governments below the state level. The committee urged that such a study be undertaken immediately, but pointed out that preliminary statements of standards for the guidance of officials are needed. It is believed that this account of the committee's studies should be of value in considering neighborhood and community areas, pending the availability of more valid data. #

• Authorities will also find useful **Standards for Municipal Recreation Areas,** a comprehensive review of recreation area standards and a listing of sources used in preparing it. Available for $1.00 from National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

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SPACE STANDARD PRINCIPLES

THE FOLLOWING Statement of Principles *was prepared for National Recreation Association's National Committee on Recreation Standards by Robert W. Crawford, Commissioner of Recreation in Philadelphia. The principles are based on the assumption that the recreation use of leisure time is an essential part of living and that a recreation system should provide recreation opportunities on a year-round basis for all residents, regardless of sex, age, race, creed, color, or economic status.*

•

• A recreation system requires properly distributed areas and facilities.

• A recreation system requires areas and facilities that are diversified in physical character, type, size and degree of development.

• The different types and sizes of areas are determined by the basic kinds of recreation service they are designed to provide, while the distribution and degree of development of areas are determined by the density and composition of the population to be served.

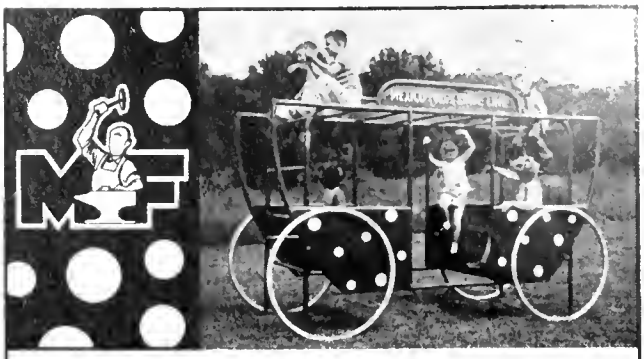
• Each recreation area or facility should be located on usable land which is topographically appropriate to, and suitable for, the purpose for which it is intended.

• Each recreation area or facility should be centrally located within the area it is intended to serve and should afford safe and convenient access for those it is intended to serve.

• Each recreation area or facility should include facilities that will offer recreational opportunities for all age groups it is intended to serve.

• Whenever possible, appropriate recreation areas and facilities should be located near, or adjoining, public schools, libraries, or community agencies of a recreational, group work or informal educational nature.

• In addition to the actual space required for the recreation activities to be provided, consideration must be given to the space required for safety, aesthetic or scenic values and service functions (parking, circulation of patrons, concessions, rest rooms, etcetera). #



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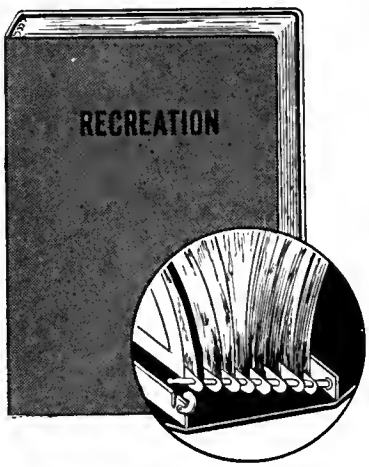

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STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

JOB-CREATING conservation projects in twenty-one states have been initiated by the Department of the Interior following President Kennedy's approval of forty-seven such projects under the Accelerated Public Works Program. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall says the federal share of the projects' cost—$12,000,000—"will create a wide range of assets that will more than repay the nation for the investment." Planting of new trees and rangeland, construction of recreation facilities, building of roads, prevention of erosion are among the many improvements scheduled by the Department of the Interior. The equivalent of more than seventeen hundred men working steadily for a year is assured in direct employment.

"New campgrounds will be created for the public and existing ones will be improved and enlarged," says Secretary Udall. "Hunting and fishing will be aided by better facilities for waterfowl and other wildlife. New boat docks will be built, swimming areas will be created, and trails will be blazed to scenic spots for hikers, picnickers, and campers. In addition, nearly a score of projects earmarked for Indian reservations will assure much-needed employment for many hundreds of tribal members while simultaneously enhancing facilities for tourism, providing a better future for timber stands, and curbing costly erosion." Following is a state-by-state breakdown* of some of the recreation areas and facilities to be developed by the first public works projects to be administered by the Department of the Interior:

ALASKA. The Kenai National Moose Range, a $200,000 project employing thirty-five men for a year, will be started to develop recreation facilities in this remote but accessible wilderness which is beckoning more people every season. Abandoned oil- and gaswell sites will be replanted, silting in valuable salmon-nursery streams will be curbed, new picnic areas and campgrounds will be created and old ones improved, good routes to fishing and hunting areas will be established, and corrective measures will be taken to better conditions of the winter moose range, forest stands, and waterfowl habitat.

ARIZONA. The Petrified Forest National Monument area, already a major tourist attraction, will be improved under a $400,000 project employing fifty men for a year. Roads and trails will be rebuilt, three hundred campsites will be rehabilitated, beaches cleaned, shore campsites established, navigational aids installed, and new picnic areas developed.

CALIFORNIA. In Trinity and Lassen Counties a wide range of improvements will be undertaken on public lands to encourage recreation use and safeguard forests. The work will cost $385,000 and will employ fifty men for a year. In addition to many new campsites and picnic areas, access roads will be built and the beach at West Valley Reservoir improved. Brush clearing, snag felling, and other rehabilitation measures will be effected on four thousand acres in Lassen County and a thousand acres in Trinity County.

ILLINOIS. The Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, which is the site of nearly 1,500,000 visitor-use days during the year, will be improved under a $400,000 project employing forty men. Skyrocketing public use by residents of Illinois and neighboring states has strained available accommodations. Better facilities for hunters, fishermen, picnickers, swimmers, campers, and other users of the area will be provided. The 43,000-acre refuge near Herrin is a major wintering and migration area for large numbers of Canada geese and other waterfowl.

Under a $500,000 federal grant, matched by an equal amount from the state, the state's Department of Conservation will launch a nineteen-county improvement program centering on fish and wildlife projects. With the $1,000,000, new fishing lakes will be created, wildlife habitat improved, roads, trails, and fences built, waterfowl refuges developed, and related conservation work performed. The far-reaching program will be completed in eighteen months. Approximately 185 man-years of work will be provided.

MAINE. A $360,000 improvement program employing the equivalent of thirty-six men for a year will be undertaken to revitalize Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most scenic areas of the nation near Calais. Existing campgrounds and picnic areas will be improved, a conservation-education visitor center established, and new areas created for camping, picnicking, hunting, and fishing. Other betterments will center on improving wildlife habitat and timber resources in a refuge that will stress waterfowl production and restoration of the woodcock population to beckon hunters. Excellent fishing areas will be made more accessible and visitor facilities for tourists and sightseers on Passamaquoddy Bay will be rehabilitated to promote greater use by the public.

MICHIGAN. The Seney National Wildlife Refuge area, in the Upper Peninsula, will be the site of a $250,000 project for developing recreation facilities, improving forest stands, and bettering the wildlife habitat. Rapidly growing as a playground for industrial centers along the Great Lakes from Chicago to Detroit, the area offers great attractions for wildlife "watchers," for hunters, and fishermen. Work will include improvement of recreation, picnic, and campgrounds, and construction of a conservation-education visitor center to accommodate the increasing numbers who par-

* Taken from a news release issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

ticipate in nature tours. Work equivalent to twenty-five man-years' employment will be provided.

MONTANA. Glacier National Park will have a $400,000 improvement program designed to assist visitors. Betterments will include trail, road, and campsite construction, building of trail shelters, development of an amphitheater

A $400,000 improvement program for Glacier National Park.

at Apgar campground near park headquarters, and installation of bear-proof facilities to improve public safety and camp maintenance. The equivalent of forty-five man-years' employment will be provided.

NEVADA. Under a $100,000 program, which will employ the equivalent of twelve men for a year, recreation facilities will be constructed in Lincoln County at Meadow Valley Wash on public land and the Bunker Peak Access Road will be improved. In Mineral County, a $100,000 program will employ eleven men for a year and create three new recreation sites on public land. Two of the three developments will be on Walker Lake at Sixteen-Mile Point and Tamarack Point.

NEW MEXICO. Many facilities will be built on public land along the Rio Grande Gorge in Rio Arriba County to serve visitors. The $400,000 project will include a fifteen-mile access road, a new bridge, six parking, camp, and picnic areas, and sixteen miles of foot trails leading to the bottom of the gorge. Other work will cover brush-control measures on thousands of acres and the installation of thirty miles of fences. The equivalent of forty-four man-years of work will result.

OREGON. Development of recreation facilities and improvement of forest lands on the public domain in the Roseburg-North Bend-Coos Bay areas and in Josephine County will be undertaken at a cost of $390,000. Picnicking areas will be established at Hobson Horn, Bear Camp, Deer Creek, Burnt Mountain Cabin, Pack Creek, Cherry Creek, Bear Creek, Darley Creek, Lone Rock, Cavitt Falls, Susan Creek Falls, Wolf Creek Trail, and along the Rogue River Trail. Forest improvement projects will include seventeen hundred acres of seeding and planting, a thousand acres of site-improvement work, seventeen hundred acres of thinning and pruning, and a thousand acres of snag felling. Employment opportunities equivalent to fifty-three man-years of work will result. In the Klamath Falls area major work will center on improved recreation facilities on public land. Camping and hunting facilities will be built at Gerber Reservoir along with a boat-launching ramp, sanitation works, and surfacing thirty miles of the Bonanza Road leading to the area. Family camping units will be built at Parker and Chase Mountains and in the vicinity of the Cascade Trail and Topsy Road. Other elements in the project will cover forest-conservation and stream clearance. Total cost will be $380,000, providing the equivalent of thirty-five man-years of employment.

PENNSYLVANIA. The New Erie National Wildlife Refuge in Crawford County will be the site of a $70,000 project providing the equivalent of eight man-years of employment. Various recreation facilities will be created to promote use by the public. Other work will involve improvements to the refuge to promote development of wildlife.

UTAH. Recreation sites and other improvements for visitors will be established on public land in Garfield County, along with betterments for forest stands and hunting areas. More than twenty camping and picnicking areas will be created in the Karparowits Plateau, Sawmill Basin, and McMillin-Springs section. Seven miles of access road will be built in Escalante Canyon for land maintenance purposes and to aid hunters. Thousands of acres of forest land will be improved and twenty miles of stock trails, seven miles of horse trails, and six miles of fence will be provided. Total cost will be $217,000, providing an equivalent of twenty-seven man-years of employment.

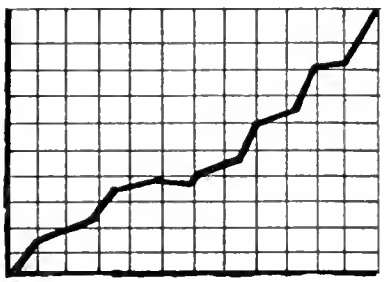
WASHINGTON. A $130,000 improvement and development program will be undertaken in this popular recreation area which features 660 miles of shoreline along Lake Roosevelt, behind the Grand Coulee Dam. Already visited by some eight hundred thousand persons a year, the recreation area will be made more inviting by building a boat dock at the North Marina, improving beaches at Kettle Falls, installing water systems for Fort Spokane and Kettle Falls, rehabilitating an administration building, and providing better sanitation facilities. Employment equivalent to ten man-years' work will be created.

WISCONSIN. Under $30,000 in federal funds, matched by a like amount from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, the state will embark on a series of improvements at deer and ruffed grouse habitat and at streams and lakes used for fishing. All such work will be in Iron County and will provide approximately sixty man-years of employment.

AS A PEOPLE we have been notoriously apathetic. Less than a tenth of one percent of our federal budget is devoted to the preservation of our national heritage. No lobbies stand ready to back park funds, for no one gets rich on an investment in parks—that is, other than people . . . who can be enriched in spirit.
—GENERAL OMAR BRADLEY.

PROGRAM

BUSINESS, *Beethoven,* & *BLUES*



TODAY combos and ensembles of gray-flannel executives are really tooting their horns! Some take music breaks; some meet after work: some even provide the entertainment at their own conventions.

One musical phenomenon is the Chicago Business Men's orchestra, founded in 1921 by an amateur boxer who liked to play the string bass. This was the first full-scale nonprofessional group of its kind. Today, it is one of the few self-supporting amateur orchestras and has one of the world's most extensive music libraries. Every Friday evening from mid-September through May the eighty-seven active members—university professors, executives and men from many other trades and professions—rehearse for three hours. Two or three times each year a concert is given for relatives, business associates, and the general public—who gladly pay for the privilege of hearing fine music.

Eloquent testimony to the benefits derived from the "do-it-yourself" trend in music is the number of doctor groups popping up around the country. In Los Angeles the Doctors' Symphony, comprised of almost a hundred physicians, presents a series of concerts for the benefit of various charitable organizations. Other similar groups include the Brooklyn Doctors' Symphony, the Doctors' Orchestral Society of New York, and doctors' music groups in St. Louis, Boston, and many other communities. The Cleveland Heights Suburban Symphony and the Central Utah Symphony are just two of the many all-community groups in which businessmen team up musically with all types of citizens.

On the other side of the musical fence, many businessmen find jazz and Dixieland the proper antidote for working-day tensions. Groups like the "Oldest Floating Dixieland Jazz Band East of the Mississippi" and the "Salem Avenue Sewer Rats" find that frequent jam sessions have an unusual therapeutic value. The "Floaters" — New York advertising and publishing executives — were brought together originally by a mutual interest in sailing, but soon discovered they had more in common when blowing hot notes.

The Minneapolis "Sewer Rats," stable businessmen, tradesmen, and mechanics during the day, are noted for their roaring ragtime at night. Like most amateur musicians, the "Sewer Rats" make music for their own enjoyment. At first they held their jam sessions at

The Enjay Chemical Company featured the musical talents of its executives at an "open house" party.

each others' homes: but when the sessions lasted throughout the night, their wives banished them to a downtown office.

Some hot sounds come out of Pittsburgh on Saturday afternoons when the Fellows Club meets. Dedicated to relaxation after a hard week's work, the "Fellows" indulge in a mixture of jokes, singing and *Tiger Rag*. While other members whistle, stomp, clap, and eat lunch (all at the same time), a group of executives and a sprinkling of professional musicians blow away their cares with the "blues." These amateur jazzmen are good enough to entice visiting musicians to sit in for a few licks.

What is it that keeps these and twenty-three million other American adults busy making their own music? Everyone has the urge to be creative: but for most, there is little chance for self-expression in work. So more and more people are turning to creative activities during leisure hours.

Because music requires the use of the mind in a way unrelated to the businessman's usual routine, it is recommended frequently by one national management counseling firm as good "therapy." The company's psychologists claim music is an excellent way to combat worry and nervousness: it is soothing, yet complex enough to exercise the mind. A Baltimore advertising agency may have been a client. Management has set up a "music break." Business talk is verboten.

Employees banding together musically is nothing new. More than sixteen hundred musical groups of all sizes are sponsored by American firms. Many of these groups provide the entertainment for company meetings and conventions. In Minneapolis, employees of an investment firm formed a combo, the "Convertible Notes," to entertain at a meeting of company clients. The "Notes" had so much fun they've been jazzing it up ever since—mostly for their own pleasure.

Employees of another company lent their musical talents to the firm's "new-business" efforts. To get acquainted with prospective customers, hospitality suites in the guise of a "Roaring 20's Key Club" were set up at various conventions and trade shows. Appropriate music was provided by a chemical engineer, scientist, sales trainee, and a secretary. If a potential customer said, "Joe sent me," he received the full treatment, a sales pitch with a musical twist, and was really "sent." #

MUSIC is for the betterment and enrichment of the individual, just as education and reading are. When people come together to play music as they do to play bridge, civilization will have taken its longest stride forward since the beginning of time. Music is something to live with always, and children should be taught to regard it as a close and inalienable friend.

—JASCHA HEIFETZ.

PROGRAM

Evaluation of Program Techniques in Hospital Recreation

ROSCOE C. BROWN, JR.

WHENEVER any one of us conducts a program, we wonder whether the program has accomplished what we want it to. The purpose of evaluation is to find out just what our program efforts have accomplished. Evaluation involves some of the same techniques as research, such as the use of interviews, rating scales, participation analysis forms, questionnaires, and even personality and sociometric inventories. However, evaluation is not necessarily research. Research involves the use of experimental and control groups and usually is planned to test an hypothesis about the relationship between two or more factors. Evaluation on the other hand is conducted to determine the extent to which a program has accomplished its goals.

Objectives. The first step in evaluation is to specify the objectives or goals of a program. These objectives should be stated in specific rather than general terms. While an objective such as "to improve the patient's personal and social adjustment" is a good general statement for a program brochure, it is not very helpful in planning or evaluating a program. What kind of personal and social adjustment are we talking about? Are we talking about a patient being able to do things for himself, about his personal ego strength, his willingness to make friends, his ability to keep up a conversation, or what? It is necessary to be specific in identifying objectives so that the program can be planned to accomplish them and so that the proper evaluation procedures can be used to assess the degree to which we have accomplished the objectives. The more the objectives are stated in behavioral terms rather than in philosophical terms, the more adequate the program planning and evaluation will be.

Timing and Techniques. The next step in evaluation is to decide what techniques and instruments should be used to make the evaluation. Frequently, there will be another consideration. Namely, when should the evaluation take place? Often it will be desirable to make before-and-after comparisons. Therefore, some information will have to be collected before the actual hospital recreation program begins. This step is often overlooked by inexperienced workers in the field. One of the important points is the need for before and after measurement in order to evaluate most programs.

In planning the techniques or instruments to be used, it would be helpful to discuss this with research specialists, psychologists, or sociologists who have had experience in evaluating behavior. Where the instruments will have to be filled out by hospital personnel, it is necessary to review the instruments with them in order to be certain that the personnel will understand what they are to do. A pilot study is also helpful in planning the evaluation. The instruments may be personality-rating scales, degree of medical improvement scales, reports of ward activity, reports of patient interaction, or a tabulation of the frequency of participation in activities and the type of recreation activities participated in. Reliability or consistency of ratings is important; therefore, reliability studies where the same patient is rated by two raters are also necessary in order to be sure that the ratings are accurate and unbiased.

Analysis. The final step in evaluation is analysis of the information that has been collected. In some instances the comparisons are fairly easy to make. If prior to hospital recreation, only five or ten percent of the patients indulged in any recreation and if after the program has been conducted ninety percent participate in recreation activities, a complex analysis is not necessary. However, the picture is usually not that clear. This is particularly true in terms of personal and social adjustment. In these cases it is necessary to compare the amount of change in personal and social adjustment to the type and amount of participation in recreation activities. At this point, again, it would be helpful to consult someone with training in the analysis and interpretation of data. The techniques to analyze data are not extremely complex, but it is desirable for a hospital recreation specialist to take advantage of the experience of persons in other fields who have had experience in evaluation.

Finally, the value of evaluation is dependent on the willingness of hospital recreation workers to use the results in improving their programs. Remember, the essential purpose of evaluation is to determine the extent to which the program meets the objectives set for it. Thus, the evaluation should give us information to improve, modify, or change either the objectives or the program activities. If you will follow the suggestions given, your hospital recreation program will be the obvious beneficiary. In the final analysis, all of us want to use every technique to improve our contribution to society.

Research. It is important for hospital recreation personnel to become aware of the values that accrue to them as a

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DR. BROWN *is professor of education at New York University.*

MEXICAN and SPANISH DANCING in RECREATION

Lou Hamilton

RECOGNIZING the need for keeping alive the cultural heritages of its people and holding the interest of visitors, the Recreation Division of San Antonio, Texas, provides two outstanding and unique services: classes in Mexican and Spanish dancing free to any and all who are interested, regardless of age or race, and programs of these dances for conventions, service organizations, and public entertainment. Because this city is a major gateway to Mexico, it has a blend of many cultures and visitors are particularly interested in the Mexican and Spanish influences seen on all sides.

Classes in the above subjects are taught on the playgrounds over the city. Babies, as soon as they can walk, begin learning to move to the Latin rhythm; the girls learn to swirl their skirts. As they develop, they are taught heel work, castanet playing, and all of the techniques needed for both Mexican and Spanish dancing. They then progress to the authentic dances of old Mexico and flashing flamenco of Spain.

The classes are taught by two outstanding teachers, Bertha and Yolanda Almaguer. Bertha, trained in Mexico, has been teaching with the division for twenty-five years. A dedicated person, she takes her vacation each summer to return to Mexico where she sees the traditional dances of the various states; shops in the marketplaces in many of the larger cities to select and purchase costume materials; browses through music stores for records and orchestrations. She always makes a point of going through the little town of Quiroga where she buys dozens of pairs of Mexican-made castanets for her beginners. (There they are only five pesos a pair—approximately forty cents in American money.) Some of the students use the plastic castanets, but as soon as an individual is sure he really is interested in Spanish dancing, he wants the "real" castanets made of imported grenadilla wood. The really good castanets are relatively expensive, ranging from $15 to $50 a pair, depending on tone, size, weight, action, balance, and voice.

Yolanda, Bertha's niece, began dancing in her aunt's classes at the age of three. When she was fourteen she was so proficient in her art that she was made assistant teacher with the city. After graduating from junior college, Yolanda was awarded a scholarship to study Spanish dancing in Madrid, Spain—the only American girl ever to win this scholarship.

In Madrid, Yolanda studied with the two most outstanding Spanish dance teachers in Spain, Paco Reyes and Gloria Librano, and received a certificate of completion of the advanced course of the Academia del Danza Espanol. She has also studied Spanish dancing with Carla y Fernando, Anita y Manolo, Javier y Carmela. The six courses in Mexican folk dancing brought to San Antonio by the University of Mexico were also included in Yolanda's training.

A full-time dance teacher and performer, she has been offered opportunities in movies, tours, with professional groups, a private studio, but she stays with her job of teaching for the city because she can reach so many more children. Yolanda has become a master at choreography. Each year the symphony society requests that she choreograph one of the classics in Spanish music—such as "Capriccio Español" and "The Three Cornered Hat"—for presentation in the municipal auditorium. This is her second year as the choreographer and director of the Alamo Kiwanis Club's

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MISS HAMILTON *has been head of the recreation department in San Antonio, Texas, for thirty-one years. She is chairman of the National Recreation Association Southwest District Advisory Committee and a member of NRA's National Advisory Committee for the International Services.*

RECREATION DIGEST

Two-Way Street to Professional Administration

COORDINATION COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION

E. V. PUTNAM

TOO MANY COOKS can spoil the broth. Citizen boards, generally speaking, provide an excellent sounding board for public opinion. Their prime role, however, is the setting of park and recreation policy with guidance from the professional administrator. The board member that all administrators hope for is the one who has the total interests of the community, county or state at heart, not pet projects or limited interests.

Citizen boards should not take on administrative responsibilities, either separately or collectively. No professional park administrator worth his salt can operate efficiently under conditions where one, two, or every member of a board is telling him what to do. Many excellent park and recreation plans have failed because this method of operation has been tried.

The relationship between board and administrator, however, is not a one-way street. The board indicates within broad policy outlines *what* to do. The administrator then is left to decide *how* it is to be done. Any attempt by either board or administrator to take over the other's prerogative can bring conflict or even disaster in which the entire system suffers.

The administrator needs a board in which he can have faith, and vice versa. This means that the members must know how to be board members, in itself a delicate skill. In addition, board members must be seriously interested in park and recreation matters, be willing to understand and keep abreast of the best current philosophy relating to parks and recreation, and spend some time in weighing matters before making policy decisions. This requires experience and time, and new members should be slow to pass on critical matters, particularly policy changes, until they are well informed.

The administrator should not dictate to his board in policy matters. He should be available if asked, sensitive to their wishes, having a working relationship with the board so that matters can be discussed intelligently with it. When such rapport has been established between an administrator who knows his business and a board that knows its responsibilities, then everyone benefits.

One more thing important to efficient board functioning: It should operate on a business-like basis. This means holding regularly scheduled meetings at regularly scheduled places, using a prearranged agenda. New and controversial matters not on the agenda should be deferred until proper study can be given them.

The administrator is the "go-between" for board to staff. Except when specifically requested by the administrator, no staff member should go directly to a board member. Likewise, the board member should respect the authority of the administrator and not bypass the director by contacting a staff member directly. Staff members should recognize the chain of command, which, by the way, should be clearly defined in an official chart of organization understood by all.

Staff and line members should operate through staff and line supervisors, with the right to go to the administrative head of the agency if the occasion warrants, and satisfactory solutions cannot be reached through immediate superiors. If board action eventually is required, the process should operate through the administrator. Elementary as all this sounds, these simple principles of administrative organization are

often ignored, with resultant damage to the sensitive relationships within an organization that must be kept in tune with each other for efficient operation.

There is a further responsibility which board, administrator, and all staff members must assume in any public park and recreation agency operation. All are servants of the public which pays the bills. The board, regardless of whether it is appointed or elected, is supposed to represent the public. What that board does reflects the custodianship of the agency just as much as does the work of the individual staff member who actually meets the public. No staff member can operate well in a climate of confusion and ignorance. The program director or the park ranger may be the only person in the entire park system whom the visitor or participant sees face to face. The kind of person he is, the pride he takes in his work, the way he is treated reflects all the way up the line to the board itself. No staff member, director, or board member can afford to operate in a vacuum, ignoring the needs and desires of those who use the facilities and who pay the bills.

As professional parks and recreation people, we have a big job to do. If we believe in our profession, if we want to see ourselves grow in number and stature, we must go to work—not just to get the field ready for spring practice, but for a full season's play. Not just to aid our own particular bailiwick, but to aid the whole cause of parks and recreation at all levels of government. We need to "plug" for better legislation, for better professional leadership standards, for review of area and development practices, and work toward more adequate financing—again at all levels of government, not just in the town or state in which you hold a job.

In order to accomplish what the public has every right to expect of us, both board members and administrator must realize there is a two-way street to achieving a good park and recreation system. To reach this objective there must be coordination, cooperation and communication between board members and administrators. #

MR. PUTNAM *is superintendent of parks and recreation for the Yakima, Washington, Metropolitan Park District.*

THE BOARD MEMBER APPROACH

JOHN R. VIBBER

TO STAY in existence and advance the recreation and park program for its community, members of a "working board" must be willing to do more than attend board meetings and answer "Yes" or "No." It works on a small budget compared to what is needed. It sets policy as does any other board. It must also be willing with advice of its professional administrator, to individually or collectively go to the community for support. This board, with the aid of the administrator, will work up a project, such as the financing of a ballfield, conducting recreation surveys, passage of bond issues, etcetera; then be willing as individuals to go out and do the contact work necessary to sell the project. All efforts should be coordinated by the administrator.

A board member should be willing to give not only time necessary for meetings but extra time to learn and understand how he or she may equip the area with the proper recreation program and the parks to carry it on. A board member must have a genuine and sincere interest in recreation and parks and a desire to learn more about them.

If a board member finds he does not have the necessary time or interest, please, in all fairness to the other board members and the community he should tender his resignation so that the efforts of the board will not suffer. Let one who has the time and interest take his place.

A board member should plan on attending recreation and park conferences and meetings out-of-town, at least twice a year, and oftener if possible, to learn what others are doing and how. This may even entail expenditure of some personal funds, depending on the financial status of the board. A board member should be willing to speak before groups and spread the "gospel" of recreation and parks.

A board member should be willing to accept the chairmanship of the board if nominated. *The chairmanship should be rotated among the members,* with no member permitted to serve more than two years in succession. This way members will become better acquainted with the entire operation of the program.

A new board member has as his prime role the setting of recreation and park policy, with guidance from the professional administrator. The board member that all administrators hope for is the one who has the total interest of the community at heart. #

MR. VIBBER *is a member of the Benton County, Washington, Park Board.*
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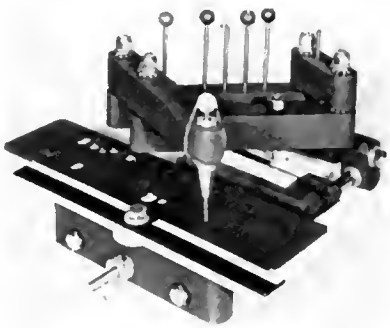
MARKET NEWS

For further information, please write directly to source given.

• A new pool ladder designed specifically for the elderly, infirm, and handicapped incorporates safety and convenience. Equipped with wide, sloping steps with a nonskid tread and a handrail, it is easy to install, since it is anchored on the deck only and rests on rubber bumpers on the pool bottom. For further information about the Therapeutic Ladder, write to Paragon Swimming Pool Company, 12 Paulding Street, Pleasantville, New York.

• Add a splash of color. Scintillating travel posters combine color and verve in illustrating the beauties of many countries: an excellent poster on ballet illustrates the basic positions and various famous ballet roles; fifty-five engaging children of other lands dressed in their native costumes fill an international poster. Animals from many of the countries are also depicted. A stunning montage of ships and one of cars will appeal to hobby clubs. For younger children, there are posters of Alice in Wonderland, Mother Goose, the circus, and fairy tales. Of especial interest to naturalists is a fishing map and a hunting map, both of the United States; a history of dogs; a poster of various breeds of horses. For an illustrated brochure describing these and other posters, write to Poster House, Chatham 48, New Jersey.

• Ever ride a tadpole? This tadpole is a circular fibreglass unit encased in a heavy-duty tractor innertube, powered by a hand-operated flipper motor or an electric trolling motor. The vehicle, which operates in as little as eighteen inches of water, weighs only fifty pounds, can attain speeds up to ten MPH. A sealed air chamber or styrofoam-filled battery compartment provides additional safety and flotation. Numerous accessories, such as a comfortable cushion, duck-blind cover, sunshade, and equipment sling for skin divers, are available. Available in five vivid colors from BKC Incorporated, P.O. Box 1471, Memphis 1, Tennessee.



• Duplicate the intricacies of hand engraving with a low-priced engraving machine which plies its trade on concave, convex, or flat surfaces for trophy plates, identification bracelets, etcetera. In addition to stock lettering, personal signatures can be engraved in any material from brass to stainless steel. Spindle, motor, and routers are available as accessories for plastic signs and carving. The machine is constructed of maple with ball-thrust bearings and oiled maple radial bearings, plated hardware, and plastic-type tray for master pattern. For further information, write to Bench-Craft, 3011 Starling Lane, Rolling Meadows, Illinois.

• The film version of *This is New York*, based on the colorful children's book by M. Sasek, is a milestone in the use of the iconographic technique in bringing outstanding children's books to the motion picture screen. The pert watercolor illustrations flow across the screen to the accompaniment of a refreshing narration which reflects Mr. Sasek's warm, panoramic view of the metropolis. An original musical score backs the film. The film runs twelve minutes and is available for purchase or rental in color or black and white. For details, write to Weston Woods Studios, Weston, Connecticut.

• Cure your concrete ills. Chemical coatings for waterproofing and concrete protection form a bond with the concrete to which it is applied. The coatings penetrate, stabilize, and seal. Applied with a bristle brush, roller, or spray, the coating forms a decorative surface which is heat- and cold-resistant; impervious to most acids, alcohol, chemicals, oils, and detergents; mildew resistant, etcetera. Can be used on floors, walks, cinder blocks, and concrete products. Coatings can be purchased through hardware stores, lumberyards, and building-material suppliers. For further information on its uses, write to James Lynch, Delka Research Corporation, 275 Goffle Road, Hawthorne, New Jersey.

• Striking do-it-yourself award plaques combine prestige with low cost. Beautifully finished in a bright, satiny gold, the three-dimensional metal medallion is mounted on a handsome walnut-grained board and stands 5¾ inches by 4¾ inches. The plaque can be engraved by anyone with any ordinary ballpoint pen, enabling it to be presented on the spot completely inscribed. Write to Price Enterprises, 929 West 80th Street, Los Angeles 44.

• A new and inexpensive attachment multiplies the uses of the Lo-Blo sweeper. Without the attachment, the sweeper cleans pavements and sweeps lawns clear of leaves, all with a blast of air. With the Blo-Wash attachment, the sweeper scours with a high-velocity spray that leaves paved areas dust-free and mud-free. Water at any pressure, from normal city water pressure to the near-zero pressure of a gravity tank, is satisfactory. This operation uses less water than the usual hosing-down operation. Other attachments include one for spraying insecticide and a blade which converts the machine into an effective snow blower. For further information, write to William L. Collins, Director of Public Relations and Advertising, Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisconsin.

• Color broadcast. A series of easy-to-read caution stands blare a message out to a distance of at least forty feet. The stands are constructed of Masonite and stand twenty-four inches high. They are self folding and are riveted to galvanized, nonrusting steel frames with nonmarking rubber feet. A wall bracket, designed to accommodate a set of five stands, is provided at no extra charge with each set. For further information and prices, write to Walton-March, Highland Park, Illinois.

• Flame gun melts, thaws, sears, anneals, and oxidizes, also disinfects, and destroys parasites. It weighs less than five pounds and can accomplish things that a larger flame gun could not do. Thawing frozen machinery, heating metal for bending, ice melting, sterilizing are a few of its uses. For further information, write to Freeman Electric Company, Freeman, Missouri.

THIS ISSUE introduces a "new look" in some of the magazine's departments. The former "Trade Mart" section is now entitled "Resource Guide" and has been expanded to include a guide to film sources. Later, recordings will also be included. Reader response to the free aids offered has been *overwhelming* . . . so much so, that the ever-mounting cost of processing the free coupons has overwhelmed *us*. With an increase in U.S. postal rates we must ask our readers to write directly to the sources furnished for the materials offered.

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

PEASANT DESIGNS, Norwegian rosemaling, or Pennsylvania Dutch patterns are effective on all sorts of woodenware. Onion boards, bread boards, candlesticks, boxes, trays can be decorated with traditional or original designs. Weaving looms, copperworking materials, glass-etching equipment are among other items offered. One very interesting item, a game rather than a craft project, is called Twistee. Various colorful shapes can be created from the basic materials—balls, satellites, drums, baskets, etcetera. For a catalogue describing these items, write to The Handcrafters, Waupun, Wisconsin.

BRILLIANT, NONTOXIC CONCENTRATES of color. Powdered paints come in fourteen colors and white. For fingerpainting, the colors can be mixed with a solution which converts the powdered paints to fingerpainting medium. For further information, write to Albastine Paint Products, Chicago Bronze & Color Works, Chicago 12, Illinois.

THE MASTER TOUCH. Some of the formulas used in paints made by a manufacturer with roots in the Netherlands are derived from those of the old masters. Company offers a stunning color charts which are accurate reproductions of its oil paints, watercolors, tempera, showcard pen inks, photo-retouch colors, pastels, mediums, and varnishes. A manual on pastel painting is also available. All of the literature is meticulously put together. Write to Talens and Son, Inc., Union, New Jersey.

EXCITING CRAFTS PROJECTS inspire individual artistry. Fascinating stained-glass projects can be fashioned into jewelry, wall panels, artistic bowls or boxes. This work entails little mess to detract from the progress and enthusiasm of younger people. Mahogany pieces are another project possibility to be fitted together mosaic-like into bowls, inlaid work, or to be used in an openwork pattern for belts, pendants, and other pieces. For a catalogue of craft materials, write to Magnus Craft Materials, 108 Franklin Street, New York 13.

EMBROIDERY in a hospital setting. These embroidery hoops with three-way, adjustable table clamps free both hands for better control of the work. This is ideal for hospital use, for the disabled, and for specialty work. This company also distributes embroidery and tapestry frames, crewel patterns, net and loop weaving kits, needlecraft books, craft kits which include children's knitted toys, bangle hats, slippers, handbags. For catalogue, write to Merribee Company, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11.

ADULT DISCUSSION CLUBS and art groups will come alive after they view these color slides of great art masterpieces. All of the 2"-by-2" slides have been photographed in Europe on the spot. The range is wide; reproduction good. For catalogue listing slides available, write to The European Art Color Slide Company, 120 West 70th Street, New York 23.

SPORTS AND HOBBIES

CHOICE SEA SHELLS, marine curios, and novelties for collectors, hobbyists, and craftsmen. For further information, write to Naylor Marine Products, 3616 Curlew Street, San Diego 3, California.

INSTANT GYM. A complete athletic field, recreation area, or gymnasium can be set up in minutes with equipment standards or uprights which can be used for a variety of purposes. Suction cups, chinning bar, double basketball hoops, pole-vault cross bar, football goalpost cross bar are accessories which can be added to the uprights to accommodate certain sports. The uprights telescope together and can be carried in a sleeved bag and base carrier. Use the standards for net games, at picnic areas, to teach batting skill, for football goalposts, for pole vaulting, tetherball, to teach golf stance. The manufacturer suggests these and many other uses for the standards. For information, write to the Seven-in-One Manufacturing Company, P.O. Box 131, Grinnell, Iowa.

FOLLOW THE BOUNCING BALL. Flipper, a piece of game equipment which looks like an ice-cream scoop with a flexible handle, suggests any number of game uses. The Flipper can be used for target practice into a pail, for wall bouncing, for catching and returning, for variations on table tennis, basketball, and all target games. For further information, write to Rinco Specialties, 28 No. First St., Geneva, Illinois.

IMPROVE BOWLING AVERAGES with a bowling instructor on the wrist. A practical device worn on the wrist signals with a distinct click if the swing is right and warns if it's wrong. With a dial adjustment, it checks the bowler's pushaway, downswing, backswing, forward swing, and follow through. This precision-engineered magnetic instrument has a non-allergenic back. For further information, write to Athletic Timer Corporation, 163 East Ontario St., Chicago 11.

MASTERLY GOLF. A practice green made of Fiberglas can act as a silent instructor. The platform is an inch high and forty-eight inches long, tapered from thirty inches down to twenty inches. The sides are kelly green vinyl runners for solid footing and long life. For further information, write to The Sportsmaster Corp., 18400 Grand River Avenue, Detroit 23, Michigan.

FILMS

OVERSEAS SERVICE. A new 16MM sound film in color, *The Peace Corps,* illustrates the pioneering efforts of volunteers in Africa, Asia, and Latin America who are assisting and teaching in agriculture, education, health, and home and child care. Narrator Dave Garroway interviews Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver on the selection and training of volunteers. *(See* RECREATION, *May 1962).* Sequences from college campuses and the Peace Corps training camp in Puerto Rico illustrate the preparation necessary for such overseas service. The free film runs twenty-seven minutes and can be obtained from the Modern Talking Picture Service, Inc., 3 East 54th Street, New York 22.

FISHY PHOTOGRAPHY? A film for the underwater photographer, *Scuba Lensmen,* explores scuba diving techniques with an emphasis on diver safety, particularly for neophyte divers. Shutterbugs will be introduced to the underwater world as a fascinating realm for subject matter. This film, and another entitled *The Creative Eye,* which considers photography as a profession, are available from the Brooks Institute of Photography, 2190 Alston Road, Santa Barbara, California. They are free except for postage.

A REAL ASSET for those who are searching for films and filmstrips on the subject of aging is a leaflet published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare entitled *Selected References on Aging.* Included are films on safety, the medical aspects of aging, obesity, special diets, home care, the special problems of the senior years, the values of group activities for seniors. Write to HEW, Washington 25, D.C. for your copy.

SAFETY IN TRAILERS. A distributor specializing in safety films offers a film on *Trailer Safety* which should be a boon both to senior citizens on the move and to young families vacationing on the road. The film, in color and sound, runs 11¼ minutes. Purchase price is $140.00. Previews can be arranged. Available from Charles Cahill and Associates, Inc., 5746 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 28, California.

DISCOVERED ANEW. Trace mosaic, an ancient art form from Sumeria, Greece, and Rome, through its modern renaissance in Mexico and the United States. *The World of Mosaic* focuses on the relationship between mosaic art and architecture in each culture and explores possible integration of art and architecture in our modern world. Joseph Young, the well-known mosaicist, documents the step-by-step creation of a mosaic mural. The film is narrated by Richard Widmark with a musical background provided by the Byzantine Choral Society. Available on a rental or sales basis from Education Films Sales Department, University of California Extension, Berkeley 4, California.

STIMULATING free-loan films can increase attendance at your meetings; a good movie can bring out lagging membership and stimulate discussion afterwards. Free films include *69.3,* a history of medicine from the caveman to the modern-day cliff dweller; *Iron Ponies,* the story of miniature trains; *This Is New York,* which surveys the metropolis, its crowds, buildings, its excitement. The films are all 16MM and all free loan. For listing of available films or to set a date for viewing one listed here, write to the Institute of Visual Communication, Inc., 40 East 49th Street, New York 17.

NOTABLE FILMS, such as *The Garment Jungle, Hand in Hand* (an excellent English film about how two youngsters of different religions resolve the entrance of religious prejudice into their lives), *Adventures of Mark Twain, A Midsummer Night's Dream, A Raisin in the Sun,* and *Pepe,* are among the successful, well-known films available for daily rental. For a complete listing of available films and rates, write to the Institutional Cinema Service, Inc., 41 Union Square West, New York 3, if you are located in the East, or 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, if you are in the West.

FOR PROGRAM GAPS. Need filmstrips on traffic safety or our American heritage of folk music to augment, supplement, or complement program themes? Over fourteen hundred filmstrips are described in a new free catalogue. Subjects range from art and music, language arts, safety, science, and mathematics. For your copy, write to the Society for Visual Education, Inc., Dept. 62-39, 1345 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14.

GOT A YEN FOR OLD-TIME MOVIES? Senior citizens and youngsters alike will get a bang out of a twenty-six-minute film which incorporates some of the most humorous sequences ever recorded on film. Mack Sennett, the Marx Brothers, W. C. Fields, and the Keystone Cops are some of the stars. For further information on *For Laughing Out Loud,* write to Association Films, Inc., 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

MEET US IN ST. LOUIS. Parks and recreation facilities are depicted in *The Spirit of Recreation in St. Louis,* the host city for the 1963 National Recreation Congress. For further information, write to Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry, 5600 Clayton Road, St. Louis, Missouri.

CRADLE OF THE FUTURE. A film, based on the book *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States,* is entitled *Megalopolis: Cradle of the Future.* The filming itself is well done and the color version is lush and arresting. Occasionally, the narrative falters because the English of Jean Gottman, author of the textual survey, is not as lucid as his insight. This, however, is the only major defect in the film, which surveys the case for and problems of the immense mushrooming urban area which will soon cover the country's eastern seaboard from the suburbs above Boston to those below Washington, D.C. The need for cutting the red tape crosswise instead of lengthwise is cited by Professor Gottman, who feels that this area has a plethora of government agencies and bureaus at all levels painfully impeding progress in urban renewal and enlightened city planning. The film is available in color for rental at $8.00 (purchase, $240), in black and white for rental at $5.50 (purchase, $120) from Encyclopedia Brittanica Films, Inc., 202 East 44th Street, New York 17.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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YOURS FOR THE ASKING. A striking brochure, *Place in the Sun,* uses a clear, concise text, and superb illustrations in presenting the varied aspects of Philadelphia's recreation program. The report succeeds in illustrating the city of Philadelphia's recreation philosophy of "leisure-time activity for all age groups." The brochure describes facilities, services, and activities available for each age group from tot to the senior citizen. There are also sections for the handicapped and the family. Philadelphia's outstanding approach to recreation and playground design has received much publicity in recent years. This publication presents an excellent summary of the basis for this widespread recognition. It is an excellent example to follow when preparing material on your own department. Available free from Harvey Pollack, Philadelphia Department of Recreation, Room 429, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 7.

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POLLUTION. *The Struggle for Clean Water,* a twenty-one-page booklet, covers various aspects of the water pollution problem clearly and compactly. Causes and effects of water pollution, the technology of pollution control, a program to abate pollution, and an appendix containing state and interstate water-pollution control agencies make this booklet more than worth the $.15 asked. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

WHAT ABOUT WATER about twenty years from now? A fourteen-minute color and sound filmstrip tells a story of conservation and river basin planning of the utmost importance to our future water resources. The Delaware River Basin Commission serves four states in a gigantic task of water management which includes development of water facilities and incorporation of recreation. An important film, it can be obtained for either loan or purchase from the Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin, 1717 Sansom Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

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WAYS IN THE WOODS are detailed in a Boy Scout publication on hiking. Dress for the weather, take care of your feet, walk correctly, says the booklet, simply entitled *Hiking.* Be careful on the roads, alert in the field, watch your fires and your water supply. A discussion of requirements for a hike follows—equipment you will need, a topographical plan, and meals. The booklet is filled with illustrations and photographs in addition to the readable text. Available for $.35 from the Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

Edited by Shirley Silbert

Sandcraft

SAND PLAY is a natural activity which appeals to even the tiniest tots who pat the sand into mounds, let it run through their fingers, and dig holes and tunnels in it. Sandcraft is a more highly developed, constructive form of sand play. With good leadership, it encourages the ingenuity and develops the imagination of children of all ages and may lead to an interest in sculpture, ceramics, or other similar activities.

Preparation of Sand

The best sand to use for modeling is No. 1 unwashed river sand or quicksand, which is very fine and sharp and has a small amount of soil in it to aid in binding, or fine white seashore sand. It should be thoroughly sifted, while dry, through a fine sieve, and then moistened well, preferably at least an hour or two before using so the water has time to saturate it evenly. It is of proper working consistency when a small amount of it, squeezed in one hand, holds together and retains the finger imprints when the hand is reopened. Kneading the sand after moistening helps to make it more workable.

Modeling Methods

There are three basic methods of modeling:

1. *Flat Modeling.* An outline is drawn on level sand and areas are then filled in with wet sand rounded and smoothed. It is used in making relief maps, profile work, etcetera.

2. *Bas-Relief or 45-Degree Angle Modeling.* Wet sand is piled into a 45-degree angle pyramid. The outline is drawn on the slanted side of the pyramid and then sand is either cut away from the design or wet sand is added to build up the design. Used for letters, flowers, animals, and birds with long slender legs or neck, etcetera.

3. *Modeling in the Round.* This method is most commonly used and is suitable for the majority of subjects, such as buildings, animals, airplanes, boats. The following techniques are used:

(a) A mound of sand is piled up, roughly similar to the general shape of the subject, which is then sculptured from the mound.

(b) The subject is built up from the level surface and patted and formed into shape as the modeling progresses.

Tools

Hands are the most important tools for sand modeling and are the only tools necessary for large simple subjects; however, certain implements are helpful when more detailed work is being accomplished:

Packers—large flat boards used in pairs, one in each hand, to shift and push together piles of sand and to press it hard and smooth.

Cutters—thin, sharp, knife-like pieces of wood for cutting, slicing and shaping.

Tamps—flat pieces of wood with a dowel handle used, potato masher-fashion, to flatten or press down surfaces.

Points—long thin sticks, pointed one end, thin and flat on the other, used for fine detail work.

Many additional tools can be improvised and used to get various surface effects—wooden picnic forks, spools, etcetera. Tools should be removed from the sandbox and cleaned after use to prevent warping, and rubbed with sandpaper to keep them smooth and sharp.

Coloring And Preserving Models

Color may be added by sprinkling calcimine colors or powdered poster paints *(which are more vivid)* on the wet model; or liquid dyes may be applied with an atomizer, clothes sprinkler, or soft brush. For a temporary preservative, molasses, glue, or salt added to the water used to moisten the sand will keep the models from crumbling as they dry out for several hours. Sprinkling the wet model with cement will hold it in shape for several days.

Modeling With Accessories

This type of modeling permits use of any materials—and unlimited ingenuity and imagination—as well as sand and enables modelers to work in smaller detail and achieve more realistic effects. It is the kind of sandcraft most often done on playgrounds. In this, as in all modeling with children, making things in proper proportions should be emphasized. This type of modeling also is easily coordinated with other playground activities: accessories made in craft classes; scenes from storytale hour; stage setting and scenes from dramatic productions; and plans for special events, such as playground festivals, summer themes, and playdays.

Projects

Some projects which encourage the use of the imagination and research are:

1. *Scenes from American History:* the landing of the Pilgrims, Paul Revere's ride, Columbus sailing to America, the Boston Tea Party, the first Thanksgiving, Custer's last stand, a colonial settlement, a covered wagon, the Gold Rush.

2. *Young Americans in Action:* Pilgrim period, colonial period, Revolutionary period, homesteading period, Dixie frontier period, Northwest frontier, Southwest frontier, Gold Rush period, industrial-age period, space-ship period.

3. *Visits to Far-Away Places:* a Japanese village scene, Venice with its canals, a tropical island, an Eskimo village, the pyramids and sphinx in Egypt, etcetera.

4. *An "Ideal Playground" Scene.*

5. *Gala Events:* a circus, the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, Joseph Lee Day on a playground.

6. *Castles and Buildings:* well-known buildings, leaning Tower of Pisa, etcetera.

7. *Scenes from Well-Known Stories and Poems:* Hansel and Gretel discovering the witch's house; Bambi and his forest friends; Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn; Red Riding Hood and the wolf; the three little pigs; Cinderella; dozens of other familiar and imaginative scenes from favorite childhood tales.—*Submitted by* MARY MCDONALD, *Recreation Department, Orlando, Florida.*

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Look Into the Future

Continued from Page 13

extreme right, the *extreme left*, and the *extreme middle!*

I believe so much in these things—the consolidation of local recreation and park services and the increasing need for the highest and best-qualified kind of management which knows how to temper and apply natural resources for variable human use—that I have staked a large part of my own department's future on it. We have also developed a curriculum in park management, fully aware that the responsibility for professional preparation not only summons but demands all the knowledges and resources of city planning, landscape architecture, horticulture, forestry, and kindred fields.

Financial Considerations. It would be futile to discuss the future of this question without at least touching upon the fiscal and financial considerations. Competition for the tax dollar will become more, not less, acute. Then, who can and will pay? If we judge by the amount of money Americans spend now each year for leisure goods and services, I think the *user* will pay. If we have a higher standard of living and increased family purchasing power—and the trend is clearly that way—more people will be able to pay for many of their recreation and park services, many of their leisure needs will not have to be subsidized. I don't mean that parks and public recreation *should* or *can be* self-supporting, anymore than public education or public health could survive on their own income. Society's financial responsibility does not disappear: however, the individual, the *user*, should pay when he is able, and he will pay for that which interests him. I never heard anyone complain about the cost of something he really wanted. I see public funds for the acquisition of lands, the improvement of property, management, and basic services, and maintenance. I see user revenues to cover some costs of operation and maintenance, instruction in recreation skills, and the like.

Our Urban Parks. I hope that our acres of green surrounded by oceans of asphalt, that is, our local parks, never stray too far from their original purpose: that is, to preserve the beauties of nature amid man's exploration of it, to counterbalance nature's purposeful planning against what man leaves mostly to chance. Nevertheless, they will, as will all our important institutions, our homes, and our schools, reflect the age in which they exist, and this is the age of *science*, if not the age of reason and good judgment! Our urban parks will interlock with science—and education—and the humanities and culture in their finest forms.

Our metropolitan park systems have long since made way for the arts and sciences. Witness, for example, the Shedd Aquarium and the Natural History Museum in the Chicago Park District or Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. There are many examples. Now we shall see a great expansion along these lines in the smaller cities. Let me illustrate by referring to the Peoria, Illinois, Park District with its Lakeview Center for the Arts and Sciences. Here in the park system, beside a tree-lined ravine, flooded to form a lake and waterfall, the visitor finds not only sculptured gardens and a place to picnic, a swimming pool, and ice rink, but also the Peoria Players Theater, a planetarium, a museum with exhibit space, library, book bazaar, and other attractions. Here will be centered the efforts of the Arts and Science Foundation which includes among its units the Art Center, Academy of Science, several garden and floral groups, as well as multiple theater and musical aggregations, including the symphonies. This is a long cry from stay-off-the-grass signs and the Dutch elm disease. So, I say, in the future expect more of the arts and sciences in your parks—and, I hope, more of your parks in the arts and sciences.

THE FUTURE, as always, is unpredictable, if predictability is equated with *absolute* certainty. The best that can be said of these predictions is that they have their roots in the past and in the observable present. The foundations and beginnings of many of these trends and expectations are at this moment a matter of fact. The odds favor their coming into full bloom in the future, if for no other reason than that they are cloaked in man's eternal search and struggle to attain maximum satisfactions—a state of being which, inevitably in the future, will have to be much realized in leisure. But if they are to be attained, all of us will have to climb the right mountains. #

George Butler Retires

Continued from Page 17

past and present borough officials, commission and committee members attended a dinner in his honor, at which his invaluable services to the community were recognized and the gymnasium in the Leonia Recreation Center was officially named the George D. Butler Gymnasium.

Membership on commissions and committees and the sharing of professional knowledge are types of service that are appreciated. George Butler is appreciated for these things in Leonia; he is beloved for such gestures as rolling up his sleeves and joining the volunteers who cleaned, painted, and repaired the recreation building; for providing (with substantial assistance from Mrs. Butler) a picnic lunch for the boys on Leonia's championship baseball team on the day they played a tournament schedule that allowed no time out for meals; and for the boundless energy and enthusiasm he brought to the community's recreation services and problems.

During his years with the Association, his fellow workers came to know that his good humor and cooperative spirit were equalled only by the firmness of his refusal to retreat from any stand which he believed right. They hold him in high regard and deep affection. Much as they will miss him, they are genuinely happy that he will now have leisure to put into practice some of the principles he has expounded with such distinction. #

Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✣ Developing a sense of achievement and self-respect is an integral part of the philosophy behind the dynamic recreation program for the blind at Bird S. Coler Memorial Hospital and Home on Welfare Island in New York City. Recreation Director Mrs. Marjorie Hayes, a staff member, volunteers and skilled workers from The Lighthouse (for the blind) provide a wide variety of activities, such as bingo (Braille cards), bowling, handicrafts, and outdoor barbecues and picnics. Twice a month the program furnishes the services of a skilled Braille teacher. During the past summer, eight residents of Coler were taken weekly to a day camp in Yonkers, New York. The camp is operated by the social group work program of the Jewish Guild for the Blind.

✣ The Musician's Aid Society of New York, under the direction of its executive director, Dr. Gregory S. Brooks, has developed a plan for a musicians' "city" in Manhattan with special benefits for retired or indigent musicians. The housing development will include recreation facilities and a convalescent home.

✣ A $141,000 grant for a three-year study of how a community center can help physically handicapped children in its neighborhood has been made to the Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York by the U.S. Children's Bureau. The grant, the first ever made for such a study, will expand a pilot program at the Mosholu-Montefiore Community Center in the Bronx, New York, which has been integrating handicapped children into play groups of nonhandicapped children in a typical community center setting.

Irving Brodsky, general director of the Associated Y's, said, "The grant makes possible a service and research program with implications far beyond the orthopedically handicapped group involved. What we learn about these physically handicapped children can also help in the planning of welfare services for children who are emotionally disturbed; mentally retarded, or socially deprived. We are trying to identify the influences that help children accept other children with special needs. We want to see how community center services can help handicapped children and broaden their acceptance by children who are not handicapped."

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✣ Nassau County, New York, has just organized the "Nassau County Recreation Service for the Homebound." The county has invited all health and welfare agencies to participate in a county-wide community recreation service to the handicapped and aged homebound. The plans call for committee chairman in each town of Nassau County, with the committee chairman supervising volunteers who will be trained, equipped and assigned to work in the homes of homebound in their specific communities. A central referral program will be conducted through the Nassau County Red Cross which sponsored this new development and which based the approach on the results of the National Recreation Association's research project on recreation for the homebound conducted for the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The service hopes that as a program matures an activity center for the homebound will become an integral part of this community service.

✣ Fountain House in New York City, a treatment center for recently discharged mental patients, recently completed a three-year demonstration project showing that volunteers can become an integral part of a treatment program for recently discharged mental patients. According to the last report from Fountain House, 128 volunteers are now enrolled serving six hundred patients. They serve in a wide variety of capacities. Many teach classes in skills, photography, bridge, typing; others act as hostesses, organize special entertainment, conduct interviews for the research department, or visit patients in their homes. Volunteers, the report states, are there to help separate the patient from a sense of social isolation and to provide a contact with healthy, interested, lay people. In this regard, the report says, "Volunteers are not only useful but indispensable."

✣ The General Extension Division of the University of Minnesota offers as one of its many services correspondence study in a variety of fields and disciplines. One of particular interest is: *Orientation to Recreation in Hospitals.* It examines introductory principles of hospital recreation, gives a general description of types of hospitals and their patients' activities programs, and highlights the philosophy and purposes of hospital recreation as well as program content. Beginning methods in the leadership and supervision of recreation programs for patients in hospitals are

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✢ Most of today's tuberculosis patients are ambulatory and feeling well, reports the *Bulletin* of the National Tuberculosis Association of September 1962. Their need for specific recreation and education opportunities is greater than ever before. Most of these activities have moved from the bedside to the shop, auditorium, and classroom. Music and drama groups, various social events, as well as commentaries over the hospital radio and intercommunication system have proven desirable ways of providing outlets for patient energy and imagination. With moving pictures and the large variety of radio and TV programs available, visiting troupes of entertainers have largely faded from the scene.

✢ The Camping and Recreation Department of the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults has published a new guide on adapted sports, games, square dances, and special events. The forty-eight-page guide, published in August 1962, is for persons interested in developing recreation programs for orthopedically and neuromuscularly disabled people in a camp, community, or an institution. The booklet costs fifty cents and can be ordered from the society at 682 Prospect Avenue, Hartford 5.

✢ The Association for Help of Retarded Children, 200 Park Avenue South, New York 3, has recently issued a free recreation guide for the retarded called *Let's Have Fun*. The pamphlet lists actual recreation programs available to retarded children, teenagers, young adults, and adults in community settings. The activities include social clubs, trips, dining-out, play-goers club, special events, swimming, bowling, fishing, charm classes, music, and camping. For additional information write the association.

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✢ In New Jersey, the Middlesex County Tuberculosis and Health League, Roosevelt Hospital in Metuchen, and the State Division on Aging is conducting a recreation project for the aged in five institutions: Roosevelt Hospital, the New Jersey Home for Disabled Veterans, Francis Parker Memorial Home, Elms Nursing Home and the Sunnyfield Nursing Home. Anne Smutney, the project director, drew on community resources, recruited and trained fifty-five volunteers, and has programs going in all five of the institutions.

✢ The New York State Office for the Aging has recently announced the publication of its new newsletter *The Cameo* developed to bring to the public a central source of information on programs and services available to the aging throughout the state.

✢ In Oklahoma, the Tulsa Recreation Center for the Physically Limited, sponsored by the local section of the National Council of Jewish Women, is a center designed to provide recreation for those over six who have a physical handicap. The center offers painting classes, wheelchair dancing, bowling, picnics, movies, crafts, music, and swimming. Ramps and other specialized designs and equipment make the building functional for the handicapped.

✢ Milton Cohen, executive director of the Federation for the Handicapped, New York City, announced recently that the institution will evaluate the recreation needs of nearly a thousand disabled men and women enrolled in the Federation's group work and recreation program. "Our special effort in this survey," says Mr. Cohen, "is to determine how we can best serve people, old and young, who are medically homebound." The federation offers all of its services, including its therapeutic recreation program, free to disabled adults in New York City metropolitan area. It cooperates with the New York City Board of Education in a twice-a-week prevocational and recreation program for homebound adolescents.

✢ An interesting compilation of papers, *Recreation in Treatment Centers*, was written by a cross-section of leaders from colleges, state departments, and hospitals concerned with recreation for the ill and handicapped. The papers cover a variety of topics in this field, including administration, philosophy, advanced concepts, selection of activities, history of recreation in a medical setting, and rehabilitation aspects of recreation in treatment centers. *Recreation in Treatment Centers* will be published annually by the Hospital Recreation Section of the American Recreation Society and can be purchased for $2.00 from the ARS, 1404 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

HOMEBOUND RECREATION PROJECT REPORT

The report and manual on the two-year Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation report on Recreation for the Homebound is now available to communities, agencies, schools, and individuals. These comprehensive documents can be purchased from the National Recreation Association:

1. "Meeting Some Social-Psychological Needs of Homebound Persons Through Recreative Experience (Pp. 40, $1.50)
2. "A Program of Recreation for the Homebound Adult" (Pp. 30, $1.50)

(Purchased together—$2.50)

LITERATURE KIT

The Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association has consolidated its literature into a kit which includes approximately twenty articles. The articles written by leaders in the field are all current and concerned with topics such as philosophy, leadership, duties of a leader, recreation for children, retarded, aged, cerebral palsy, mentally ill, and homebound. Other articles stress active games and improvised games for the handicapped, playground and day camp equipment for the handicapped, arts and crafts and recreation in rehabilitation.

The kit (approximately 96 pages) which costs $1.50 will be kept on a very flexible basis with new articles added periodically to meet the changing needs of the field.

Mexican and Spanish Dance

Continued from Page 39

"Fiesta Noche Del Rio" which is presented three times weekly throughout the summer for thousands of visitors to the city.

THE CLASSES, free of charge to the public, range in size from forty to 150, in age from two years to adults (the mothers like to dance, too); from strictly beginners to advanced professional people. The teachers go to a different playground each afternoon after school, and during the summer months there are morning classes plus one evening class for advanced students. Those who are especially eager to learn may attend several classes a week.

The music used for the classes is record and piano music, with Bertha accompanying. Often, for "baby" numbers Bertha makes an arrangement of simple tunes for the little ones, and then makes recordings so the children can practice at home. In really big production numbers and suites, a record often is tape-recorded so the dancers can work on spots as needed.

Where orchestras are used to accompany the dancers, the orchestrations are sometimes bought in San Antonio, sometimes in Mexico, and often have to be especially written if the dance is one of the Indian dances of Mexico where only the melody has been recorded.

From these classes come the programs that are enjoyed by many thousands over the state each year. The youngsters have danced with the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra, the opera festivals, for state, national, and world conventions, service organizations, hospitals, armed forces, Red Cross, and many other groups. They help in such fund-raising activities as poliothons and telethons. These programs, too, are free of charge—a service of the San Antonio Recreation Division. Out-of-town trips are made frequently, asking only transportation and meals for the participants.

THE RECREATION DIVISION itself presents a series of programs each summer at the Arneson River Theatre. This is a delightful and unique outdoor theatre on the banks of the peacefully winding San Antonio River. The stage is on one bank, with dressing rooms built in old Spanish style architecture. The other bank has been terraced to seat a thousand spectators on its grassy tiers. Highlighting these programs is, of course, the Mexican and Spanish dancing.

The costumes used are a source of great interest to the spectators because they are always crisp, colorful, beautiful, and authentic. They belong to the dancers. The teachers make a sketch with specifications of the costume to be made, select the materials and colors, and the mothers make them. Many of the costumes cost $50 and $75, being lavish with ruffles and sequins. Only in a few cases are the costumes bought in Mexico. Since the group dances in so many programs, parents insist on good materials and two or three new costumes a year. The parents feel that since they don't pay for the classes, they can certainly provide beautiful costumes for the programs. Many of the Recreation Division dancers achieve such proficiency that they dance professionally all over the state and quite a few are dancing in California. Many also have become teachers of the dance.

Through this program of Mexican and Spanish dancing, recreation is provided for the dancers, their parents, and thousands of spectators each year. The dancers are in such demand that sometimes bookings are made a year, often two, in advance, and seldom can a program be scheduled without the request being registered at least a month in advance. So many requests are made that the service has to be limited to recognized organizations and large conventions.

Some folks prefer watching the babies dance—"They're so cute." Some prefer watching the advanced groups, they are near perfection; but whatever you want to see in the way of Mexican and Spanish dancing, the San Antonio Recreation Division has it. Come see us! #

*The latest edition of *Mexican and New Mexican Folkdances* by Mela Sedillo is available for $1.50 from the Recreation Book Center, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 25

the schools. Upon his return to the United States, he worked with the YMCA in New York City for four years. Mr. Cammack was recreation director for Mt. Vernon, New York, from 1932 to 1950, when he returned to Whittier. The program he developed in Mt. Vernon was considered a model program for a city of 65,000 population.

IN MEMORIAM

• GEORGE T. DONOGHUE, general superintendent of the Chicago Park District from 1934 to 1960, died recently at the age of seventy-eight. In 1913, Mr. Donoghue entered park service as chief engineer of the former Lincoln Park District. In 1924 he became assistant to the president of the former South Park Commissioners. Two years later he became general superintendent of the new Chicago Park Disrict. After he retired as general superintendent in 1960, he held the full-time position of park consultant.

• PERCY B. RUHE, National Recreation Association sponsor in Allentown, Pennsylvania, from 1954 to 1962, died recently at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Ruhe, who edited the Allentown *Morning Call* for fifty years until his retirement in 1960, was known as "the father" of the city's playground system. A thirty-five-acre tract is being developed as the Percy B. Ruhe Park.

• CYRIL M. TRIBUR, national director of the civic relationship service of the Boy Scouts of America, died recently at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Tribur represented the Boy Scouts in its relationships with national and international civic organizations, including service clubs, fraternal orders, military and veteran groups, municipal groups and organized labor.

• J. G. TAYLOR SPINK, publisher of the *Sporting News*, died recently at the age of seventy-four. One of baseball's most avid and colorful supporters, Mr. Spink published guides, histories, and registers of the game. Last year, the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers Association voted him the Bill Slocum Award for long and meritorious service.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Park and Recreation Administrators, Garrett G. Eppley, Ed.D. American Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia. Pp. 36. Paper, $2.00.

In issuing this publication the American Institute of Park Executives has provided a "Who's Who" of park and recreation leaders in America. It likewise provides a record of significant park and recreation developments in the localities and states in which these leaders have rendered their major service. The bulletin is based upon a twelve-thousand mile trip by the author, sponsored by Indiana University and the institute.

The analysis of the professional preparation, scholastic standing, previous employment, length of service, and affiliations of the leaders as a group reveals interesting data not previously available. One wishes that the biographical sketches and the descriptions of the leaders' accomplishments were more uniformly informative and matched the excellent photographs of the twenty-two individuals. All park and recreation workers will find the booklet interesting and instructive even though they may wonder why one or more of their favorite leaders was not included.—G.D.B.

Fitness for Elementary School Children Through Physical Education, Victor P. Dauer. Burgess Publishing Company, 420 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 238. $4.75.

This is an extraordinarily good book. It has been written by an author with experience in public-school teaching and teacher training. He understands boys and girls, knows physical activities in the total picture of youth fitness. If his philosophy of activity for all on a well-planned progressive basis from grades one through six had been followed for the last twenty years we would not be faced with our present situation of too many youngsters with no real love of activity and too few basic skills to make participation really enjoyable.

The author recognizes the difficulties of the average classroom elementary teacher who is responsible for physical education along with all the other subjects. He has, therefore, arranged the material according to the needs of different grade levels and the material is chosen and arranged not alphabetically but in a sequential form. The book is complete in itself and describes each game and rhythmic activity rather than naming games and sending the teacher to the library to find out how to play them.

In addition to an excellent choice of activities on grade level, the author has given helpful chapters on class management, the choice of play equipment, the role of the teacher and the school administrator and the ways of adapting a program to special needs of children or for the classroom when outdoor facilities or an all-purpose room are not available. It is the kind of book which has been needed for a long time and is a far cry from the usual game book. I strongly recommend it for teachers or recreation leaders.—V.M.

A Handbook of Arts and Crafts for Elementary and Junior High School Teachers. Willard Wankelman and Marietta and Philip Wigg. William C. Brown and Company, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 193. $3.75.

The title of this book tells exactly what it is about. An extremely well-written book for teachers, giving the procedures of how-to-do-it and what material is needed to do the work, it is in plastic, looseleaf form, very well illustrated with photographs of each problem. Here is a compilation of "carefully sifted problems representing the most recent professional attitudes toward the presentation of art at this level."

Part I of this book has concise and very good ideas on basic concepts of art instruction. It has been written for teachers so could be very helpful to recreation leaders as it is full of new and old ideas. It is the best compilation of arts and crafts for these ages I am aware of. The book is well designed from cover to cover and is a bargain for this price.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

Invitation to Rhythm, James R. Clemens. William C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 164. Spiralbound, $3.75.

This spiralbound book is illustrated most amusingly by children's drawings. It is a how-to book, written for teachers, parents, and recreation leaders interested in giving children meaningful experiences in music-making. It does its job remarkably well, and should be very useful.

The first section deals with the making of simple musical instruments, using odds and ends of material. This in itself is excellent motivation for using those instruments. Part II shows how to do this—to correlate music with movement, with notes, with drama, with games. It is particularly helpful to have these suggestions organized by age-levels—from the four-year-old through the "elevens." Information on records and how to use them adds to the book's usefulness.

Mr. Clemens, supervisor of music education for the Inglewood Unified School District in California, has made a real contribution to the recreation field, and his book is more than worth its nominal price.

Sand Sculpturing, Mickey Klar Marks. Dial Junior Books, 461 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 38, illustrated. $2.75.

Many recreation departments and leaders use or make plaster casts. There is a fascination in seeing a liquid harden and become an object, whether it be original or copy. Here is a fresh and new approach, using the established interest but channeling it into a much more interesting and creative art form.

Sand sculpturing is an ancient art, simple and inexpensive. The design is modeled in wet sand, the plaster dribbled in—and the result is surprisingly interesting and modern. Mrs. Marks is an expert, who knows how to give clear, simple instruction. Here's a new avenue for an old program. This small, compact, and very well-written book is illustrated by a number of photographs by Sidney G. Bernard. Mrs. Marks and he make an extremely good team. *(See also Page 45.)*

IN BRIEF

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES HANDBOOK, *D. K. Stanley and I. F. Waglow. Allyn and Bacon, 150 Tremont St., Boston, Pp. 270. $5.25.* The thirty chapters in this book cover all sports from angling to wrestling, individual as well as team sports, plus a chapter on the dance. Each chapter has the history of the sport, the terminology, equipment, rules, skills, coaching hints, safety factors, etcetera. It is written primarily as a comprehensive source of information for men and women students in physical education or coaches, although the thorough treatment of each sport is of interest to the general reader. *(The numerous photos include some from* RECREATION *Magazine's files.)*

SONG IN AMERICA, *Burl Ives. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. Pp. 312. $10.00.* Who in America has not heard Burl Ives sing "Goober Peas," "Lolly Too-Dum Day," "The Blue Tail Fly," and many other folk songs in person, on records, radio and TV? Here is Burl Ives' collection of favorite songs of the people arranged for solo voice and piano by Albert Hague. Fretted instrument chords are also indicated. Burl Ives faces the question of authentic versions by stating frankly in the preface that the songs in his collection appear as *he* likes them.

LET'S SAY POETRY TOGETHER. *Carrie Rasmussen. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 114. Paper, $2.75.* THE DRAMA READER. *Edited by S. Perry Congdon. The Odyssey Press, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. $3.00.* READING LITERATURE ALOUD. *Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 205. Paper, $2.25.* The printed word in a poem or play is like a note in music. It must be made to sound to gain its full effect. How it shall sound and the ways of making it sound are the chief concern of the publications listed. The methods in each instance are educational-recreational, not remedial. Although primarily educational, the poems, plays, and prose may well be used by recreation groups. The poems collected by Carrie Rasmussen lend themselves to varied presentation. The selection of S. Perry Congdon range from early Greek drama to recent Broadway plays, and the commentary clearly outlines the distinctive qualities of each play. *Reading Literature Aloud* contains a wide selection of poetry, verse, and prose, along with an analysis of ways in which they may be performed. Reading aloud effectively is quite an art and when achieved brings delight to both performer and listener.

PLAY FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN IN HOSPITALS AND AT HOME, *Anne Marie Smith. A. S. Barnes and Company, 11 East 36th Street, New York. Pp. 183. $4.50.* This is a revised edition of one of the first—and best—books on this subject. It is based upon actual experience and research at the Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago, where for six years the author and staff worked with children under treatment. The suggested play activities and play materials are not guesswork. They are based upon experimental trials and recorded results. Parents, as well as recreation leaders in children's institutions, will find this book a clear, informal, and instructive guide to activities that will not only amuse the sick or convalescent child, but which will also be good therapy.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ANIMALS, BIRDS, INSECTS

Animals of the Field and Forest, Mina Lewiton Whitman Publ., 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wisc. Pp. 59. $.59

Bird, Lois and Louis Darling. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston 7 Mass. Pp. 261. $5.00.

Bird Carving, Wendell Gilley. D Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, N. J. Pp. 115 $5.95.

Bird Doctor, Katherine Tottenham. Thomas Nelson, 19 E. 47th St., New York 17. Pp. 162. $3.00.

Birds of the Crow Family, Olive L. Earle. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 63. $2.75.

Blaze and Thunderbolt, C. W. Anderson. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 46. $1.95.*

Buffalo Land, William D. Berry. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $1.95.*

Butterflies, Jeanne S. Brouillette. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 29. $1.00.*

Cavalcade of Horses, A, Florence K. Petersen and Irene Smith. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 263. $5.00.

Common Seashore Life of the Pacific Northwest, Lynwood Smith. Naturegraph Co., 8339 W Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 66. $1.75.

Dog That Lost his Family, Jean Lee Latham and Bee Lewi. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Dragonflies and Damselflies, Mary Geisler Phillips, Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 95. $2.50.*

Five Great Dog Novels, Blanche Cirker, Editor. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 495. Paper, $1.50.

Flickertail, Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 90. $3.00.*

FOLD-A-CRAFT KITS: 3D Animal Family Scenes and 3D Birds, C. Julian Fish. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 16 each. $.79 each.

Forest Folk, Mary and Conrad Buff. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 73. $3.00.*

Handbook of Salamanders, Sherman C. Bishop. Hafner Publ., 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 555. $8.00.

Here Come the Squirrels! Alice E. Goudey. Charles Scribner's, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 93. $2.75.

How to Know the Birds, (2nd ed.) Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 168. $3.50.

Lowland Game Birds, Ted Kesting. Editor. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 182. $4.95.

Man Who Loved Birds, The, Ken Kenniston. Harvey House. Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Unpaged. $2.95.*

Mean Mouse and Other Mean Stories, The, Jonice May Udry. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Morgan Horse, The, Jeanne Mellin. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 238. $6.50.

Multitude of Living Things, A, Lorus J. and Margery J. Milne. Dodd, Mead, 425 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 278. Paper, $1.95.

Now I Remember, Thornton W. Burgess. Little Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 338. $5.00.

One There Was a Kitten, Janet Konkle. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago. Unpaged. $2.50.*

One Snail and Me, Emilie Warren McLeod. Atlantic-Little Brown, 43 Beacon St., Boston. Pp. 32. $2.95.*

Peter Jumping Horse at the Stampede, Gordon Langley Hall. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 141. $2.95.*

Put Me in the Zoo, Robert Lopshire. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 61. $1.95.*

Snail, Where Are You? Tomi Ungerer. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.25.*

Study of Birds Made Simple, The, Hilda Simon. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 143. Paper, $1.45.

Study of Fishes Made Simple, The, Eugene V. Mohr. Doubleday, Garden City, New York. Pp. 159. Paper, $1.45.

Study of Trees Made Simple, The, Solveig P. Russell. Doubleday, Garden City, New York. Pp. 159. Poper, $1.45.

*For younger readers.

To Save a Pony, Pat Leitch. Roy Publ., 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 121. $2.50.*

Tortoise and Turtle, Evelyn Gendel. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged $2.95.

Trout Fishing, Ted Kesting, Editor. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 160. $4.95.

True Book of Spiders, The, Illa Podendorf. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 46. $2.00.

Turtles, Lois and Louis Dorling. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 64. $2.75.*

Upland Game Birds, Ted Kesting, Editor. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 190. $4.95.

Upstairs Donkey & Other Stolen Stories, The, James Morris. Pantheon Baaks, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Pp. 126. $3.00.*

We Like Bugs, Gladys Conklin. Holiday House, 8 West 13th St., New York. Unpaged. $2.95.*

When Homer Honked, Jean Lee Latham and Bee Lewi. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Where's the Kitty? Ruth Carroll. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $2.75.*

Word and Picture Guide to American Animals, The, Dorothy Knight. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 80. $2.50.*

Young Pathfinder's Book of Birds, Hilda Simon. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Zoo for Mister Muster, A, Arnold Lobel. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.*

AUDIO VISUAL

Bulletin Boards, George F. Horn. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 71. $4.95.

Children and TV, Josette Frank. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Crazy Ads, Alan Abel. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

Educators Guide to Free Films (22nd ed., 1962). Educators Progress Service, Box 497, Randolph, Wisc. Pp. 646. Poper, $9.00.

Educators Guide to Free Film Strips (14th ed., 1962). Educators Progress Service, Box 497, Randolph, Wisc. Pp. 172. Paper, $6.00.

Educators Guide to Free Tapes, Scripts, Transcriptions (9th ed., 1962). Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisc. Pp. 177. Poper, $5.75.

Fifty Bulletin Board Ideas (Grades 1-3), Shirley Walker. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 54. $1.95.

For the Young Viewer, McGrow-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 181. Paper, $1.95.

From Tin Foil to Stereo, (the phonograph), Oliver Read and Walter L. Welch. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 524. $9.95.

Learning to Listen, Grosvenor W. Cooper. Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. Pp. 165. Paper, $1.50.

Movies and Censorship, Bosley Crowther. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Poster Ideas and Bulletin Board Techniques for Libraries and Schools, Kate Coplan. Oceana Publ., Dabbs Ferry, New York. Pp. 183. $8.50.

Puffin Book of Lettering, The, Tom Gourdie. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Md. Pp. 31. $.65.

Radio Amateur's Handbook, The (39th ed.). Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford 7, Conn. Pp. 590. Poper, $3.50.

Recordings for Children. N. Y. Public Library, 20 W. 53rd St., New York 19. Pp. 47. Paper, $1.00.

Single Sideband for the Radio Amateur. American Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn. Pp. 224. Paper, $2.00.

Tape Recorder Service Manual and Trouble-Shooting Workbook, Robert Marshall. Chilton Books, Chestnut at 56th Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Understanding Transistors—And How to Use Them. Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80. Pp. 96. $.50.

WATER ACTIVITIES, AREAS, and RESOURCES

Better Swimming. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 24. Poper, $1.00.

Boat Handling Equipment in the Modern Marina, Andrew R. Mack. Natl. Assn. of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.50.

Boating and Fishing Almanac of Long Island Sound. G. W. Bromley and Co., 325 Spring St., New York 13. Pp. 200. Paper, $1.50.

Care and Repair of Your Inboard Engine, Edward H. Nabb. Chilton Co., 56 & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 128. $2.95 (Paper, $1.95).

Care and Repair of Your Outboard Motor, Hank

Bowman. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 126. $2.95.

Complete Book of Water Sports, The, Arthur Liebers. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 232. $4.50.

Cruising Guide, Brandt Aymar and John Marshall. Chilton Co., 56th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Encyclopedia of Pleasure Boating, Arthur Liebers. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 395. $10.00.

Family Booting Fun. Employee Relations, Inc., 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 16. $.25.

Fitting and Repairing Your Boat, James D. Canfield. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 116. $2.95.

Goin' Fishin'. Employee Relations, Inc., 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 15. $.25.

How to Assemble Boats From Kits, Robert Scharff. G. P. Putnam's, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 252. $5.95.

How to Build 15 Fiberglass Boats, Charles Bell. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York. Pp. 244. $7.50.

Hudson River, The, Carl Carmer. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 114. $3.00.

I Learn to Swim, Ellie Fleuridas. Mocmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Invitation to Sailing, Alan Brown. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 224. $5.95.

Jeff and Mr. Jomes' Pond, Esther MacBain Meeks. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 419 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.95.*

Jill and Joy Learn to Swim, Margaret Winstead Stilwell. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 30. $2.50.*

Let's Find Out About Water, Martha and Charles Shapp. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 42. $1.95.*

Make Your Own Sails, (2nd Ed.). R. M. Bowker and S. A. Budd. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 142. $3.00.

Making Fishing Tackle as a Hobby, Harry Brotherton. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 116. $4.50.

Manual and Survey of Small Lake Management, Norville L. Hall. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Olgebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 44. $2.00 ($1.00 to AIPE members).

Marinas, Recommendations for Design, Construction, and Maintenance, Charles A. Chaney. Natl. Assn. of Engine and Boat Mfg., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 247. $7.50.

New Science of Skin and Scuba Diving, The, Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York. Pp. 208. $3.95.

One-Design Class Sailboat Handbook, Robert Scharff. G. P. Putnam's, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 224. $5.95.

Origins of the TVA, Preston J. Hubbard. Vanderbilt Univ. Press, Nashville 5. Pp. 340. $6.00.

Our Growing Water Problems, R. G. Lynch. Natl. Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 62. Free.

Pool Construction Manual. Gillette Pool Products Limited, 44 Rivalda Rd., Weston, Ont., Canada. Pp. 18. Looseleaf, $5.00.

Recreation Today and Tomorrow in the Missouri River Basin. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. Pp. 135. Paper, $3.00.

Safety in Small Craft, D. A. Rayner. John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 184. $3.95.

Skin-Diving Adventures, John J. Floherty and Mike McGrady. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 192. $3.50.

Sunken Treasure, Pierre deLatil and Jean Rivoire. Hill and Wang, 141 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 276. $5.95.

Swimming and Diving, John F. Higgins, Alfred R. Barr, and Ben F. Grady. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 345. $4.50.

Swimming Pools. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 111. Paper, $1.95.

Tackle Canoeing This Way, Percy W. Blandford. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Think Before You Fish, Earl L. Wolker. Exposition Press, 386 Pork Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 32. $2.50.

Underwater Swimming. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

Water and the Thirsty Land, Charlotte Jeanes and Raymond Carlson. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.

Water Games, Hope M. Smith. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 95. $3.50.

Water Pollution: Economic Aspects and Research Needs, Allen V. Kneese. Resources for the Future, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 107. Paper, $1.75.

Water Skiing, Dick Pope, Sr. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 240. $9.00.

Waterway Guide, Great Lakes Edition, 1962. Waterway Guide, 101 N. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Pp. 172. Paper, $1.00. (Southern Edition, pp. 282, $1.50. Northern Edition, pp. 272, $1.50.)

WILDERNESS

Deepest Valley (Owens Valley), Genny Schumacher, Editor. Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 206. $4.75.

Exploring The Forest, John and Jane Greverus Perry. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 192. $3.50.

Narrow Escapes and Wilderness Adventures, Ben East. E. P. Dutton 300 Park Ave., S., New York 10. Pp. 231. $4.50.

Our Wildlife Legacy (rev. ed.), Durward L. Allen. Funk & Wagnalls, 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Pp. 422. $6.50.

Peninsula, The (The Olympic Country), Don Moser. Sierra Club, Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 170. $6.50.

Vanishing Wilderness, Francesca La Monte and Micaela Welch. Liveright Publ., 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 340. $3.95.

Whose Woods These Are: The Story of the National Forests, Michael Frome. Doubleday, Garden City, New York. Pp. 360. $5.95.

Wonderful World of Noture, The, Mary Phillips. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 212. $7.50.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

APPALACHIA, December 1962
The Preservation of Wilderness in the Space Age, Sigurd F. Olson.

AUDUBON, September-October 1962
Quality in Outdoor Recreation, Joseph J. Shoman.

FUTURE, November 1962
Americo Needs a Good Physicol Fitness Progrom, Terry McGann.

JOHPER, November 1962
The Growing Crisis of Our Dwindling Recreation Lands, Stewart L. Udall.
Health and Activity Needs of the Adolescent, Thomas E. Shaffer, M.D.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, November 1962
Hiking for the Future, Norman L. Sammers.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, December 3, 1962
The West's Amazing Ski Resorts.

Techniques in Hospital Recreation

Continued from Page 38

result of participation in research projects. Probably the most difficult step is to get started. In the beginning, you should begin with a relatively simple project with modest objectives; for example, when you conduct a program on a ward which has as its purpose development of the socializing behaviors of patients, it would be relatively simple to do a sociometric analysis. This could be done by charting patients' interaction before the program and patients' interaction after the program. The result of this analysis would be helpful in determining whether or not the program was effective. Second, you should seek the help of those persons on your staff, particularly in psychology and social work, who might have the technical skills to assist you in your research. Finally, hospital recreation specialists have an obligation to report their findings in professional meetings and to begin to write more about research in their journals. The challenge of improvement of our services to society can be met by more fruitful participation in research activities. #

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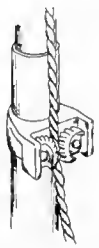

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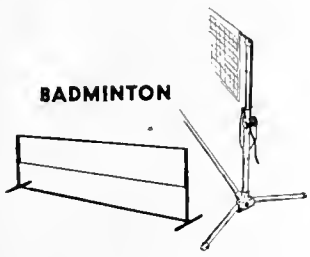

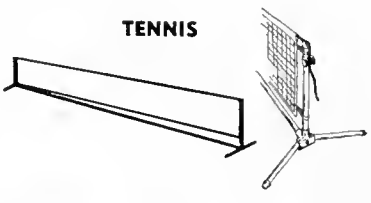

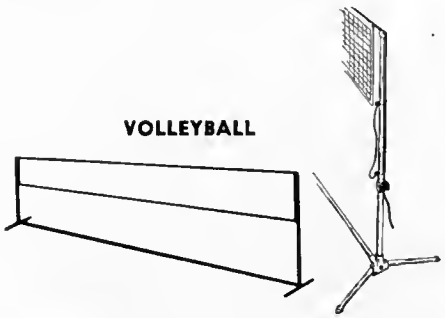

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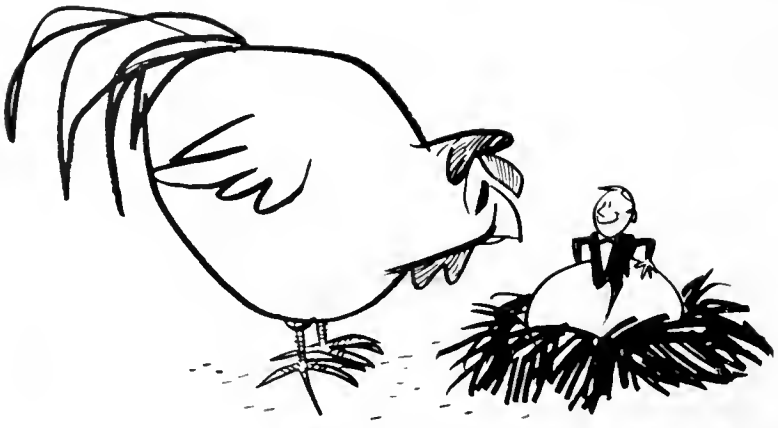

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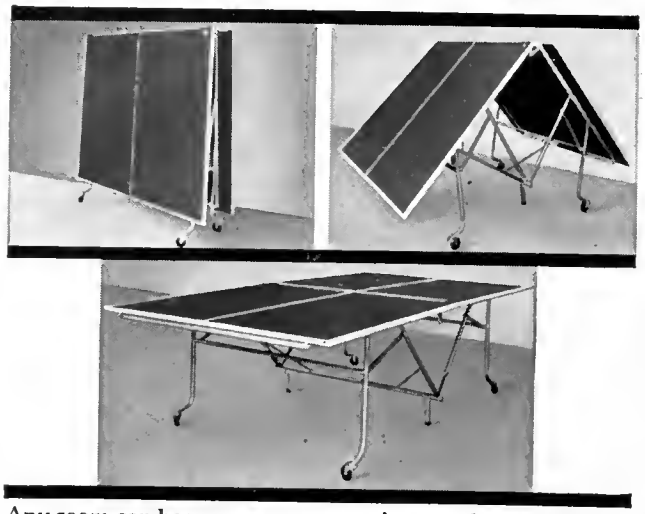

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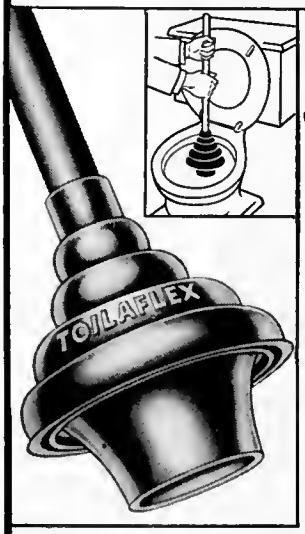

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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

FEBRUARY 1963 VOL. LVI, NO. 2 PRICE 60c

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RECREATION

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On the Cover

Here comes February . . . this time a little girl on skis. Getting straightened out on skiing problems is fun in a winter world of sparkling snow. Classes for children under twelve, as well as for older boys and girls, are now being conducted throughout the Northland. In this photo, courtesy the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, a young miss at the Chalet Cochand in the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec, tries to get everything coordinated. *(For further information about recreation in Canada see Pages 87, 94, and 96.)*

Next Month

Outdoor camping will be the emphasis for our March issue again this year. There will be several solid articles on day camping, some on camping facilities, program, long hikes, camping for the handicapped and aged, off-season camping in national parks. "Art Experiences in Camping" by Dr. Roy Dodson contains excellent suggestions on relating the camp art program to the camping area. Articles on other topics will include "Supply and Demand for Parklands" by George Butler, "Recreation Promotes Health" by Dr. Howard Rusk, and "Outdoor Recreation Resources," a listing of publications on outdoor recreation, based on research conducted by federal agencies, universities, or private organizations, covering a wide range of subjects, many of which have had little intensive study previously.

Photo Credits

Page 62, Thompsons, Knoxville. Tennessee; 64, (top) U.S. Department of Agriculture; 68 (top) Fred C. Walter, Chicago. *(Credits for the supplement on "Dance Is Recreation," Pages 71-86, are listed in that section.)*

Announcing
two new books

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by Reynold Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe and Janet R. MacLean, Indiana University. Clearly written, this comprehensive text gives a balanced picture of American recreation today, covering local, state and national programs; individual forms of recreation; and the programs of voluntary, private, and commercial organizations. The importance of qualified leadership is stressed as one of the means by which society can combat the problems stemming from the increasing recreational needs of the nation. $7.50. 512 poges.

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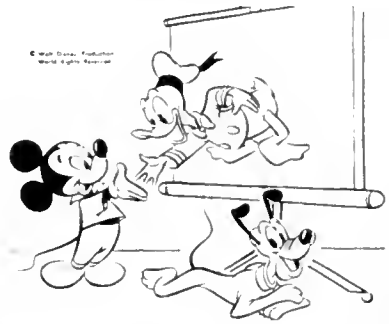

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LETTERS

The Good and the Bad

Sirs:

This is in reply to Sidney Lutzin's article, entitled "The Squeeze Out," in the October issue. The statements contained herein are intended as my personal opinions only and are in no way to be construed as reflecting the opinion of the department by which I am employed or the opinions of those with whom I am associated.

Frankly, I am surprised and disappointed to read such a lot of controversial gobbledegook written by an eminent administrator in the field of public recreation. Surely, Mr. Lutzin must be misinformed when he says that problem youngsters and those already enmeshed in unlawful acts receive but the shallowest token of services from organized recreation in their neighborhoods . . . that in [not] serving the confused, the abused, and the misused victims of our complex society . . . we abdicate our responsibilities. . . .

If Mr. Lutzin would come with me to the recreation centers of the Western states; yes, if he would visit the recreation centers of the sprawling metropolis of Los Angeles, he would see firsthand that *our* services *are* available to *all*—the rich and the poor plus those in between, regardless of age, color, creed, or economic station in life. Here are welcomed the "misfits," the problem youngsters, and those who have been enmeshed with the law. All these are welcome, *so long as they will conform to acceptable standards of conduct*, participating in activities with a wholesome and friendly attitude and respecting the rights of others.

If anyone *here* receives but the shallowest token of services from organized recreation you may be sure that this is the way he wants it . . .! Here on the West Coast participation in organized public recreation is still a voluntary privilege, without the need for compulsion.

And why does Mr. Lutzin accuse recreation of abdicating its responsibilities in [not] serving the abused, and the misused victims of our complex society? Apparently, he is crusading to have public playgrounds converted into rehabilitation centers, where these unfortunates may be trained and restored to become "good boys"? Such a philosophy would in effect transform the neighborhood playground into a neighborhood reform school and would thereby defeat the very purpose for which it was constructed!

I'll admit that I'm not *young* enough to know everything, but of this *one* thing I am certain: "*Out* goes the *Good* patron, when *In* comes the *Bad*." In other words, whenever a public playground becomes a rehabilitation center to reform delinquents, it is quickly shunned by the good patrons. Would you permit your son or daughter to frequent such a hypothetical playground? Neither would I.

And who would do such a task of rehabilitation? Locally, our recreation directors are trained to be what I like to call "Engineers of Human Happiness." They are *not* trained or hired to be social caseworkers or doctors of delinquency.

Of course, there are other departments or agencies whose functions involve such techniques of rehabilitation. These are staffed by experts, trained specifically for such work. And they are, indeed, doing a splendid job. *But please let's NOT bring this business onto our public playgrounds!*

When first I read these explosive indictments of public recreation, I wondered why Mr. Lutzin was so upset. Somehow, his skilled but savage use of the Queen's English reminded me of the bottom half of a double-boiler, which can get all steamed up but doesn't know what's cookin'.

But then it dawned on me that the author might in reality be correctly describing conditions as they exist today in New York State. Could *this* be so? After all, the methods and techniques by which public recreation is dispensed do vary greatly among the cities and states throughout the nation. In that *case* it would be *I* who am sounding like the bottom half of a double-boiler, *not* Mr. Lutzin.

Furthermore, while the author's "chip-on-the-shoulder" invectives failed to sell me his bill of goods, I must admit that he really did me a very fine favor. That's right! His dramatic article *strongly* motivated me to ponder the trends of techniques and services in public recreation in an attempt to visualize the future of this profession.

And for this I am truly grateful to Mr. Lutzin.

ERNEST B. EHRKE, *Director, Harbor District, Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Wilmington, California.*

Turbid Water

Sirs:

We are anxious to retain the natural sand-stone bottom in our ninety million-square-feet, three-and-a-half million-gallon Memorial Park swimming area,

Continued on Page 101

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ PROPOSED LEGISLATION to promote effective coordination and development of federal and state outdoor recreation programs has been submitted to Congress, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on January 11. The bill outlines the responsibilities of the department's new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in providing assistance and counsel relating to the outdoor recreation activities of some twenty federal agencies. It also provides for cooperation with states, local governments, and non-profit organizations in establishing outdoor recreation programs. Secretary Udall pointed out, in addition, that passage of such organic legislation would be a major step in making effective the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the body created by Congress in 1958. *(For report of this commission, see* RECREATION, *March and April, 1962.)*

▸ FROM President Kennedy's State of the Union Message: "Our already overcrowded national parks and recreation areas will have twice as many visitors ten years from now. If we do not plan today for the future growth of these and other great natural assets—not only parks and forests but wildlife and wilderness preserves, and water projects of all kinds—our children and their children will be poorer in every sense of the word."

▸ THE "PARKS IN CITIES" bill of Senator Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey has received warm endorsement from some of the nation's leading authorities on urban recreation needs. This bill would give cities additional help in acquiring open space in urban renewal areas for park, playground, and other public recreation purposes. It would permit the federal government to assume the entire cost of acquiring land planned for such purposes. At present, cities must generally bear a third of the cost.

"The response thus far indicates that our urban planners and elected officials feel a clear need for the bill," says Senator Williams. "They recognize that parks are often forgotten or abandoned in the final planning of urban redevelopment projects because the pressures for tax-producing buildings are too great. This bill would help them, and it would help create new neighborhoods with open space for play and quiet enjoyment."

In making this announcement, the senator said he was especially impressed with the analysis made by Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation in Washington, D.C., and president of the Federation of the National Professional Organizations for Recreation. Mr. Christiansen said in part: "With three-quarters of the nation's population living in urban areas, it is exceedingly important that there be recreation facilities near at hand for their enjoyment. Children have free time every day. Therefore, they need neighborhood recreation areas to which they can easily walk after school, on holidays, and during summer vacations.

"Adults, likewise, want tennis courts, ballfields and swimming pools near their homes so that they may find relaxation after a day of toil. Others seek recreation centers where they may learn leisure skills and spend their free time with neighbors and friends.

"No one should be denied the opportunity to enjoy his leisure simply because he has no automobile or because public transportation is not available. State and regional parks, forests, and rivers are certainly necessary elements in a total recreation plan. However, these facilities are visited on more or less special occasions—a once-a-month picnic, a weekend hike, or a once-a-year vacation. They do not meet the day-to-day needs of our children, their parents, the retired, or the aged.

"The empty lot where once we played baseball now contains an apartment building; the 'old swimming hole' is now a polluted storm sewer. The edge of town was once just a few minutes walk from home and then we could enjoy a pleasant hike through woods and dale. Now the edge of one town meets that of another and we 'hike' dangerously over miles of concrete ribbons called highways before we can find even a grove of trees."

▸ THE NATION'S LARGEST Wilderness Area was established in the National Forest System on January 11. An eighty-mile-long stretch of wild mountain country along the Bitterroot Divide between Idaho and Montana and some forty-five miles of the free flowing Selway River have been formally changed from Primitive Area to Wilderness Area, according to an announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. "This new Wilderness Area, comprising 1,239,800 acres in four National Forests in Idaho and Montana, is the largest formally proclaimed Wilderness Area in the National Forest System."

▸ "SKIDOOS" BANNED IN PARKS. A prohibition against the use of mechanical sleds (skidoos) in Montreal parks was invoked by Parks Director Andre Champagne recently. He stated that the safety of children and protection of shrubs were involved, and that authorities would deal severely with offenders. The ban was based on a 1948 bylaw concerning riding vehicles in the parks.

▸ THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK for 1963, as economists in both government and industry see it, looks like this: The new year will be another good one—much like 1962 over-all, though the quarterly pattern is likely to be a bit different. These conclusions are still tentative because the experts are still not sure how they should appraise the latest business statistics, the new feelings of optimism, and the proposed tax cuts. These could produce a surge; indeed, a handful of analysts are now predicting a boom. Clearly, forecasters are more hopeful than they were a few months ago. Prices are expected to move only moderately; that is, to continue the near-stability of the last few years. Despite the quickening pace of business, there is still plenty of slack in the economy and thus plenty of competition.

▸ A STUDY COMMISSION has just been appointed in Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada, to look into the possibility of forming a recreation district in the Courtenay area, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, about one hundred miles north of Victoria, the capital of the province. Alderman F. S. Williams, recreation commission chairman, said the provincial government will be watching the project with great interest, "Results of the study commission on recreation may serve as a pilot for other sections of the province."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ WANTED: Good, meaty articles for RECREATION Magazine on the following topics:

- Family recreation programs
- Church-sponsored recreation
- Use of volunteers in recreation
- Military service club programs
- Seasonal programs, special events
- Booka, libraries, reading
- Leadership and personnel
- Unique university programs

▸ QUICK ACTION is needed on youth unemployment, according to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. He points out that the sharp increase in unemployment among teenagers in the past months emphasizes the need for passage of the Youth Employment Opportunities Act now before Congress.

This act, as it stands now, has two principal parts: the Youth Conservation Corps and the Public Service Corps. "I believe in this legislation," the senator said, "I intend to fight for it. I predict that before the first session of the 88th Congress is completed, it will be signed into law."

▸ A NEW EMBLEM has been adopted by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. It is in the form of a shield, with "U.S. Department of the Interior" across the top and "Fish and Wildlife" across the bottom. The central part of the shield is a circle with "Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife" printed around the rim. The inside of the circle depicts a marsh scene, with a fish leaping from the water, symbolizing the bureau's sport fisheries activities. Overhead is the familiar flying goose symbolizing its wildlife work.

▸ THE REGIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION is asking citizens for help in planning for the twenty-two county metropolitan area in New York, which it says will have a six million population growth in the next quarter century. Some ten thousand invitations will be sent to organizations all over the region to participate in reading and discussion programs, with TV shows scheduled for this spring. The RPA is anxious to learn what future present-day dwellers want.

▸ THE ENTIRE MOUNTAIN-PLAINS REGION of the United States faces the challenge of developing a recreation area for the whole nation, announces the Colorado College Civic Design Study Commission. An eighty-page report is the result of a year-long study conducted by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It points out that recreation may be the best hope of this region for the future. It stresses the importance of concentrating upon natural regional advantages and recommends that "the area should serve as a model for the advancement of other semi-arid regions of the world and as a laboratory for experiments in living designs for these other regions." Among other suggestions for development of the area are: the establishment of wholly new cities to help take care of population explosion, advanced scientific research centers, new educational institutions and fine-arts programs, a center for language and cultural understanding, and a national recreation area.

▸ HOW TO INTERVIEW. *The Highlights of the 1962 Seminar on How to Interview* will be sent free to anyone who will enclose a stamped return envelope and mention this magazine. Address the Institute of Occupational Research, 104 Webster Avenue, Manhasset, New York.

▸ PEAK INTEREST IN SCIENCE occurs at the age of twelve, according to the September 15, 1962 issue of *Science News Letter*. "At that age, when boys and girls are exploring the new intellectual, emotional, and physical challenges of junior high school, the remarkable contagion of twentieth-century science particularly affects them," it states in an article on the subject, "and great numbers are apt to discover a personal inclination for science." Other peak ages of original science-mindedness reported in a Science Service study of the 387 students who were finalists at the 13th National Science Fair-International at Seattle last May include ten-year-olds, indicated by 12.5 percent of the finalists; and eleven- and thirteen-year-olds, each responsible for ten percent of these high-ability future scientists.

G. Gernon Brown, executive assistant director of the New Orleans Recreation Department and long an integral part of that city's recreation affairs, died suddenly on January 22 at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Brown was one of the eight advisors who planned the New Orleans Junior Sports Association, forerunner of the city's recreation department established in 1946. Before becoming executive assistant director of the department in 1954, Mr. Brown had served as program coordinator. A graduate of the Loyola University Law School, he spent twenty years at Jesuit High School as a mathematics teacher, football coach, and director of dramatics and also taught math at the Louisiana State University Medical School. On the day before his deatr, Mr. Brown had visited National Recreation Association headquarters in New York City to discuss plans for the Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities, of which he was the new chairman.

▸ BALINESE AND JAVANESE DANCES will be taught at the University of California this spring in what is believed to be the only such course in the country offered at a university level, it has been announced by Dr. Alma Hawkins, chairman of the UCLA dance department. The course will be taught by dancer Hazel Chung, a Juilliard graduate who left Broadway to study for three years in Java and Bali, where her mastery of Indonesian dances won the praise of President Sukarno. This type of the dance is interwoven with the island-republic's mythology, religion, history, and philosophy, and the university's idea is that it will be of benefit not only to dance majors but to students in anthropology, folklore, music, education, and other fields.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

World Theatre Day, *March 27.* Theatre-minded communities will want to celebrate this. Remember that *Drama Is Recreation* (see back cover of supplement, Page 86). For program suggestions, write Ruth R. Mayleas, U.S. Institute for Theatre Technology, Inc., Box 291, Cathedral Station, New York 25.

Annual Convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, *May 3-7,* Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The 1963 Annual National Archery Tournament, *July 29-August 2,* at the University of California, Los Angeles Campus. Pre-registration is requested and should be made as soon as possible. Write the NAA Secretary, 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, or James D. Easton, Tournament Director, NAA, 5110 Encino Avenue, Encino, California.

National Library Week, *April 21 to 27.* This is sponsored by the National Book Committee, but for help and materials write to the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago.

National Music Week, *May 5-12.* The fortieth observance of this week. Until very recently, it was under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association, but it is now sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs. It always begins on the first Sunday in May. The 1963 theme is "Let the World Rejoice with Music." A suggested plan for its observation can be obtained from National Federation headquarters, Suite 1215, 600 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

The 12th National Square Dance Convention, *June 20-22,* St. Paul, Minnesota, will be held in the Municipal Auditorium. The building, with six halls, many wooden floors, and a theater, provides ample space for dancers. Panels, workshops and clinics will be featured. Write to the 12th National Square Dance Convention, Box 3330, St. Paul, Minnesota, for registration blanks and information.

Children's Art Month, *March,* will feature the theme "Art Is Everywhere." Aids available from The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, are: Suggestions for Community Cooperation; Planning a Successful Art Exhibit; Statements and Proclamations by State Governors; How to Publicize Children's Art in Your Community; Suggested Radio and Television Spots and Newspaper Fillers; Quotations on Children's Art by Famous People."

64th Annual Meeting, The American Society of Architects, *June 23 to 26,* Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For additional information, write the society at 2000 K. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

60th Annual Convention, National Catholic Educational Association, *April 16 to 19,* in St. Louis. The association's address is 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION

"New concepts are a must"

H. D. EDGREN

A PROFESSIONAL PHILOSOPHY should be concerned with beliefs and ways of functioning based on values, needs of people, and the use of basic principles. My philosophy of recreation revolves around two basic concepts: the supreme importance of the individual and the contribution that recreation can make to the enrichment of human life.

I use the term *recreation* to apply to all these voluntarily chosen experiences and activities in the leisure of people. Organized recreation is identified with purposeful goals that lead to life enrichment, unity of life, and quality of living which includes the programs of public and voluntary agencies, school, and religious groups wherever experiences take place in the leisure life of the individual. We can no longer accept the concept that public recreation deals with the mass and therefore *quantity* is the goal or that voluntary agencies deal with small groups and therefore *quality* is achieved. A study of public and voluntary agencies revealed that *quality* will be achieved in *any* agency when leadership is adequate and effective.

Recreation today has become an important segment of American life. Further automation in the years ahead will make leisure of even greater significance to the people of our country. For many, work will only be the means of securing in leisure those experiences that make life meaningful. Recreation has become a significant function in our society and like other functions, such as health, education, and government, must have well-qualified professional leadership.

A professional will need to be more specific in the objectives and goals of recreation in terms of the values to the participant. The objectives should focus on the individual and the range should include all those values that contribute to the good life of the individual. General purposes, such as *fun* and *happiness*, are not enough. "Fun" may well be the goal of the participant, but it is not the professional objective. Fun is a result of the kind of experiences individuals may have had that have met their needs. Many recreation leaders have been too long content with claiming they have the "know-how." They have been experts in knowing *what* to do and *how* to do it, but have been unable to identify *why* they do it. The well-qualified professional recreation director will know the *what*, *how*, and *why* of his program.

TODAY, it is accepted that adequate and effective leadership is the key to successful program and administration. Recent studies cause one to question whether qualifications and traits are the same for all leaders. Ross and Hendry in *New Understandings of Leadership* gives considerable evidence that the situation and needs of the group determine the leader. What is needed at a particular time in the life of a group has a big effect on the type of leader who will be needed. This should prompt us to recognize that many individuals have qualifications for leadership and can serve in the role of leader at various times in the life of a group. It supports the belief that, "Leaders are made and not born." We have too long magnified and belabored the need for motor and activity skills as a requirement of the recreation professional and have failed to magnify the need for the skills of the creator, the stimulator, the organizer, the promoter, the cooperator, the evaluator, and the skills which make for the successful executive who will help the public to recognize and accept organized recreation with professional leadership.

We must move from a belief that volunteers are only poor substitutes for paid workers to a concept that "being a volunteer" is "program" for the volunteer. Using them is jus-

DR. EDGREN *is professor of recreation leadership at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.*

tified for the value that comes to the volunteer as well as to the leadership of the department. Being related to some cause like organized recreation is a way of giving life, meaning, and significance to the volunteer.

Variety of recreation experiences is recognized as a worthy principle of programing in recreation. However, all too often, we magnify these activities as ends in themselves rather than means to an end. The end should be the growth and development of the individual. Variety in activities then increases the potential of reaching more people and meeting the needs of a greater number of participants, for all activities vary in their possible contributions. Activities by themselves are neither good or bad, for it is the meaning of the activity to the individual that makes it significant. It is the professional's task to so conduct an activity that it becomes significant to the participant.

OUR LIFE EXPECTANCY is greater; we are healthier; we have more money and many more hours of leisure time than ever before. However, the world is for many people one of neurosis and frustration. In our life today of speed, tension, and fear of war, some objectives of recreation might well be that of learning to live relaxed and leisurely without compulsion. In achieving this, we might well team up with religion, for recreation and religion have much in common. They both function in the leisure of people, and they both strive to contribute to the good life of the individual. Recreation in the days ahead will need to magnify the importance of meditation, contemplation, and relaxed living. Charles Brightbill in *Man and Leisure* discusses the similar objectives of recreation and religion and says, "If there is a single umbrella of common interest and potential in these two important aspects of living, it is perhaps in the endless opportunity they both offer for helping to integrate the total personality, for helping to develop the wholeness of the individual, for helping to relate the wholeness of one person to the wholeness of the universe, and for helping attain a harmony between an internal satisfaction and an external pressure." A professional who believes that objectives determine program also accepts evaluation as a part of his philosophy. All too often the number of participants has been our only criterion of evaluation. We count numbers—and after a while only numbers count.

Some leaders refer to other values as the "intangibles" of our program and they are thus relieved of considering them further. This has served as a screen to excuse leaders from pursuing evaluation. In reality, it must be the objectives and goals in the life of the participant that must become the basis for evaluation of any program. As a significant fact of administration, we need to remind ourselves that "whatever exists at all, exists in amount—and anything that exists in amount can be measured." Adequate tests and techniques are available for evaluating the many objectives of recreation. Frequent evaluation should become the basis of modifying, refining, and upgrading our programs and administrative practices. #

Interservice Showcase

An Inter-Service Recreation Athletic Council (ISRAC) was formed in the San Antonio, Texas, area in 1956. The organization includes Brooks, Kelly, Lackland, and Randolph Air Force Bases, Fort Sam Houston, Brooke Army Medical Center, American Red Cross hospital recreation workers from Brooks and Lackland Air Force Base hospitals, and the city recreation department.

The Inter-Service Recreation Athletic Council was created to promote cooperation among agencies and recreation activities for the general public, for military personnel, and military dependents. One of the areas the ISRAC Council concerns itself with is that of service-club recreation and entertainment.

This year the decision was made to hold a talent contest among all the ISRAC installations in the area each quarter. The contest was established to help promote recreation and entertainment among military personnel and to stimulate a wholesome entertaining activity which would benefit both the participants, military audiences and their dependents. The classes of competition in the talent contest are vocal soloist, instrumental soloist, specialty or novelty acts, vocal groups, and instrumental groups.

One show, hosted by Fort Sam Houston, turned out to be such a success that it gave impetus to the idea of an ISRAC touring variety show to be called the "ISRAC Showcase." After each of the contests, William Larsen, entertainment director at Fort Sam Houston, will produce the "Showcase" around the participating contestants to tour the local area.

Sectional folding set for showcase.

Suitable acts from the show will be taken to the Red Cross and the hospital area for ambulatory patients. Many of the acts will also make tours of the hospital wards. Mr. Larsen designed an unusual travelling set for the first ISRAC Showcase. The set can be folded into a package of four-foot sections and can be easily stored or carried.

The ISRAC show reaches out to a vast audience. By holding contests, rehearsals, and performances during normal off-duty time, military personnel are able to participate in an activity usually not available to them. The show helps to increase the morale of the participants and of those who see the shows. Patients of Lackland and Brooke General Hospitals, through the Red Cross, are provided with four high-level shows each year and incidental acts on the wards for bed patients. In addition to the hospital performances, two performances of each "Showcase" will be presented in San Antonio for prominent local charity agency benefit drives, providing an excellent media for military-civilian relationships.

PUBLIC GIFTS

It is well to remember

that these seldom "walk" into one's office . . .

JOSEPH E. CURTIS

MANY MUNICIPALITIES face major changes and improvements during the coming decade. Most communities hope to achieve new levels of attractiveness and efficiency. Urban renewal, modern industrial development, business and retail expansion, and extensive home-building are elements in this metropolitan rebirth. Recreation and park facilities should certainly play a significant role in this improvement program. Green parks and attractive play areas bring delight to urban and suburban dwellers of all ages and can brighten the most highly developed sections. Aware of this, most municipalities are moving to purchase and develop a variety of new areas and facilities.

In the long-range plans for playgrounds, however, the possibility of public gifts presented to the municipality by interested citizens and organizations could extend the number and size of improvements considerably. These gifts might take the form of small pieces of land in highly developed areas, large tracts of undeveloped property, or they might be gifts of specific pieces of equipment or of work projects. Examples might be a roof for an ice-skating rink, a set of new playground equipment on a local totlot, a unit such as a shelter building or service building in a local park or recreation area. Such gifts of land or improvements may be made with complete confidence that they will be available to, and used by, all the people. In fact, some donors frequently designate specific locations for the application of their gifts. Throughout the country, many fine city parks and facilities have been the result of such gifts. Motives behind them include:

- Memorials to members of old families.
- Perpetuation of the wooded or rustic atmosphere of some portion of the community.
- A tangible "Thank You" to city or community for a happy youth or satisfying life time.
- Genuine love for mankind.
- Disposal of rugged or hilly pieces of property, useless for other development.
- Tax deduction under Internal Revenue laws.

A NEW PARK may bring reflected benefits on adjoining property resulting in greater beauty and higher real estate values. This has been a motivation in the donation of many parks in the past. The *cash* value of such gifts is deductible from taxable annual gross revenues. To distribute the tax benefit, parts of a given parcel are often donated in different years. The inheritance tax operates to encourage liquidation by public donations of properties before the death of estate-builders.

One of the country's finest park systems is in Minneapolis, where twenty-two complete parks and a substantial portion of other parks were gifts. Probably no other city service rendered is supported to this extent by gifts from citizens. The city of Los Angeles, with a total park acreage of 12,820 acres, may be cited as another example. It has 169 parks and playgrounds, not including off-street parkways and triangles. Of this number, forty-one were gifts, totalling 3,474 acres. The largest single gift was thirty-two hundred acres, Griffith Park, added to by purchases and now totalling 4,254 acres. The donation of land was followed by a gift of a *million-dollar trust fund to provide cultural facilities in the park.* Other donations have included two miles of extraordinarily fine public beach property, a playground of thirty acres next to a school property. According to estimates, a third of the local park and recreation acreage in the United States has been acquired through gifts.

SUCH GIFTS rarely walk into one's office. Positive steps must be taken to create an atmosphere or climate for such gifts. News stories, statements by municipal officials, both elected and appointed, working policies, department literature and speeches before local organizations should make clear to the public that such gifts are welcome. They must point out the advantages accruing to the donor, as described above. Above all, they must generate a real desire to give, to build, to establish something lasting and good. When the donor comes forward, in his opening gesture, he must be met by the appreciative but mature reception he logically anticipates.

Similarly, public officials must exercise discretion in accepting gifts which may become public liabilities. A bottomless swamp, a minute piece of real estate, a dangerous piece of equipment, these and others of their kind must be avoided even at the declining of an outright gift. The motives of the donor may be unimpeachable but the municipality must not be saddled with a public menace or a "money-gobbler" simply because it is offered. Competent public officials should be adequate to any such situation.

One successful "gift" project, completed and tastefully publicized locally, can trigger a chain of such gifts over the years. Through such gifts, long-range plans for park and recreation improvements can be greatly accelerated, and cost to the individual taxpayer can be kept within reasonable limits. #

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of the department of recreation and parks in White Plains, New York.*

A DREAM OF SPRING

A city and nature cooperate in the production of a full-blown festival combining local flowers and arts at dogwood time

ANN BLACK

On a cold, bleak day in midwinter a small group in Knoxville, Tennessee, huddled behind storm windows and dreamed of spring. Now three years later, the idea conceived that day has flowered into full-grown, joyous reality as the Dogwood Arts Festival heralding the blossoming of spring with beauty and fun for people of every age and interest.

Climate and soil have combined to rank Knoxville with Atlanta and Gettysburg as one of the best natural dogwood areas in the country. Scattered through residential districts, wooded areas, and hillsides, this breathtaking display of lacy white blossoms is unbelievably beautiful. For years, hordes of dazzled Knoxvillians have driven through the most heavily endowed sections in informal caravans during each dogwood season. Unhappily, this quest for beauty more often than not ended in irritating traffic jams with hopelessly lost sightseers trying to find their way out of the maze of meandering suburban streets. So the residents of these dogwood areas began to mark the roads for visitors to follow and the dogwood trail was born. In 1955, it became an official annual project of the Chamber of Commerce, a cooperative effort between the city and its residents, and every year thousands of new dogwoods have been planted.

This much was already history on that wintry day when the small group members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior League of Knoxville, and city officials were brought together by their dream. The question they pondered was how could they share this magnificent time of beauty with others from all over the country, at the same time encouraging civic pride and a spirit of cooperation among their fellow residents?

Their answer was an arts festival, to be held during the dogwood season. The latter part of the question answered itself. No sooner had they presented their idea to the town than they were engulfed by a wave of support. Merchants and businesses donated space, materials, and volunteers; television and radio stations gave free publicity and coverage; the city spruced up its streets and parks and set out thousands of new trees; and a department store arranged for free bus tours through the five existing dogwood trails. The first Dogwood Arts Festival, held in 1961, was a huge success.

The 1962 festival was bigger and better in every way. A second week was added to include the new organizations wanting to take part. An intensive sixteen-day program, crammed with hundreds of events, the 1962 festival began with an Easter sunrise service and ended with a jazz concert in the newly completed civic auditorium-coliseum. The 1963 festival will be held April 14-27.

It is a festival for everyone. Festival programs have offered music lovers a concert by the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra, a choral festival, band concerts given by local high school bands and the University of Tennessee "Pride of the Southland" band, and the Dick Jones Civic Concert, a group sponsored by the Bureau of Recreation. The University of Tennessee Men's Glee Club, the Knoxville College

Choir, and the Knoxville Choral Society have performed by moonlight on the Mall, a lovely park in the heart of the downtown shopping area. Jazz concerts feature big-name artists (Chris Conner and Al Hirt were the 1961 performers). The barbershop quartet fan has enjoyed the regional contest and convention of SPEBSQSA.

The Carousel Theater, the theater-in-the-round on the campus of the University of Tennessee, has presented the winning plays in its annual statewide playwriting contest. Dance events have included performances by the Knoxville Ballet Society and the Knoxville Square Dance Association, which, led by a nationally recognized caller, held a contest in the city coliseum. Other nights during the festival there will be dancing on the mall.

Sports fans have enjoyed the Knoxville Horse and Riding Club and the Tennessee Valley Kennel Club shows. The Knoxville Gun Club has sponsored an invitational clay target championship and the Blue Grass Yacht Club, a water parade. Hundreds of pleasure craft, decorated by their owners, have joined the barges carrying the University of Tennessee band and the Knoxville Women's Chorus in a colorful caravan moving down Fort Loudon Lake, which flows through Knoxville.

Knoxville children have contributed in many ways to the Festival. Both Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and school students have prepared displays in the store windows lining the Promenade. Costumes used in past plays presented by the Children's Carousel have been displayed on the Promenade. Many of the schools hold open house during the festival and have set up children's art exhibits showing the art work of the city elementary school students, the county elementary schools, city junior- and senior-high schools. The Mall has been transformed into a carnival-like paradise, with merry-go-rounds, balloons, monkeys, clowns, jugglers, and puppet shows.

On the aesthetic side, there is always the magnificent backdrop of the spectacular dogwood, which must be seen to be believed. There are five marked trails, each several miles long, through lovely residential areas. Several of the trails are lighted each evening, with floodlights directed at masses of bloom and at the colorful azaleas beneath the trees. The blossoms appear to be suspended against the dark sky, a breathtaking sight. A number of private gardens are opened for walking tours, showing varieties of tulips, daffodils, azaleas, and wildflowers nestling under the lacy canopy of the dogwood. Also open for walking tours are the gardens of the Knoxville Iron Company, boasting thousands and thousands of tulips and daffodils.

The Frank H. McClung Museum and the Dulin Art Gallery have sponsored festival shows and the art classes from the University of Tennessee were transferred outdoors to the Mall during the festival. Spectators and shoppers have even spotted themselves in some of the paintings!

The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, composed of Tennesseans as well as residents of four or five surrounding states, has presented the arts, crafts, furniture, dolls and fabrics that members have designed and made themselves. Store windows on the Promenade have put on displays of Knoxville authors, coin and doll collections. Foreign exchange students dancing and singing in their native costumes have made International Day on the Mall a colorful affair.

Three historical attractions are also part of the festival scene. Blount Mansion, built in 1790 for the governor of the territory south of the Ohio River, is a lovely white frame home authentically restored and furnished. Bleak House, the Confederate Memorial Hall, is a striking fifteen-room antebellum mansion, headquarters for General James Longstreet during the "Siege of Knoxville," November 1863. Ramsey House, built in 1797 by English architect Thomas Hope, has also been completely restored and authentically furnished.

The city of Knoxville is nestled in the rich Tennessee Valley with its many lakes. The valley has always been a playground for tourists, as has the neighboring Great Smoky Mountain National Park, the most visited National Park in 1961. The people of Knoxville are proud of their city, their community, and their arts festival and hope to receive visitors from every state at the time when Knoxville has donned her loveliest dress. #

Folk Dances for Today

O-Joong Kim, director of the National Recreation Association of Korea, reports a project to update the country's ancient folk dances which the association felt had become separated from the life of the ordinary people. The association decided to revise the traditional dances, hoping that they would be closer to the life of people today. The music was taken from folk-songs and traditional tunes and dances were revised that could be danced by all age groups. The thirteen revised dances were presented to an audience of four thousand last summer. These included:

Pori T'ajak, representing the barley harvest.

Taramjwi, fitted to a folk song about a squirrel popular with Korean children.

Paet-norae, fishermen rowing their boat.

T'aep'yong-ga, symbolizing world peace.

Hakto-ga, based on a students' rebel song popular during the resistance against Japan 1905-45.

Nongak, a new version of an ancient dance enjoyed by Korean farmers for many years.

A "sense of wonder at the turn of the seasons and the miracle of life."

REYNOLD E. CARLSON

A LITTLE LESS than a hundred years ago the United States realized for the first time that some of its outdoor resources should be preserved and the national park idea was born. As far as we know, our nation was the first in history to set aside outstanding scenic, scientific, and historical treasures for the enjoyment and inspiration of all its people. This idea, since adopted by many other countries, should rank high among America's contributions to the world. Today, millions of Americans seek the out-of-doors for recreation. Our high income, no doubt, has influenced this surge to natural lands. It has been said that not until man was secure from hunger could he turn to the out-of-doors for reasons other than survival.

Although far more study of the recreation pursuits of rural dwellers is necessary to give us an understanding of their recreation patterns, we have generally assumed that, for the farm resident, opportunities for the enjoyment of nature have always been available. This assumption is not necessarily true. The very closeness of natural environment and the hard work associated with it may alter or dull the sense of appreciation. You may recall the classic story of the city visitors who were enjoying a beautiful view across a field. One of them remarked to a farmer cutting his hay how fortunate he was to have such beauty always at hand. The farmer's reply was, "If you had to work from dawn to dark fighting the weeds and insects, and if you had your hay ruined by rain at the wrong time or lost your crops because of drought, you might not see anything beautiful in the field."

MR. CARLSON *is professor of recreation at Indiana University.* *This material is adapted from a speech delivered at the National Rural Family Recreation Seminar at the Thor Research Center for Better Farm Living at Huntley, Illinois, August 1962.*

We know that this point of view, though not unusual, is not the opinion of all rural dwellers. We find also the man who works the soil appreciatively and who loves the land with an intensity and depth of feeling undreamed of by city visitors. His appreciation, however, is apt to be in a different category from that of his city cousin. To him, a productive well-cultivated field may be the most beautiful view imaginable. He may look at the Grand Canyon not as a magnificent revelation of eons of action by earth's gigantic and awe-inspiring forces but as a horrible example of land laid waste by erosion. He may see wilderness not as a place for enjoyment and renewal of the human spirit but either as unproductive land or as an enemy to be conquered, just as the pioneers conquered the vast lands of the frontier, turning them into farms. This attitude, appropriate to a time in history when land was abundant and when seemingly interminable wildlands stretched to the west, is dangerous today. Few wilderness lands remain; and all Americans, rural and urban, must be made to realize their value and their fragility.

Second, a man who lives on a farm does not necessarily have opportunities for enjoyment of natural areas. Wildlife and native trees and plants are sometimes well nigh eliminated in the cultivated fields. Too often no provision has been made in rural areas for the preservation of wildlife habitats, woods, and streams; or, if there are oases of natural lands among the cultivated fields, they may be valued for their potential timber rather than for enjoyment. Commercial timberlands, however, may also serve as recreation resources, a fact which the United States Forest Service has demonstrated in its management of forest land. The multiple-use concept, to which the Forest Service adheres, holds that several types of use, such as timber management, watershed protection, wildlife management, and recreation, may take place on the same piece of land.

It would seem then, that there are two difficulties which sometimes lie in the way of nature recreation among rural dwellers: first, the attitude of the rural people themselves and, second, the lack

of accessible natural areas. What can be done to resolve these difficulties?

In our concern for the development of an attitude favorable toward nature recreation, we are interested in the ways in which the lives of rural people can be enriched through the enjoyment of nature. I believe that most of us are born with interest in and curiosity about our natural world. Observe young children in their avid pursuit of frogs or insects and notice their quickness to observe and their urge to collect. Unfortunately, we adults often do little to encourage and nurture this interest. Too frequently, our own natural interest has been dulled by the passing years. We have been conditioned as we grow older to perceive and enjoy certain aspects of life to the exclusion of other aspects. This variability in sensitivity applies to music and the arts as well as to nature.

How do perceptive ability and aesthetic appreciations develop? Why do some people look at the world with an artist's eye and others with the eye of the scientist? Why do some people attain a sense of oneness with nature, purpose, order, and beauty that reflect the face of God? Certainly the rural dweller, particularly he who works with the production of the world's food, must have some sense of wonder and awe at the turn of the seasons and the miracle of life.

We know that perception can be developed. Have you noticed the growth of perceptive ability in a person who begins photographing in color or tries to paint? Suddenly color takes on a new meaning. A clear day with white cumulus clouds stirs him to enthusiasm. He notices the shapes and patterns of natural things and attempts to catch on film a composition that will epitomize the beauty of the world about him. By becoming aware of beauty, he adds greatly to the satisfaction he attains from the out-of-doors. Simple experiences, simple things, small items of rural enjoy-

THE KEY TO NATURE

Perception adds a new dimension to learning about the out-of-doors . . .

sensitivity to the simple things in,

and the beauty of, nature adds richness to living . . .

ment shows perceptivity—frost on the window pane, the smell of earth after rain—show the sensitivity which is a key to enjoyment of the outdoors.

Perception is also related to knowledge and understanding. To be able to recognize the common trees, mammals, birds, and constellations gives us a sense of being at home in our environment, of being surrounded by friends. Mere recognition, however, important as it may be, is not enough—just as it is not enough to know nothing about people you meet except their names.

The unending quest to understand life processes and the interrelatedness of the living and the nonliving adds a new dimension to outdoor knowledge. When we become aware of the ecological relations of living things to each other and to soil, climate, and moisture we see life as a complicated web of relationships. The processes of growth and development, viewed historically through the centuries, also provide a study which opens up new understandings of life. Books, such as Bates' *The Forest and the Sea* and Watts' *Reading the Landscape*, present this point of view. Observation in the out-of-doors with the help of the many good books today makes possible self-instruction by anyone with sufficient interest.

FOR THOSE OF US who are concerned with recreation, there is another approach to the development of perception. This hinges on outdoor-related skills and proficiencies. I have for some years been interested in gem polishing. This interest has led me on rockhound trips to many parts of America. The hobby has not only given me the satisfaction of finding materials but has deepened my interest in the whole field of geology and, in a limited way, in chemistry. My enjoyment and appreciation of my findings has been tremendously heightened through my attempts to polish some of the stones. Creating a gem with luster and beauty from a piece of raw material gives one a new respect for his medium.

An appreciation of wood—its hardness, grain, and color—is impressed upon those who carve a thing of beauty. If you hand rub a piece of carved wood, you have a sense of its beauty you cannot gain in any other way. Just as one who plays the violin generally has a greater enjoyment and understanding of violin music, one who works with the materials of nature has a keener appreciation. It follows that one of the avenues to nature enjoyment involves the development of skills in handling natural materials—using native clay in ceramics or wild honeysuckle in basketmaking; making collections and displays; painting, sketching, and modeling the objects and scenes in a natural area; making and maintaining aquaria, terraria, and vivaria; keeping notebooks of one's observations; making star charts; and a thousand other activities related to nature.

We must recognize that enjoyment of the natural environment is dependent upon the availability of resources with variety and beauty. Most of our natural lands, particularly those that are federally owned, are in the West; and the dense populations of other sections of the country have little access to such lands. Because of the great upsurge in interest in outdoor recreation, the lands near concentrations of population are being greatly overused. We need more woodlands, beaches, parks, sanctuaries, lakes, and streams set aside for public use. Farmers know that overgrazing land can destroy it; overusing a campground or picnic spot can be equally destructive. The importance of setting aside natural lands now, before our fast-growing population causes their complete disappearance, cannot be stressed too strongly or too often. The rural resident needs these lands just as much as the city resident.

County, state, and federal units of government can accomplish a great deal in providing land. There is much, too, that private landholders can do. Larger lumber companies have helped to alleviate the shortage of recreation lands by opening their holdings to public use. *Individual farmers can also help.* Submarginal lands can be returned to their natural condition. Odd corners can be left unplowed. Shrubs can be planted to attract birds and other wildlife. Ponds can be built to serve not only farm purposes but also to provide fishing and attract migratory wildfowl. Farm owners who open such lands to the public sometimes find that they can make more money through modest charges than they could have made had they attempted to cultivate the land. *(See* RECREATION, *December 1962.)*

TO HELP rural families enjoy nature opportunities, park authorities should make special efforts to reach rural groups and to encourage them to participate in interpretive programs. There should be opportunities to visit museums, to walk on self-guiding nature trails, to go on field trips led by experienced naturalists, and to see trailside interpretive exhibits.

The many clubs and associations related to the out-of-doors can contribute to rural life by encouraging membership among rural families. A great deal can be done by youth-serving agencies, particularly 4-H, in developing a consciousness of the value of the natural environment. Although some of the emphasis in youth programs is on projects of economic value, there is ample room for learning about natural phenomena without regard for its relevance to earning a living. Schools, especially in their outdoor education programs, can also make significant contributions here.

Every rural dweller is concerned with the conservation of natural resources. Upon wise use depends our very existence as a nation. Although the production of food must have priority in any plan of land use, any adequate concept of conservation must also include the use related to recreation. The great masses of people using our land resources create serious problems of misuse, vandalism, and litter—all evidences of lack of respect for natural resources. Is there any answer to these problems more effective than the development of an understanding and appreciation of the natural environment on the part of the users of recreation lands? Whether we approach conservation from the economic or the social point of view, we know that understanding of life principles is basic to conservation practices. With increased understanding, we can expect increased participation in those types of outdoor recreation that will place least strain upon our resources.

WHAT MAY we do to enhance the satisfactions of rural people through nature recreation? We should:

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10 BASIC CONCEPTS OF AGING

Society's attitudes are reflected in stereotyped phrases which develop and are passed on from one person to another. All of us are familiar with "old people are just like children," "you can't teach an old dog new tricks," "the old boy is slowing up," "cute little old lady." From gerontological knowledge and research the following ideas and concepts have emerged:

1. Aging is universal. It is common to every person and not peculiar to a small portion of the population.

2. Aging is normal. "Growing up" is spoken of with respect while "growing old" is spoken of with fear. This fear develops from a picture of aging which involves physical illness, loss of faculties, living in the past.

3. Aging is variable. The way in which each person ages is unique. It is now known that the state of a person's well-being in the later years develops from his personal life pattern of work or activity, rest, human association, diet, exercise, and mental attitude. People's reaction to life's experiences vary. It is necessary to recognize that most people draw their picture of the aging process or being aged from those persons who live around them, without realizing that aging is variable and no two persons will react physically, socially, or emotionally in the same way.

4. Dying is normal and inevitable. As a society, it has been difficult to accept dying as a normal part of life as birth is accepted as a normal part of life. The idea that a full and satisfying life can be lived, death can be anticipated and prepared for so that it can become a meaningful closure of life, is a new idea difficult for many persons to accept.

5. Aging and illness are not necessarily coincidental. Many persons including some of the medical profession have accepted the stereotype that ailments and ills are the natural accompaniment of old age. A new concept is being recognized now which points up the difference between the physical consequences of age per se and illness. This imposes greater individual responsibility to prepare for a healthy old age through improved living habits in the early and middle years.

6. Older people represent three generations. The age group known as "aging" covers from 65 years to 112 years. In no other stage of life is a forty-year age span lumped into one age category. This group really represents at least two, and frequently three, generations. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize that the characteristics of the younger-older groups may be different from the middle-older or the older-older groups. More work needs to be done to identify the variable factors between these three stages of aging. Such identification of group characteristics at each stage does not nullify the individual variations in aging. There will always be some vigorous, mature, serene, active persons of ninety-four years as well as some physically frail, emotionally depressed, socially inactive persons of sixty-five years.

7. Older people can and do learn. The modern literature in gerontology makes clear that the capacity of older people to learn is not necessarily diminished. The learning patterns may change and differ from the learning patterns of children. The speed of learning may be slowed but the learning may have a deeper value. The capacity to learn new things and to relearn old things is still great and vital.

8. Older people can and do change. One of the existing stereotypes is that older people will not change. This persists despite the frequent demand for readjustment from older people in giving up a job, physical environment and way of life of many years' standing. A transfer into a smaller house, a different community, a home for the aged or the home of a daughter or son demands great capacity for adjustment.

9. Older people want to remain self-directing. Expressions such as "older people are just like children, they never want to decide anything for themselves" indicate misconceptions about older people. On the contrary, maintaining self-direction as long as possible is usually their chief desire and a major factor in continuing self-respect. It is now understood than any sound plan for change in the life of the older person must be kept insofar as possible under his own control. Even when complete control of decisions about his life is not possible, his maximum participation in decision-making should be sought.

10. Older people are vital human beings. The approach to older persons is often colored by misconceptions, which affects the response. One common tendency is to assume that physical limitations and handicaps imply total inadequacy. It needs to be recognized that the requirement for physical help to cross the street does not imply that the person does not know where he is going. Where it is appreciated that each older person is a living, vital, interesting being with whom association can be rewarding and beneficial, irrespective of the state of physical being or life circumstances, a positive response can be anticipated. Clarity of mind is aided by the constant use of the mental faculties in learning new things and in maintaining social relationships with others. Where there is a vital life in the present, there is small need to live in the past. #

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LET THERE BE MUSIC

How to plan, prepare, promote, and present a community concert

WILLIAM BERGMANN

"YOU GOTTA accentuate the positive, eliminate the negative, latch on to the affirmative, and don't mess with Mr. In-Between." So go the lyrics of a ballad popular a few seasons back. So, also, goes the thought in the *planning, preparation, promotion,* and *presentation* for one or a whole series of community concerts. It becomes sort of a do-it-yourself project for those undertaking this program. But, where to begin? Someone, somewhere, once said there are a million beginnings—a million starts—and every one wrong. How true this is with concert giving! Yet, when the show is on the road, the headaches and the heartaches, the frustrations and difficulties with the above *Four P's* become the foundation and basis of achievement and success.

First off, why worry through the ordeal of presenting community concert programs at all? Let those who will, challenge the verbiage here. After over twenty years of giving free public concerts in Chicago, a city claiming a population of nearly four million people, the words "worry through the ordeal" still aptly describe the process from planning through presentation. In the Chicago Park District, the objective is to spread the talents of the available professional and trained amateur musicians over a vast area in order that as many people as possible will benefit therefrom. These concert programs do not include those presented each summer at the bandshell in Grant Park where a recognized symphony orchestra, the Grant Park Symphony Orchestra, is maintained, and only the finest artists are privileged to appear. The concerts discussed here are those presented in local areas and before strictly community audiences.

The location, or site, for a public outdoor concert program must be recognized as an important consideration. Is the location easily accessible to public transportation? Is electric current available for lighting and amplification if necessary? Are toilet facilities close by? Are drinking fountains near? Even though there is no admission charge, every thought must be directed toward the listeners' comfort and pleasure. Concert locations should always be kept as clean as the vicissitudes of nature permit. In the selection of a site, some thought also should be given to the protection of the musicians, their instruments, and the listeners in case of rain. Of course, the selection of a concert site must include an audience, without which even the finest talent goes begging. It is unfair and downright thoughtless to ask musicians, either professional or amateur, to perform before only a handful of persons. By virtue of their desire to give of themselves and their talent, the musicians are entitled to the best audience a community can muster.

With the selection of a location out of the way, the next consideration is the kind of music talent available and the number of programs to be presented. In Chicago's summer series of outdoor concert programs, we plan one program for a specific day and time each week for eight weeks. By an arrangement with the Musician's Union, the Chicago Park District is able to present many band concerts. Usually each band consists of twenty-nine players and a conductor. The program content may range from contemporary through modern, jazz, opera, romantic, and classical compositions, depending upon the tastes of

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Aeolian Choral Association presents a mid-summer's night concert.

the various conductors, and often upon the predominant nationalities of those living in a given community.

These band concerts are provided by the Musicians' Union through a grant from the Performance Trust Funds of the American phonograph industry, which is an extension of public service originated by the American Federation of Musicians through its Recording and Transportation Funds. The bandsmen furnished by the union are professional people who are paid for their services through the union from the Performance Trust Fund. These programs are usually of two hours in duration with an intermission about half way through.

The variety and choral-type program is another phase of the park district's concert presentation. Usually, those participating in these programs are not professional musicians in the full sense of the word. They are, rather, extremely talented nonprofessionals, with a strong desire to render a public service. Many months before the concert season, a letter is sent to the chorus groups in industry and transportation, the outstanding church choirs, to the music schools, and to various groups which have no business or religious affiliation *per se*, but exist merely because of an innate urge and desire to sing together. Of course, all the groups addressed do not respond and some are not able to participate. However, the groups which do not participate are not necessarily disinterested. More particularly, many choral organizations disband for the summer and activity must, therefore, be scheduled only from September through June. Without a doubt this is true throughout the country. However, there are usually a sufficient number of groups available to make the vocal feature of summer concerts a valued asset and addition.

The choral people come of their own volition. They like to sing and are sincerely interested in rendering a service. They receive no remuneration, although some industrial choruses appear with the sanction and blessing of the companies they represent, which often provide bus transportation from company headquarters to the concert location and return. This, indeed, is cooperation of the highest order.

In the Chicago Park District, the Outdoor Community Concerts are presented on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights during July and August. On Wednesday and Friday evenings a separate program is presented at each of two locations, making a total number of seven different programs each week. Generally, there are about ten additional programs scheduled for what, in theater parlance, is called one-night stands. These may be either choral or instrumental.

PUBLICITY spotlights the entire series. This takes the form of advance notices to the daily and community papers on each program in the entire series. The park district's public-relations department prepares and handles distribution of press releases. However, the details concerning *what*, *who*, *when*, *where*, and items on any soloist who is to appear must be prepared before any releases are possible. Most papers are interested in the program content for each concert and many will publish this in their columns, often with pictures.

For many years nothing was distributed to the local audiences, but in the summer of 1961 programs were prepared for each concert and handed out. Such keen interest and delight was exhibited that this became a regular feature in all future concert programs. This, naturally, increases the many problems to be resolved when preparing for the concerts, but the results are worth the additional effort.

Posters and brochures, too, must also be prepared and readied for distribution at least several weeks in advance of the first concert date. These should be kept simple, yet attractive as possible, printed, mimeographed, or done by hand. At a glance, John Q. Public must become aware an event will take place in a designated area, on a certain date, and at a specific time.

This leaves the last of the Four P's, *presentation*, to be considered. Let's check to assure ourselves nothing has been left undone in our *planning*, *preparation*, and *promotion*. The jumbled ideas have been gathered and harnessed —*planning*. Paperwork, programs, posters, news items, booking the musicians—*preparation*. The community is alerted—*promotion*.

Now, wait just one cotton-picking moment. Have all the details been considered, assembled, worked out to the most minute detail? Is the stage, portable or natural, up and ready? Has the PA equipment been rechecked to assure no last-minute sound problem? Are the lights—floods, tower lights, or overhead —ready? Band and choral people require this if the program continues after dark, and too much stress cannot be placed upon an adequate lighting setup. Is a piano available, and, what's more, in tune? Will you require any assistance from the local police?

> THROUGH MUSIC a child enters into a world of beauty, expresses his inmost self, tastes the joy of creating, widens his sympathies, develops his mind, soothes and refines his spirit, and adds grace to his body.—*National Child Welfare Association.*

If you use an MC, or announcer, to adequately enhance the program, has he been alerted? Is he prepared; that is, has there been any research in connection with the various compositions and composers which make up the program? Outdoor community audiences, unlike the more devoted concert-hall habitues, are not too much concerned with academic detail. Their interest should be aroused and consequently retained by short, intimate anecdotes, such as the one about Brahms being unmarried, yet giving the world a lullaby to which most babies have been cradled; or the item on Gershwin, who up to the age of sixteen, like many teenagers today, considered music to be for "sissies"; or perhaps Wagner, who never learned to play any instrument, or his political rebellion and subsequent exile; and so on. It is not a question of talking down to a community audience; rather, it is a calculated effort toward wresting attention in an outdoor area from a current heat wave, a determined mosquito, the desecrations of a feathered "music lover," or even noisy youngsters and centering it upon the music which the musicans are about to render.

This, then, is *presentation*. This, then, becomes the result of all the headaches, heartaches, frustrations, and difficulties which have been constant and dogmatic companions and bedfellows from planning through presentation. #

STAFF RELATIONS

RALPH ANDREWS

TO SAY, or even to imply, that the way to bring about desirable staff relationships is through direct application of administrative force or influence is an admission of lack of faith in one's associates and of failure in the usage of good psychological and human relations skills and techniques. It reflects a surrender of reason, of moral suasion, and of certain of the higher qualities of leadership. We must be fully committed to the rules of reason, the laws of logic, an earnest concern for the needs of others, and to the practice of helping to identify the needs and wishes of the individual staff person with those of the group, the community, and the state.

Given administrative power, it may be possible to cow the employee or, by a selective and eliminative process, to gather in an agency only those who will, more or less willingly, submit to a plan of operation dictated by higher authority. It is not difficult to instruct or to direct, by rote, the assignment of specific detail and to govern by fear when the fear of job tenure is used as a club. However, in this way, the degree and amount of job achievement will be undesirably limited. Job fear should be employed only as a last resort, if at all.

The North Carolina Recreation Commission tries to operate under the sincere and wholly defendable assumption that one of the supreme arts of the administrator is to help every staff member to enjoy the opportunity for individual, creative, job expression, *while on the job*. When this is accomplished, production is increased, progress is more nearly assured and is interrupted with less plateaus and recessions.

ARBITRARY administrative controls can only breed frustration and hate. They make it difficult for staff personnel, working under such a plan, to be loyal to the administrator and even to the purposes of the agency. They only create a situation in which might makes right and the perspective of true justice tends to be lost. It becomes a process of restraint, rather than of guidance or of inspiration to do more than is required. It may break but cannot uplift the morale and spirit of a staff. It implies that force is the factor that must be depended upon when, at the same time, it is obvious that such an attitude in recreation field work would ruin the effectiveness of advisory or operational personnel.

In the end, a policy of administration by regulation and by force, or a practice of trying to impose a specific type of staff relationship, not only unnaturally and undesirably conditions the staff personnel but it also has a direct and unfortunate effect upon the personal, creative potential of the administrator who attempts to use it.

The only conclusion to be reached, therefore, is as simple as this: The best policy (whether in or out of an administrative situation) when dealing with human beings is to be humane, to allow each staff member the dignity and opportunities of creative expression right in his job, to lead rather than to drive, to inspire with ambition and the urge to achieve common purposes rather than to control or to direct by fear or fiat. We must credit others with all of the human, creative urges for accomplishment with which we ourselves wish to be credited. We must do unto others as we would have them do unto us. We must use all of the human drives and purposes on the job, for the job of service to our fellows. #

MR. ANDREWS *is director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission.* *This material evolved from a discussion at a staff meeting of the commission.*

Dance Is Recreation

THE PERFORMING ARTS AS RECREATION SERIES

1. Music Is Recreation • 2. Drama Is Recreation
3. Dance Is Recreation

A Report on Dance in Public Recreation
Prepared by the Program Department
of the National Recreation Association
Virginia Musselman
Siebolt H. Frieswyk

The Art of Dancing . . . is a commendable and rare Quality fit for young Gentlemen, if opportunely and civilly used. . . . This Art has been anciently handled . . . and much commends it to be Excellent for Recreation . . . making the body active and strong, graceful in deportment, and a quality very much beseeming a Gentleman.

JOHN PLAYFORD
The English Dancing Master, 1651

Let us dance more, but let us win more beauty in our dancing as in our lives—for it is by the substitution of beauty for ugliness, in the intangible things as well as the visible, that we dance a little nearer to happiness and perfection.

ANNA PAVLOVA

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Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director
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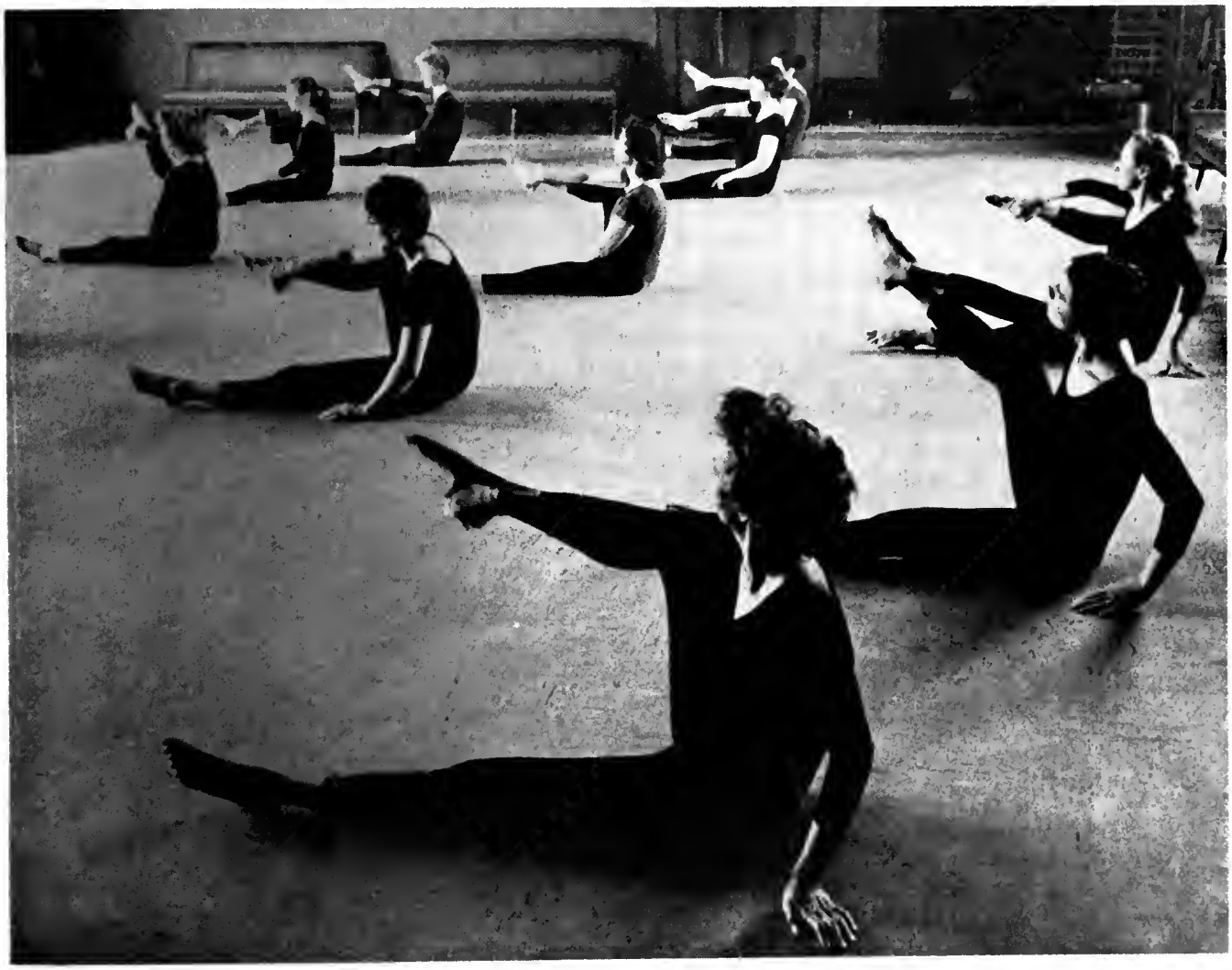
DANCE IS RECREATION

WHAT IS the picture of dance in community recreation programs today? The results of several recent inquiries are as challenging and perplexing as the first viewing of a modern abstract painting. Much is to be desired; at the same time, a challenge is inescapable. However, one fact is clear. Dance continues to hold its leading position as one of the most potent participant attractions in the whole gamut of recreational activities.

The *1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook*, published by the National Recreation Association, shows that the number of public recreation agencies reporting participation in various dance activities has doubled or trebled since the *1956 Yearbook*. This estimate is based practically on the same number of returns for both *Yearbooks*. There were no decreases indicated. Creative rhythms, ballet, and modern dance have reached new dimensions; square dancing is on the upswing; and national folk dances have become a more vital part of recreation programs during the past decade. The ever-present and on-going social forms of dance activity are also more prevalent than ever before.

Perhaps the most important trend is the growing emphasis upon the dance

Dance activities in public recreation agencies more than doubled since 1956. Below, modern dance class, Oakland, California.



as a form of art, and the accompanying formation of "structured" programing: for example, provision for progressive opportunities to participate in dance at various levels and on a scheduled basis. This new and enlarged concept of the role in recreation has already been put into effect in a number of the larger recreation systems and is beginning to take root in departments serving medium-sized population areas. The larger departments offer opportunities to participate in several different types of dance activities: social, square, folk, creative rhythms, modern dance, ballet, tap, clog, character dances, dance combined with other performing arts, and dance festivals.

It is characteristic of smaller departments, however, to emphasize combinations of certain types of dance: for example, square and ballroom, folk and square, or other possible combinations. Recreation agencies serving populations of twenty thousand or less usually provide limited opportunities because of a lack of available leadership.

THE RETURNS of the National Cultural Center questionnaire returned by NRA's Associates and Affiliates show the range of possible combinations.

Ballet
Ballroom or Social
Block Dances
Children's Rhythmic Games
Clog
Contests
Interpretative Jazz
Latin-American
Mixers
Modern
Creative Rhythms
Films (dance)
Folk
Folk-Dance Camps
Hawaiian
Indian
Interpretative
Round
Square
Social
Novelty
Old-time
Pageants
Playground Dancing and Festivals
Precision Marching and Dancing Chorus
Recitals
Record Hops
Revues
Study of Dance
Talent or Variety Shows
Tap
Dance Activities for the Handicapped

In addition to recognized dance forms, a growing number of related physical activities are based on free and patterned response to music. A former All-American football star now a recreation director calls his program for housewives "rhythmical relaxation." Such programs, of course, are as old as recreation itself. The more experienced and imaginative rhythmic-exercise programs include dance, as well, in the stricter sense of the term. The combination of conditioning and dance movement is natural and serves the purpose of making the experience more enjoyable, imaginative, and useful.

A SELECTED NUMBER of dance and recreation leaders were requested by the NRA to present their views on the "Role of Dance in Community Recreation Programs" with specific reference to (1) aims and objectives, (2) kinds of services, (3) leadership, and (4) facilities and equipment. Although different opinions were expressed regarding certain aspects of these topics, the major portion of the responses were in agreement. A digest of them follows:

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES. The aims and objectives of the recreation dance programs reported were to provide participants with opportunities to:

- *Experience* a wholesome, constructive, and creative dance activity.
- *Learn* group cooperation and individual responsibility.
- *Reach* an increased understanding of the cultures of many people and nations.
- *Move in space*—walk, run, leap, hop, jump, et cetera.
- *Develop* poise, skill, strength, and agility.
- *Learn and practice* etiquette and socially acceptable behavior.
- *Appreciate* more fully music and dance forms and styles as works of art.

Aims and objectives of leaders included opportunities to:

- *Relate* the dance program to other arts including the folk crafts and physical activities and sports where appropriate.
- *Arrange for* participation in community celebrations, festivals, and other observations, thereby contributing to better communities and neighborhoods.
- *Discover and guide* talented individuals into proper channels.
- *Train* leaders through cooperative workshops, conferences, and demonstrations.
- *Raise* the standard of public taste and knowledge of dance as a social activity and art form in recreation.
- *Acquire* more adequate equipment and facilities resources for both indoor and outdoor dance programs.
- *Utilize* individual and group talents in constructive and suitable ways.
- *Develop* cooperative relationships with other groups and individuals concerned with the development of the dance program on a community-wide basis.

The question regarding the kinds of services and opportunities drew a wide range of responses. Conflicting opinions centered mainly about the perennial question of the propriety or impropriety of dance instruction in recreation programs. Strong opposition was expressed especially if or when dance instruction under public auspices competes unfairly with the private teacher and studio. Several recreators supported the de-emphasis of instruction; several private dance teachers supported a broad public program of dance instruction and activity. It was recognized that the problem of dance instruction is not confined to public recreation agency programs but involves educational, voluntary, and other agencies as well. In the main, respondents were willing and eager to have recreation agencies include among their services:

- *The enrichment of community life and increase of dance appreciation* through participation in civic events, festivals, conferences, programs for the ill and handicapped, senior citizens, and so on.
- *Assistance in interpreting dance* to the community by means of demonstrations, publicity resources available to recreation agencies, and the presentation of dance programs of publicly and privately sponsored individual and group performances under proper circumstances at public park and recreation facilities.
- *Coordination, planning, advice and*

provision of information services whenever possible, and where needs exist.

Those respondents who consider the learning of dance skills a vital part of recreation present a graduated and varied program. A composite sample of the inclusive type of program follows:

- Free creative dance for boys and girls, age four to seven years.
- Introductory folk and simple square dancing.
- Introductory modern and ballet for those especially interested, age seven to ten years.
- Emphasis on social forms of music and dance, age eleven to thirteen years.
- Social dance, square dancing for adolescents and young adults.
- Ballet and modern dance for those especially interested, age thirteen to eighteen years.
- Social, square, and folk. Modern dance for women, young adults and adults.
- Social and square, senior citizens.

PROFESSOR Juana de Laban of Baylor University stated, "There are several levels of growth involved. Children should have the 'creative action' motivation. To hit, pull, push, stamp, etcetera, is basic motion, hence tom-tom and rhythm instruments of all sorts will provide a fine outlet for energy and fantasy. You can instill the rudiments of music as well by both producing sounds and pitches, timbers, and rhythmic skills which satisfy the 'doer' and the 'listener.'

"Boys and girls have their favorite music according to their daily life experiences. It should be noted here that they need careful guidance. It is the youngster who will guide us in the choice of music, and then we must find

An important trend is today's emphasis on the dance as form of art. The learning of dance skills plays an important role in a child's development and is a vital part of modern recreation programs.

Requirements of folks of all ages are most often satisfied by square and social dancing. In Los Angeles, more than 150 square dances are held weekly at the recreation centers.

Children should have the opportunity to experience free creative rhythms. They discover for themselves, by creative and spontaneous movement, a feeling for the dance and an understanding and appreciation of it.

Native folk dances help in the understanding of other peoples and their cultures. This Greek folk dance is performed by a Boy Scout troop in Tarpon Springs, Florida.

a way to enlarge his love of music and movement by departing from what is familiar to him and leading him slowly toward unknown horizons. This is not easy and continually varies with different groups of youngsters. The leaders may find that every new course needs a new approach; at least, it will be varied in progression and content procedure. Music may be identical as to selections used, but the sequence in practice for experimentation might have to be changed.

"Finally there are the older groups who have listened and heard more music in their daily life. Their requirements are based not necessarily on actual experience with music, but in stimulating them to try new avenues or departing from the generally known. This represents other problems. However, music is unique and universal and is always an invitation for moving. Here is the real challenge to encourage groups to move with imagination. Music surely aids in overcoming shyness, tensions, or other difficulties. The group present will determine the kind of music. The leader should observe for the 'when' and 'how' of a chance to broaden the interest in music and dance. It is a matter of constant awareness and observation on the part of the leader that can bring to his groups new stimuli. The broad experience of a leader is necessary to guide any group. Sometimes when called upon, a member of a group can make a unique contribution."

In addition, several areas of special need were mentioned; namely, the need for dance activities which would have a special appeal for girls; for more co-recreational dance activities; and for more dance activities for ill and handicapped and senior citizens.

LEADERSHIP in the minds of the respondents to the questionnaire occupies a most crucial position in the dance program because the success of the program depends upon it. The requirements for effective leadership as described in the returns were consistently high in all respects. The statements of requirements were emphatic, and reflected strong feelings on the subject. A number of the statements which follow are verbatim quotes.

- If the dance program is to have quality, it must have leaders specifically trained to teach dance, who understand dance production problems.
- The function is to *lead*, not merely to comply with public demands.
- More qualified male dance leaders would be a great boon to recreation.
- Only professionally trained and experienced leadership is satisfactory.
- We need more young people who are trained as dance leaders.
- Leaders should be qualified in methods of instruction, capable of demonstrating techniques, be able to control groups and establish continuity of participation and program.
- The dance supervisor should be an enabler, coordinator, and consultant for over-all programs of dance activities.
- Dance specialists in the program should be required to attend authorized and accredited training classes where new techniques and materials are made available to them.
- All dance leaders in the recreation program should be cultured and skillful. An efficient, conscientious and dedicated leader will produce, stimulate and create an entire new world of experience. Leaders must be aware of the over-all community good, and plan for it. Leadership must be firm and friendly.
- Leaders must have the personality and ability to promote and create an atmosphere of fun and a desire to participate.
- It is particularly important to have experienced and qualified leaders for ballet and modern dance, for here serious harm can be done to the participant if wrong instruction methods are used.
- The leader must be skilled in, and have a thorough knowledge of, the fundamentals of the dance form engaged in; experience in recreation situations; preferably training at the college or university level or professional school; an attitude based on a love for the dance and people.

Briefly summarized, the foregoing requirements would indicate in the words of one respondent that "just anybody will not do."

DANCE in the recreation program, as Hendrick Van Loon said of the weather, is, after all, a local affair; but it is not quite as local as it used to be. Regional and local traditions, attitudes, customs, and conditions still determine the nature of the community recreation dance program to a large extent. However, the exposure of millions of Americans to the full spectrum of dance on film and TV and to a wide variety of dance records has produced a generally more knowledgable, receptive, and appreciative public. Borrowing the descriptive terms of David Reisman in *The Lonely Crowd*, the field of recreation stands full face before all forms of dance—"tradition directed" folk and square dance; "inner-directed" creative rhythms and modern dance; and "outer-directed" rock 'n' roll, the twist, the Bossa Nova, and what-comes-next.

Administrators and supervisors are expected, of course, to assist dance leaders in planning, setting high standards, and making dance programs a valuable recreation experience for the participants. Anything less would relegate the recreation dance program to a minor and negative role. The sources of specialized leadership exist mostly among professional dance teachers, physical-education teachers who have had training and experience in dance, supplemental sources developed through training and leadership out of group participation, workshops and the like, and among school teachers, part of

Social dancing for teenagers ranks high among the many types of dance programs sponsored by recreation departments. Here, an outdoor dance "under the stars" in Mount Vernon, New York.

whose preparation has included training in simple forms of dances and rhythms.

ONE DIFFICULT PROBLEM of dance in recreation arises when dance instruction under recreation auspices competes with private instruction. Recreators are particularly conscious of social needs which dance programs can assist in meeting; they are also conscious of the fact that fuller enjoyment of an activity requires skills. Private dance teachers must of necessity regard dance instruction as a means of livelihood and as a profession. To expect recreation programs to eliminate instruction entirely, however justifiable in principle, would appear to be both undesirable and unrealistic. The freedom to dance, although not specifically mentioned in the Bill of Rights, as likewise the freedom to sing, play, act, or otherwise pursue happiness, is comparable to the freedom of speech, assembly, freedom of worship, and the other freedoms. Perhaps the most bothersome interpretation and practice of the freedoms is to provide free lessons. Private dance teachers frequently offer volunteer services where there is a recognized economic need. They object, however, to extending the free privileges to those who can afford to pay. There can be no question that the interests of private professional dance teachers who depend on their instruction activities for a livelihood should be respected. There also can be no question that the private teachers are not in a position to serve large areas of need where the constructive social influences of a recreation dance program are requisite.

The best solution to be sought would be a mutually advantageous one. The professional dance educators represent know-how, talent, and standards. Community recreation agencies have the responsibility of providing constructive opportunities for recreation participation. Perhaps a *modus vivendi* or a *modus operandi* where the problem exists or where it might occur can be arrived at by the following procedure:

- Discussing plans for recreation dance activities with representative leaders in the dance field, to determine, if possible, the kind of dance program that would be mutually helpful.
- Expanding the "community service" functions already mentioned and which are apparently non-controversial.
- Emphasizing certain types of dance instruction which are not seriously competitive with private studios.
- Concentrating on areas of need for dance activities which are not met by private teachers or commercial dance enterprises.
- Developing a program which raises the whole level of dance appreciation in the community by wider participation and awareness of dance as part of the cultural life of the community. There should be ample and attractive opportunities for all dance groups to participate in community programs—such as festivals, pageants and community center programs.

A *modus vivendi* or *modus operandi* does, in fact, exist in a number of communities and it would seem likely that satisfactory solutions can also be found where they are needed and reasonably sought. Local conditions will determine the nature of such arrangements.

SCARCITY OF LEADERS poses another problem. How can more qualified leaders, especially male leaders, be ob-

tained? Few dance departments, as compared with drama and music departments, exist in American colleges and universities. In most instances, dance is part of physical-education training. Furthermore, dance does not occupy the same position as music, art, and drama in the nation's secondary schools; dance performances do not occupy as strong a position as musical and dramatic performances in the concert world. These conditions contribute to the comparative scarcity of qualified dance leadership personnel.

As pointed out by several contributors to the excellent publication *Focus on Dance 1—1960*, prepared by the National Section on Dance for the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, more training of leaders is generally needed in folk, square, creative, and other forms of dance. Attention is also called in this useful publication to the lack of opportunities for beginners to learn dancing. The more advanced group does not welcome beginners, and perhaps understandably so. More male teachers would attract greater participation among males in the dance. Attention is called to the many fine opportunities for leadership training in *Focus 1*. The AAHPER has issued several other publications of great value to recreation leaders; namely, *Focus on Dance II (1962); Materials for Teaching Dance:* Volume I, *Modern Dance and Children's Dance* and Volume III, *Selected Visual Aids for Dance.*

Would it not be helpful if recreation agencies organized more basic training classes under qualified instructors for the purpose of developing more dance leaders? For example, leadership training classes might well be offered in creative dance, folk dance, square dance, round dance, or other types of dance. Qualified staff for these training classes might be drawn from the private, educational, or professional dance fields.

Since music is almost always indispensable to dance, the training classes might well include instruction in music as it relates to the dance. Music for creative rhythmic activity, folk music, music suitable for modern dance, classical music for certain traditional dances and ballet, popular music and jazz would offer limitless areas in which to explore the relations of musical forms and styles to dance forms and styles. The training might also show how dance may proceed from the simpler forms to the more complex. However, emphasis would be placed upon fundamentals. These fundamentals would relate not only to dance forms per se, but would also relate to mental, emotional, and physical fitness of the participants.

Would it not be possible to select potential leaders and finance their attendance at already established dance workshops in order to obtain dance leadership for the recreation program? Certainly most recreation dance programs can be improved and expanded by developing greater leadership resources.

THE ESSENTIAL FACILITIES and equipment for dance training and instruction referred to in the questionnaire returns are relatively simple. They included:

- A room large enough to accommodate the participating group comfortably; wood flooring without splinters; no concrete floors. The room should be lighted and well ventilated. Community centers and school rooms are most generally used for indoors. Gymnasiums are usually adequate for most dance activities. Exercise bars and mirrors are needed for ballet. Play areas, both turfed and hard surface, serve as facilities for an outdoor dance program of social, square, and folk dancing activities. Facilities required for dance performances depend on the type and size of the production. School auditoriums are most frequently used for dance productions. Outdoor park and recreation amphitheaters are also commonly used. Sanitary facilities, storage for costume scenery and equipment are necessary for certain dances.

Musical equipment regularly mentioned in the returns were a piano, a variable speed record-player, recordings, drums and other percussion instruments. A dance library of films, dance literature, and recordings is desirable. Responsibility for record player and recordings was placed upon the dance leader. Sound equipment should be adequate for voice and musical amplification. It was reported that many amplification systems being used for dance music are often woefully inadequate.

MANY TYPES of dance performances take place during the year in recreation programs throughout the country. These types include folk festivals, modern and ballet dance recitals, dance demonstrations and exhibitions, waltz and square-dance presentations, performances which are part of musical theater in which dance is used.

What goes into the composition of a dance program which affords the participant and the viewer the fullest possible satisfaction and enjoyment? What are the points to keep in mind and to look for in planning a dance performance? Perhaps foremost of all the requirements is that the dances themselves capture the interest and enthusiasm of the dancers. The dances and their execution should present challenges in performances which are not insurmountable. Dance selections which are too easy and routine fail to keep the performers interested; dances which are too difficult discourage the participants.

Basic unities and contrasts can be sought in the dances selected or created. Each dance should have its own mood and character, sometimes based on

themes of stories. Variations in tempo, the number of dancers required for each selection, patterns of movement, dynamics, and sundry other elements can all be used to build an exciting performance both varied and unified. Unity should not be based on "mere sameness." Tedious repetition should be avoided. Dance programs all too often are too long and monotonous. Careful timing of the dance numbers is an essential means of securing unity. Too many slow or fast dances, too many short or long dances, too many large or small group dances tend to break down continuity in the program and become monotonous. Plan for variety and change of pace. Moreover, since dance is movement in space and since space is a curve, larger movements and patterns should be balanced with smaller movements in space.

Since dance creates images and involves visual perception to a high degree, much can be done to unify the effects of a dance by clear characterizations of the dances and proper lighting. In a swan dance, the dancer must be a swan; in a Cossack dance, a Cossack; and in an American pioneer dance, a pioneer. A sense of theater is important.

Music as a unifying force can set the mood, the spirit and pattern of movement or rhythm and style. A Dutch, Indian, Mexican, or any other type of dance should be distinctively and characteristically presented. Not only will the individual dance possess character, but the program as a whole will acquire distinction, also. If the program consists entirely of a demonstration or exhibition of social types of dance, the same elements of contrast and unity apply. Such programs have their own artistic and dramatic possibilities.

THE POSSIBILITIES of programs for dance are limitless and offer boundless opportunities for creative activity. Dance does not have to be limited to repetitious patterns. For centuries in most countries throughout the world, dance has been and is practiced as an art in which the human body becomes an instrument of artistic expression. The trend in recreation programs toward dance as an art, as previously noted, is most encouraging and deserves to be cultivated to the fullest extent possible.

Extensive dance programs in the recreation program do not happen by chance. They are the result of interest and appreciation of dance as a performing art on the part of the top administration of local public and private agencies, with the resulting willingness to provide budget and leadership for such programs. They also depend, however, upon the degree of public information and education on the dance as an art medium, with a resulting public support or lack of support for such programs. The level of public interest and appreciation can vary, not only in extent but in degree. No two communities are exactly alike in their needs, resources, and levels of cultural interests. This is reflected in the number and types of opportunities provided for participation in the dance. (The one common denominator, the one single type of dance sponsored and conducted in almost every community, is the social or ballroom dance. As a social event rather than as a dance form, such dance parties might better be classified under social recreation, rather than the performing arts.)

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS of a few reports will illustrate the scope and diversity of dance programs, as well as the difference in emphasis and points of view.

Peoria, Illinois. The park and recreation department places its major dance emphasis on the teaching of fundamental skills in ballet and in tap to children from five to fifteen years old. Classes meet a half hour a week for twenty-four weeks, are conducted in four centers equally distributed throughout the city, and are limited to six classes per center, with not more than twenty-five pupils in any class. Progression in skills in these two types is provided through a dance club that meets once a week throughout the year. Those youngsters who are ready for and interested in more advanced classes may enroll in this club and receive instruction in advanced ballet, tap, acrobatic, character, creative, modern jazz, and other dance forms. Instruction is free. An annual dance festival provides a demonstration for community education and enjoyment, as well as an outlet for self-expression for the young dancers.

Waukesha, Wisconsin. The parks and recreation department builds its dance program along age interests and uses school buildings for its classes. It offers ten sessions of children's ballet and tap, on Saturday mornings, with a fee of $3 for residents, $5 for non-residents. Boys and girls in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades may learn square dancing from 7-8PM every Friday from the end of January to mid-April. Residents pay $1.50, plus $.10 per session; non-residents $3, plus $.10 per session. Boys and girls in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades may learn social (ballroom) dancing from 2-3:30 on Saturdays for $1.50, plus $.25 per session for residents, $3 plus $.25 per session for non-residents, for a ten-session course. They can use their instruction in a record hop held in a school cafeteria from 7:15-9:15 Friday nights for only $.50 per year. Social dance sessions for adults run once a week for fifteen weeks, from 8:30-10PM.

San Diego, California. The park and recreation department emphasizes ballet and folk dancing on an almost professional level. Its Junior Civic Ballet

The dance as a performing art cannot reach its full scope if regarded as primarily for females. Hunter College, New York City, requires male students majoring in physical education to take a dance course "for men only."

is active the year-round and its standards of training and performance are high. This group presents many programs to the public. Its dramatic presentations are based on fairy tales.

Climate and beautiful outdoor areas and facilities, plus high standards in performance and production provide the people of San Diego with a rich opportunity to participate in, or to enjoy watching, dance programs the year-round.

Folk dancing is taught on all playgrounds, and a number of folk dance organizations and ethnic groups teach and participate in folk dancing. The San Diego Folk Dancers give an exhibition every Sunday in Balboa Park. A big annual Folk Dance Festival is sponsored by the San Diego Elks Club and all of the public and private folk dance groups take part in this city-wide festival in Westgate Park. Needless to say, social dancing is part of the department program but is regarded more as social recreation than a performing art.

Mount Vernon, New York. The dance program operated by the department of recreation reflects the interests of the Westchester County community, a sophisticated suburb of New York. Classes in ballroom and Latin-American dances are provided for adult couples. Adult women can enroll in classes in modern, creative dance; girls can enroll in modern ballet and tap classes that operate daily in the summer and on Saturdays during the school year. The public is invited to square dance at City Hall Plaza during the summer months. Social dancing for teenagers goes on at several teen centers every afternoon after school and on three evenings a week. Dancing is also part of the program for a mentally retarded group that meets monthly. Outlets for dance exhibitions and performances are provided through talent programs in which junior dance groups can participate.

Worcester, Massachusetts. The city encourages its nationality and ethnic groups to put on city-wide, elaborate, well-organized folk festivals that are not only educational, but dramatic and beautiful as well. The parks and recreation department serves as coordinator for such festivals, and the city permits each group to use its big municipal auditorium for a four-hour period without charge. The various festivals that may be provided during a year (Italian, Polish, Greek, Armenian and Swedish groups have all participated) include the particular group's art, handcrafts, food, history, famous people, literature, and other contributions to our culture, but folk dancing is always the most spectacular part of the festival. The final four-hour production is the annual showpiece for many organizations, clubs, classes, and individuals who work on it for the entire year. Children and adults are equally involved; a fact that helps each nationality group preserve its cultural heritage without antagonizing or losing the interest of its younger generations. Tapes and color slides have been made of the various events and used not only in the production but also in promotion of coming festivals.

San Francisco, California. The recreation and park department operates its expansive dance program through a special drama and dance division with its own headquarters. Like San Diego, it offers excellent dance opportunities in ballet and conducts two city-wide classes in ballet, one for juniors from nine to fourteen years old, one for seniors fourteen years old and up. In each age group, the youngsters must have had sufficient basic training to be able to keep up with the group. These classes meet weekly and are free. The climax of work is an annual city-wide "Carnival" held in Sigmund Stern Grove each June. Dancing starts early in San Francisco. Children's rhythmic games are conducted on all the playgrounds for preschool age youngsters. Singing games lead naturally into folk dancing as the child reaches school age. These young children have an opportunity to join in a big annual Joseph Lee program in Golden Gate Park the last Thursday in June.

Like Worcester, San Francisco is very folk dance-minded. Classes in folk dancing are conducted on all units throughout the city, wherever facilities permit. The city's children are used to folk dancing and enjoy giving special programs as a civic service. The many

playground groups all combine to dance in the annual "Carnival" pageant, gayly costumed through the special costume division of the department.

The department supplies part-time teachers for adult classes in folk, square, and round dances, conducted weekly on the playgrounds and attended by the people of the neighborhood. There is no charge, although donations to cover refreshments and new records are collected from time to time. The adult folk dance groups take part not only in the "Carnival," but in the Columbus Day pageant and state-wide and regional festivals. They also give special dance programs in hospitals, for PTA groups, for senior-citizen groups, and for other civic agencies.

An unusual folk dance group is an adult Chinese group that meets weekly at the Chinese Recreation Center to study authentic Chinese folk dances. This group adds color and interest to the annual pageant and the annual Chinese May Day Festival. May Day festivals extend from individual playgrounds to a big city-wide May Day Festival in Golden Gate Park, where eighteen large Maypoles of twenty-four streamers each are wound simultaneously in a spectacular and colorful dance learned on the playgrounds.

The department conducts a social and ballroom workshop for adults, on a city-wide basis, in the recreation arts building. Instruction includes not only the many different steps, but etiquette, posture, correct attire, accepted social manners, attitude, and the like. It is interesting to know that these classes are taught in a *mirrored* room. Occasional parties highlight such instruction. Senior citizens may join in such dances, to participate, watch, or just socialize.

While the department prefers to encourage its dance classes on the playground and center level, it realizes the appeal of revues, especially for teenagers. Such revues permit several neighborhood groups to present a district program. Each local group may rehearse separately, but with an overall plan into which each local group must fit. Similar, but for younger children and on a neighborhood, not a regional basis, talent or variety shows are presented both formally and informally throughout the year. These are, of course, very popular with parents and serve as outlets for playground classes. They also have real promotion value. The handicapped, whether young or

Dance activities in recreation include ballet, of course. Dance programs offer boundless opportunities to practice the dance as an art medium.

old, are invited to take part in any dance program within their physical limitations.

Portland, Oregon. Largely because of the leadership and interest at the administrative level, the city conducts an unusually extensive dance program, with a rare degree of emphasis on modern dance. The Portland Bureau of Parks and Recreation has analyzed its dance groups and finds that very clearly defined preferences are apparent at different age and maturity levels. Youngsters up to around the seventh grade like every type of rhythmic activity they can get, but boys begin dropping out around the third grade, and girls outnumber the boys at all levels. The junior and senior high school youngsters take part in social dancing to the exclusion of almost all other forms. A few advanced students continue their interest in ballet and modern dance. Both boys and girls are interested in modern jazz. The college-age and the young adults continue mostly with social dance. A few enjoy square, ballet, and modern. Adults are mostly interested in social and square but some enter modern and ballet groups. Oldsters enjoy social, old-time and square dances.

Modern dance, in Portland, is available to students in their own high school and college curricula. In the recreation modern dance classes, public response has been analyzed and the results should be helpful to other public departments. It was found that primary and intermediate youngsters participate in large numbers, are eager, industrious, and exuberantly creative along dramatic or story lines. Seventh- and eighth-graders are few in number, irregular in attendance, interested in social values, hard to motivate, and unrealistic about their abilities. Those of high-school or young-adult age are moderate in number, hard-working, interested in self-development, capable of original and creative production under the right leadership. Adults are moderate in number, interested in artistic values, aware of abstract concepts and creatively productive along those lines. Experience here, as elsewhere, indicates the value of early exposure of children to creative movement. It also indicates the need for more emphasis on dance motivations for boys and men.

THE DANCE as a performing art cannot reach its full scope if it is accepted and regarded primarily as feminine. The preponderance of women as teachers of the dance is a contributing factor. Hunter College of the City University of New York has attempted to mitigate this situation. Male students majoring in physical education are required to take a course, for men only, entitled "Theory and Practice of Recreational Dance Forms." It is conducted for two periods per week for one credit and is taught by Olga Kulbitsky, well-known in the dance field. This course involves the practice and study of folk, square, and ballroom dancing and is designed to provide men with the dance skills and techniques necessary for teaching recreation dance. Special emphasis and attention is given to methods and materials that will prepare them to teach atypical groups, such as all-male or groups with uneven division of sexes.

Dr. Jack Begelman, the chairman of the department of physical education, believes firmly that dancing is a man's activity, and that men are natural leaders in the dance. It is because of this conviction that the dance course is a requirement in the professional preparation of all physical education majors. A dramatic and spectacular presentation of dance as a man's activity was presented by Gene Kelly on the Omnibus TV program of December 31, 1953. Entitled "Dancing—A Man's Game," it analyzed the most characteristic movements demonstrated by experts in many sports, including baseball, basketball, golf, and tennis, and showed how all of these movements were essentially dance.

CERTAIN CONCEPTS seem apparent, in the light of the theory, philosophy, and factual information given above. Communities with outstanding dance programs seem to subscribe to all or most of the following premises as basic to success.

- The conviction that the dance is worthy of acceptance as one of the performing arts, not to be overshadowed by, or hidden in, the department programs of drama, music, and social recreation, but an integral part of the community recreation program.
- That dance, like music and drama, involves many different forms and therefore has special appeals and values for different ages, degrees of skill, and types of interest.
- That standards of excellence act as incentives to learning and participation.
- That community exposure to the dance through many large and small performances of various kinds is necessary for community understanding and backing.

Photo Credits

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DANCE IS RECREATION

In structuring a comprehensive dance program upon these concepts, a number of conclusions can be drawn:

- The recreation dance program to be truly effective must cut across age and skill barriers, yet meet the needs of both. Its two chief characteristics should be flexibility and continuity of growth.
- The objective of a dance program is two-pronged: to teach the skills and to develop appreciation. It should foster enjoyment of dancing and a love of the dance as an art form.
- Interest in any dance form is in direct ratio to skill in it. Instruction at several levels of skill is necessary to sustain interest throughout the learning period. Opportunities to practice the skills under pleasant physical and social conditions are necessary to maintain interest.
- As knowledge increases, so does appreciation. Through a good community dance program, an audience of appreciative amateurs can be built up to support the professionals in the dance.
- The playground, with its informal setting and program, can introduce youngsters to the types of dancing best suited to their ages and skills, and provide a "showcase" of demonstrations to arouse community interest and support.
- Creative rhythmic movement is a "natural" for young children. This is an ideal combination of dance, music, and drama, highly enjoyable to the child and highly important as a means of providing a first and favorable dance experience.
- Creative rhythms lead to singing games and these to folk dances; folk dances to specialized ethnic groups, folk dance festivals, and to folk dancing as a hobby and service project. Each step in the progression is capable of infinite variety and expansion.
- The difficult pre-adolescent period requires careful planning in the field of dance. Simple dance mixers, informal afternoon dances, and participation in talent and amateur shows, festivals, and other community-wide events all help to establish self-confidence and develop social skills.
- Modern dance provides an important creative outlet and deserves more attention in the recreation program.

THE ART OF DANCING

THE ART OF DANCING stands at the source of all the arts that express themselves first in the human person. The art of building or architecture is the beginning of all the arts that lie outside the person; and in the end they unite. Dancing is the loftiest, the most moving, the most beautiful of the arts, because it is no mere translation or abstraction from life, it is life itself. For the artist life is always a discipline and no discipline can be without pain. That is so even of dancing, which of all arts is most associated with pleasure. To learn to dance is the most austere of disciplines. Dancing provides a dual means of satisfying the longing for a sense of group fellowship, and the wish of the individual to display himself to fullest advantage. Dancing as an art, we may be sure cannot die out, but will always be undergoing rebirth. Not merely as an art but also as a social custom, it perpetually emerges afresh from the soul of the people — HAVELOCK ELLIS.

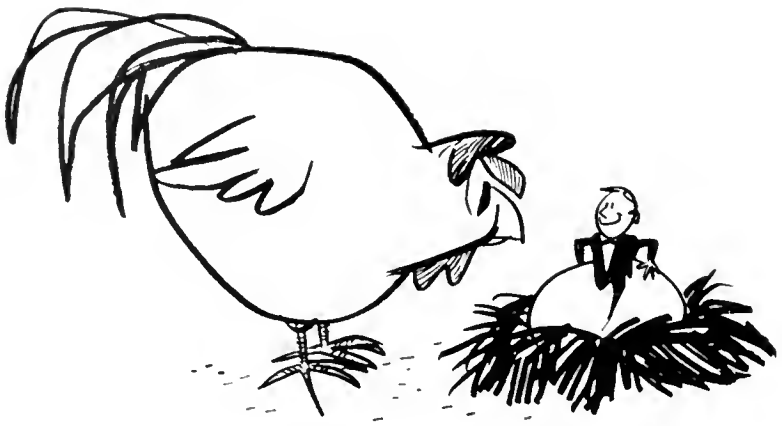
- Instruction in such dance forms as ballet and modern creative should be given by trained, qualified leaders, and should be geared carefully to the physical and emotional development of the participants.
- Modern, ballet, and other dance forms are far too limited as far as male participation and male leadership is concerned.
- During the pre-adolescent and adolescent years, early interests developed in ballet or other dance forms will continue in some children. For the majority, however, dance interest will concentrate upon social dancing, and in those dance events which involve boy-meets-girl situations.
- Instruction in social and ballroom dancing should lead into opportunities for use of such instruction, through parties, dances, balls and other events featuring social dancing.
- Ballroom dances as social events should be anticipated by social dance instruction, including not only the dance steps, but dance etiquette applying to attire, behavior, and gracious manners.
- Nationality dance groups can stimulate ethnic pride, provide social opportunities, and encourage community-wide participation.
- The square-dance programs that appeal to teenagers seem to be those that *expect* the most, putting a premium upon performance. Such programs balance their selectivity by offering attractive opportunities to show off their skills. (The Silver Spurs Western dance group of Spokane, with its repertoire of 250 dances and its thousands of miles of travel is a classic example.)

THE DANCE as a performing art, and as an integral part of the community recreation program, is on its way

o its own place in the sun of public
cceptance. It has not yet reached the
tage where it is in active demand. This
neans that those departments *believing*
n its value and importance must do a
etter job of promotion and public edu-
ation. Now that dance as an art form
is more visible, owing to television and
to professional efforts, such promotion
will become easier. As demand in-
creases, colleges will be willing to give
more attention to dance curricula. As
trained leadership becomes more read-
ily available, more opportunities will
open up. As opportunities expand, bet-
ter facilities will be developed and the
dance program will become an active
force in the cultural life of the commu-
nity. The pendulum is swinging. The
time is ripe. #

The possibilities of dance programs are limitless and, if performances are creative, they need never be repetitious. Peoria, Illinois, holds a gala annual dance festival.

Playgrounds often feature a Maypole dance on Mayday. Scene from the annual Carnival Pageant, held in Stern Grove, San Francisco.



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DANCE IS RECREATION

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

As we approach Brotherhood Week, February 17-24, we cast a reportorial eye at recreation in various parts of the world. *(See also Page 63).*

Mountain Climbing à la Francais

Guido Magnone, one of France's leading mountain climbers and director of the French National Union of Mountaineering Centers (Union Nationale de Centres de Montagne), was the featured guest at a Seattle World's Fair luncheon organized by the National Recreation Association and the Washington State Recreation Society. At the luncheon, Washington recreation leaders learned that M. Magnone has a yearly attendance at the union's training institute of several thousand people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Jean Couret, another noted French climber and instructor, was also at the luncheon. Later M. Couret was taken to Camp Long, a Seattle Park Department facility, which contains a man-made mountain used to instruct in mountain climbing. Here, he donned his climbing shoes and demonstrated his skill.

The National Union of Mountaineering Centers was created in 1944 by the youth organizations of France and developed with the support of the High Commission for Youth and Sports. Its aim is to develop among young people a love for mountaineering and skiing. All young people coming to the UNCM through affiliated youth organizations or as individuals can enroll for training periods of seven or fourteen days. The union has eighteen centers, spread through the Alps and Pyrenees. For a modest price, young people have access to the mountains where they have at their disposal fully furnished cabins, trained instructors, and equipment. Living conditions are simple and require a certain amount of "roughing it." The UNCM creates a sort of communal living with physical discipline, contact with young people of one's own age and with nature. The UNCM has enabled several thousand young people to learn mountain climbing. It offers a rare opportunity for a fuller development of the personality through discipline and camaraderie.

In Egypt, the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare operates many facilities, particularly a great variety of camps. Left, a youngster is engrossed in a game of what the Egyptians call "beach ball". Below, an extremely modern beachfront facility is a youth center and sport center combined. Recreation is really rolling in the land of the pyramids where national roller-skating championship matches engender much enthusiasm and water polo is popular. The Supreme Council is involved in many sports and recreation projects for Egyptian youth.

The Icy Broom

Broomball is going full sweep ahead in Canada, where folks like sports both rugger and rugged. Usually, broomball is played on a rectangular field with brooms thirty-one inches long and an inflated rubber ball five inches in diameter. The variation of this gentle sport favored in Canada (called *ballon-balai* among the French Canadiens) is played on a normal ice-hockey skating rink with a volleyball and brooms that have been shortened by cutting off some of the bristles in order to make a flat or blade surface.

Jac A. Cropley, recreation director in Deep River, Ontario, reports, "In the more rugged leagues, the brooms are sometimes dampened in water and frozen (they then can become lethal instruments). There is no offside to the game and the principle is that a group of nine, twelve, or sixteen players per side, in rubbers or moccasins, attempts to bat the volleyball into the goal, usually a hockey goal net. It is an extremely good game for age groups up to about fifty; however, beyond this age, when bones become more brittle, it might be dangerous, due to the rigorous nature of the sport and the possibilities of slipping and falling."

Recreation Is the Issue

The Bombay *Civic Journal* recently devoted a complete issue to the subject of recreation. Various articles (in English) covered standards for recreation facilities, parks, gardens, beaches, forests, playgrounds, and the philosophy of recreation. Dr. Zulie Nakhooda *(see "Balkan-Ji-Bari for the Children of India,"* RECREATION, *October 1961)* contributed an article on "Education through Recreation."

Continued on Page 96

ADMINISTRATION

GOOD RECREATION MANAGEMENT

A city manager examines municipal recreation administration

HUGH HINES

CITY GOVERNMENT is limited by the laws of the state in what it can do, but its true function is, or should be, to provide whatever service or regulation the people of the community wish it to provide when that service cannot be properly provided by some other agency within the community. This is a far cry from the earlier concepts of city government. Sometimes we speak glibly of necessary functions of government using that phrase as a means of enabling the governing body to avoid its proper civic responsibilities. The complexity of city government now, however, is increasing greatly as is illustrated by the difference between the night watch of the early nineteenth century on the streets of Boston and the modern twentieth century police force in its duties providing for the safety and regulation of the public. The contrast between the village well of the nineteenth century and the present water and sewer systems of the modern metropolis is equally remarkable.

Consider some of the new functions of government which have been accepted during the recent decades: urban renewal, preventive mental health, inspection of swimming pools, infant welfare services, dental health programs, clinics for prenatal care, homemaker services, community centers, playgrounds, golf courses, skating rinks, swimming pools, airports, heliports, snow removal, incineration of rubbish, fluoridation of water, expressways, air pollution control, and many others. All of these have been brought on by those needs of people which could best be met by all of the people within the community working together. We must see, then, that city government is an organization interested in the total community in all of its facets, one of the most important of which is recreation.

In this light, recreation must not be thought of as simply another activity, or an activity to take up spare time, or an activity to keep delinquent children off the streets, or an activity to keep old people from dying of boredom, but must be thought of as *one of the vital processes of community life, essential to good mental and physical health and to provide for a well rounded community life.* It is necessary then that the governing body of a city provide a recreation program coordinated and integrated with the other activities of the city, and oriented toward the total community in contrast to the recreation programs provided by specific interest groups. It seems unfortunate that so many governing bodies have been reluctant in admitting that recreation is important to the community and have supported the recreation program only half-heartedly. Sometimes, government washes its hands of any responsibility for it by turning it over to a separate commission to administer. This is evasion of a real responsibility.

WHAT IS good management, then, from the standpoint of a city recreation department? What should be the goals of the management of the recreation department? As all the other departments, it should become an instrument of community policy, and to be its most effective, it should

MR. HINES *was city manager of Greensboro, North Carolina, until his recent death. This material is adapted from a speech delivered at the Joint Virginia Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association Mid-South District Executives Conference 1962.*

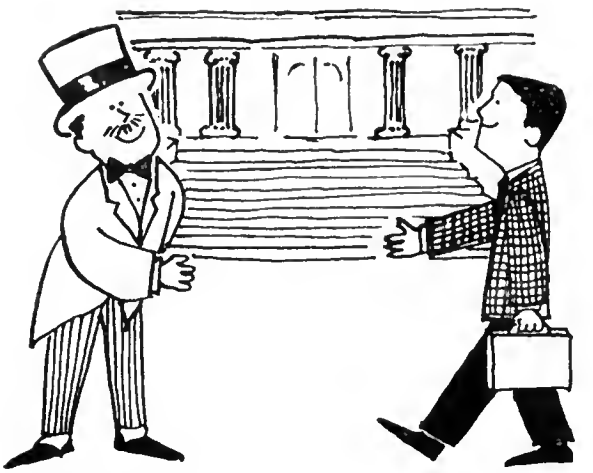
be a part of the team with the same goals, rights, duties, and responsibilities, sharing in the successes and failures of the city government as a whole.

In North Carolina the city recreation functions under three types of organizational setup. One is the separate commission appointed by the governing body, given an allowance, probably based on a special tax or maybe just a budget appropriation and let to work independently of the city government in providing a community recreation program. The second, and probably more commonly preferred by city managers and by some recreation directors, is a department of the city government organized under the chief executive, whether he is manager or mayor, to function as a department, but with the aid of an advisory commission to assist in designing programs and activities to fit the needs of the community. Preferred by a few, but a less common organization, is simply a department of government operating under the supervision of the chief executive.

One of the important functions of the recreation executive should be to see that his organization is closely identified with the rest of the city government, becoming a part of the team to accomplish a common goal. The advantages are many. It reduces the tendency of the council to set recreation aside as an unrelated function, limiting its revenues more than it would normally limit the appropriation for other agencies and departments. Too often council members say, "I'm for this improvement provided it comes out of the recreation budget," when the same councilman would readily vote for additional appropriations for improvements for the other activities of the city.

ANOTHER very important function in the administration of a recreation department is the cooperation with other departments and agencies of a city government. This is hard for some of the recreation directors of the smaller cities, where the program is new, because there is a tendency on the part of the older department heads to consider recreation unessential and therefore less important than their own department activities. Establishing a line of communication between the recreation department and the other operating departments, of course, will open the avenue for a great deal of assistance which would not be available to recreation, without a considerable cost, if the cooperation does not exist. Certainly it is good management to use the staff agencies available to other departments to help the recreation director in his management activities, specifically such functions as purchasing and finance. The problems of budgeting, purchasing, and accounting are certainly major problems of management and a recreation director who fails to use these facilities of the city when they are available is certainly missing the boat. Unfortunately, where there is a separate operating commission, it is not always easy to use those facilities, but certainly you should try.

Another very important aspect of interdepartment cooperation to the benefit of the recreation department is the use of the city planning staff. Strange as it may seem, the city planning staff is as much interested in recreation as a factor of government, as it is in any other activity, and can be of great assistance to the recreation director. It can help determine population characteristics, locate needed park facilities, and, in many cases, through its contacts with the real estate developers, help acquire park and playground sites. The planning department should be a great source of information and assistance to recreation directors from the standpoint of everyday activities as well as long-range planning for community programs. The personnel department, the legal staff, and the public information agencies, all can assist in accomplishing your programs if you maintain the



proper liaison with them. The same would apply to the use of police and firemen in program activities.

Still another very important factor in the good management of a recreation program is the image the director of that program presents to the council, to the manager, to the general public, to the department heads, and to the independent agencies of the city as well as to his staff and advisory commission. Too many times recreation directors have been forced to spend more of their time in programs and activities than in management and planning, resulting in their being looked upon as sportsmen or playboys or playground supervisors or athletic directors rather than executives of an important branch of the city government. *Too often recreation executives have failed to impress governing bodies with their business and executive ability to the detriment of the program itself.* This is very often the case in small cities and towns because the recreation department has insufficient staff and the director must devote all of his time to actually supervising programs and doing routine clerical and janitorial work. The whole program suffers, however, when this happens, because the governing body builds up an apprehensiveness about the director's business ability and thereby hesitates to increase revenues for the department activities. The recreation director is a skilled executive with the broad knowledge of the needs of the community and with a peculiar knowledge of recreation and should be identified in the minds of the people as a professional man and not as a playground supervisor.

ONE of the big problems with the director of the recreation program is the proper use of boards and commissions, both policy-making and advisory. The chances are

you cannot help the structure of the government you are working for: it may be that you are stuck with a less desirable organization. You should make an effort, however, to gain a firm position with your board or commission as well as with the chief administrator of the city, and the governing body. If you are serving under an operating commission, of course you must continue to do so until such commission is changed. This does not prevent you, however, from establishing close liaison with a city government, the city manager, and the governing body and endeavoring to work out lines of communications with those agencies and methods of cooperation to make your program a part of the city program.

On the other hand, it takes an unusually good man to work with any type of a board where he has responsibilities to the chief executive. There is a tendency sometimes to use an advisory commission as a prop or a crutch for the recreation director to avoid taking responsibility for the development of programs and activities. This sometimes works as a disadvantage to the director by placing him in between the advisory commission and the city manager, who may at times be working at cross purposes. Although there are many variations of commissions and boards, as well as relationships between the city manager and the recreation director, the successful recreation director will maintain the control of his department using the commission as directed by the city charter, and working closely with the chief executive of the city to accomplish his program.

A MAJOR PROBLEM of concern with city managers is the annual operating budget. The manager is generally very sensitive about the budget, both about its accuracy and the degree of attention the department heads and staff agencies give to their efforts to operate within the budget. The budget is a plan for the operation of the city during a fixed period of time: it is the authorization from the governing body to spend the amount of money necessary, in the eyes of the governing body, to accomplish that plan. The budget is generally prepared by the manager with the assistance of the department heads. It should be realistically prepared, based on accurate data and on sound programs: it is supposed to present a true picture of the activities proposed and the cost of those activities to the city. The recreation department budget should be presented to the council as a part of the city's operating budget on equal standing with any other department or agency and should be justified by recognized community needs. It should not be presented with an apology or in the manner of requesting a favor, but should be documented and thoroughly explained.

Once the budget is adopted, it should then be closely adhered to. Nothing indicates lack of planning more than a department budget where expenditures have little relation to budget estimates. Even though the overall cost of the departmental operation may be kept within the limits of the appropriations, it still indicates both poor management and poor planning.

A GOOD ADMINISTRATOR is a person who tries to accomplish things, not only through his own effort, but also through the efforts of a group or team, and the major part of his decisions and activities will be directed toward leading his associates in effectively accomplishing the desired program. He must know more than just management; he must know how to manage the particular type of organization for which he is responsible. A recreation executive needs in addition to knowing the art of management, to be thoroughly grounded in the science and arts of recreation.

There are four major elements in the management process. The manager must plan his operation. This includes not only planning to attain long-range goals for programs and activities, but it also includes planning how these programs and activities may be actively accomplished with a minimum of effort and expense.

The second element is that of organization to accomplish the plan that has been devised. The manager must develop the neeessary organization. This not only includes the basic overall organization of the staff, but also means the organization of special agencies and groups to accomplish particular functions which may not be repetitive in nature. Each plan requires a specific organization whether it is a plan for single activity on a single afternoon or whether it is a continuous and long-range operation, requiring a permanent organization.

The third element of the management process is the element of direction. This might be further broken down as requiring command, control, and coordination. Command is simply the issuance of orders necessary for the execution of plans. This may apply to specific orders, but also may apply to standing operating procedures, rules, and regulations. Control, also a phase of direction, is a function of administration that is continuous in its use of guide lines, standards, reporting, inspections, and many other techniques in order that the activities are oriented on their objectives.

The third part of direction, of course, is coordination; that is, welding the efforts of all the various groups and individuals of the organization into an effective operating tool to accomplish the plan. The function of direction is the one which requires the most leadership on the part of the manager, for he must take into consideration human nature in planning and building an organization. He may deal closely and intimately with many individuals in the function of direction.

The fourth management function is that of acting as chief representative for the organization. If there is no one to act as a chief representative of an organization, it soon deteriorates. The organization is identified with the character, ability, and personality of the chief representative. Sometimes, of course, the head of the department is not its chief representative. We have all seen weak executives whose subordinates were forced to assume leadership and, in effect, take their places as the chief representatives of their organizations. This is the chief administrator's function and unless he is able to do it, his program will suffer. The chief representative is not only the man who furnishes direction, but

Continued on Page 102

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Two-Way Street

Cooperative planning in East Orange, New Jersey, was described by Graham M. Skea, the city superintendent of recreation, in a talk before a meeting of the New Jersey League of Municipalities. He stressed that preparation of a master plan for the city means the elimination of personal "empire builders." It means to the recreation officials that they must be prepared to consider total community needs in relation to school and library facilities. He stated: "In East Orange we have eliminated selfishness and personal gain in our joint-planning of school, library, and recreation facilities. When a new school building is being planned, the recreation board and staff are immediately invited to assist the school superintendent and architect in developing the building for maximum community, as well as school, needs.

"This concept has been successfully applied in four new school additions and will soon be undertaken again in a fifth public school addition.

"Why . . .? It makes sense dollars-wise, as well as benefit-wise. It seems that little can be accomplished in building schools for less than two million dollars, but it is a little more palatable to the public if they know that this new facility can be used sixteen, instead of just eight, hours per day and even twelve months per year. It would amaze you how much can be saved in building, heating, supervision and maintenance costs if a building is planned for joint use in the very beginning.

"Our recreation board attempts to utilize school facilities to the very maximum in order to avoid expensive duplication of buildings. The recreation board, in turn, aims to locate its new outdoor facilities as close as possible to the schools. This we have accomplished in our three newest public playgrounds with gratifying results. The facilities are used daylong by the school and public and after school and in the summer by everyone.

"With only four square miles and some eighty thousand people, *we are obliged* to utilize our open space to a maximum . . . and maximum use we get. Planning the playgrounds also means calling in the school people and considering their problems and needs. The two concepts vary in building plans, as well as outdoor facilities. Compromise is always needed, but, perhaps, the greatest asset is in the personalities of the individuals involved. They must have a sympathetic understanding of each other's problems and a genuine desire to do what is best for the community.

"East Orange has met these challenges and erased personalities in the interests of the public."

Local Board and Commission

In his book *Governing Urban America* (McGraw-Hill), Charles R. Adrian discusses the plans of boards and commissions in local government and reports on a study of advisory and policy-making boards in Pennsylvania. The following findings were reported:

- Boards "study complex problems to which the elected body cannot devote enough time."
- They insulate the legislative body and executive from certain types of political pressures. Since the members are (usually) non-elective, they can more easily do things that are thought necessary and desirable but which, in the short run at least, might be politically unpopular.
- They do not "take politics out of important areas" of government.
- The effectiveness of the boards depends upon the quality of the members "and not upon the advisory commission device itself."
- They provide, especially at the local level, a great amount of staff work which, if paid for, would be very expensive. They, in other words, serve to socialize some of the cost of government.
- Members perceive their jobs rather narrowly, tending to avoid performing a function about which they are in doubt. That is, they do not engage in "empire building."
- Members often feel that they are not consulted frequently enough, that their advice is too frequently ignored, and that they are not informed of the disposition made of their recommendations.
- For things requiring decisive action and, outside of the work done by boards of adjustments, civil service commissions, and planning commissions, the professional administrative staff of a department works more "efficiently" than can boards.
- "Citizen board and commissions can still offer effective and useful aid to officials and the community."

Recreation and park boards might well consider the extent to which the findings in the study are applicable to themselves.

Raising a Question

The March 1962 issue of the bulletin distributed by the New Jersey Recreation and Parks Society raises a question as to the validity of the long-standing status in New Jersey of recreation as a government function. In Cliffside Park, a county court judge awarded $950 to a local eleven-year-old girl for injuries received when she fell in a public park. She was injured July 1, 1959 when thrown from her bicycle in North Park as it allegedly struck a defect in the park sidewalk. The other case involved a ruling by the New Jersey Appellate Court that the city of Newark must pay $2,800 to a thirteen-year-old girl injured when a five-year-old boy ran into her with a tricycle in the lockerroom of a city swimming pool. She suffered a severed ankle tendon on September 1, 1960. The city contended that the lockerroom attendant was negligent in allowing the boy to ride a tricycle. The court ruled the city be held responsible and if the attendant was negligent Newark can sue to try to recover damages from her.

A soil scientist checks soil type at a site for a school in Bethel, Connecticut.

Important information revealed by soil conservation maps saves dollars and averts headaches

RECREATION SITE FINDERS

LESTER FOX

SOILS MAPS are proving indispensable in the selection of sites for outdoor recreation. Private developers as well as units of government, such as cities, counties, and townships, are depending on soils maps more than ever before in deciding the purposes for which land should be used. They obtain the maps from the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

How these soils maps can serve the public was demonstrated in Stamford, Connecticut. The city owned a thirty-acre swamp it decided to make into a dump. People who had built new homes close to the swamp were alarmed. They saw their investments in homes hitting the skids. One of the alarmed residents knew Phil Barske, chairman of the board of supervisors of the Fairfield County Soil Conservation District. He asked Mr. Barske if the city fathers could not be persuaded to make some other use of the swamp. The city officials were willing, but what else was the swamp good for? Everybody agreed to find out and the soil conservation district supervisors asked the Soil Conservation Service to take a look. Al Newby, in charge of SCS work in the district, and soil scientist Dave Thompson made a study of the swamp.

Mr. Thompson's soils map showed that the land was too valuable to be used as a dump. His survey revealed that the swamp was suitable for a much-needed recreation area. The city officials were delighted with this turn of events for they were under pressure to provide more outdoor recreation facilities. The residents near the swamp breathed a deep sigh of relief.

The SCS men made a location map for wildlife ponds and designed a drainage ditch to drop the water level two feet so that people could walk around the area with dry feet. The Stamford Park Department contracted the building of three ponds three to four feet deep and a half to three-quarters of an acre in surface area. The ponds were stocked with bass.

For a development outlay of only $4,500, the city provided its people with a thirty-acre recreation center. Without charge, the people use it for fishing and skating, contemplative walking, or just relaxing, watching the wildlife that uses the ponds. "Black Swamp," once destined to become a dump, now has a new name: "Sleepy Hollow Park," an attractive, natural place for relaxation. These developments help not only to satisfy the exploding demand that has built up for outdoor recreation facilities. They create employment for trained recreation directors, counselors, attendants, and a number of other local people.

THE SOILS SURVEY tells a great deal about Mother Earth, especially what's under the surface. It reveals the kinds of soil—and there are many kinds—in the area. It tells whether a pond will hold water and whether the watershed is too small or too large for the size of the proposed pond. Builders study soils maps to find out whether the installation of tile drainage is needed to keep water out of the homes to be built. Before planning commissions or zoning boards approve a housing development, they consult the soils maps to learn whether, in the absence of sewer lines, the soil is suitable for septic tanks. These and many other things are revealed by the soils maps. Use of the maps can save many a dollar and avert many a headache for everyone concerned, especially the people who are going to use the land.

An extra bonus for these recreation developments is that they often create or strengthen a genuine community spirit. In the town of Wilton, Connecticut, the owner of twenty-two acres planned to develop the site to housing. Before he started, however, the Norwalk River flooded the area. Because of flooding danger, the Town Planning Commission would not issue a permit for the housing development. At that point the Kiwanis club, aware of the urgent need

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Citizens of Wilton, Connecticut, now have a sandy-beach pond for a recreation area as a result of soil survey.

of outdoor recreation opportunities, asked the Soil Conservation Service if the land was suitable for recreation.

The soil scientist checked his general map and made a more detailed study on the site. Drilling showed, curiously enough, that the water table was six inches higher than the adjacent level of the Norwalk River. That meant that a pond could be built that would not draw water from the river which at that point was contaminated with iron oxide. The pond, the study showed, would be fed by underground springs. The verdict: the site was OK for recreation.

The Kiwanis Club bought the land for $22,000 and turned it over to the town. It raised the money through raffles, solicitation, and any other means it could think of, all of which made the people aware of their community interest and gave them the feeling that they themselves had created their own recreation center.

The people in Wilton now have an attractive sandy-beach pond for swimming and skating. The area also has a clubhouse, snack bar, swings, slides, and other play equipment for children and a baseball field for the junior league. A day-camp program is part of the recreation services. The town operates and maintains the center through its recreation department. Without this center the people of Wilton would have to go miles to the already overcrowded playlands on Long Island Sound. In another planned Wilton recreation development, the SCS soil survey showed gravel under the surface. That was almost like finding gold, for the gravel could be sold to help pay for the development.

NOT ONLY are cities, towns, and counties using soils maps in locating suitable recreation sites but individuals like Joe De Deo are doing likewise. Mr. De Deo is a contractor who has done much work on farms in the Middlesex Soil Conservation District, Massachusetts. Noting the need of outdoor recreation facilities in his area and the overcrowded condition of the beaches around Boston, he picked a site of twenty-five acres on State Highway 20 (the old Boston Post Road) and asked the Soil Conservation Service if it was suitable for a pond. The soils map revealed that it was an ideal site for recreation. Not only that, it disclosed a three- to six-foot layer of muck on top of a good base for a pond. The money that the muck brought paid for the sand that went into beaches.

Mr. De Deo built a five-acre, semicircular pond. The land juts out into the middle of the pond like a peninsula. At the point of the peninsula, the water is shallow for the benefit of small children. From each side of the shallow area the pond widens to deep water. A softball field may be used by either youngsters or adults. On the peninsula Mr. De Deo wisely left the trees that were there. They now provide shade for picnic tables and the spacious clubhouse that contains a snack bar, big fireplace, lockers, dressing rooms, showers, and toilets.

When the Marlboro city officials heard that Mr. De Deo was thinking of building the recreation center, they urged him to proceed with all possible haste, assuring him they would grant the necessary permit. They had been under great public pressure to provide such a recreation center.

All of these developments, of course, have to be approved by the proper authorities as to the purity of the water and the adequacy of sanitary facilities. The first step, however, is to consult the Soil Conservation Service to see whether the proposed site is suitable for recreation. #

WITH ALL the wonderful things that will be built and enrich our lives, there is one precious commodity that could suffer, be torn apart, and ruined by rapid growth expansion — the land and those things upon it that make it a wondrous beauty.—WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, *Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Michigan.*

RECREATION DIGEST

Finding Buried Treasure in the Hospital

Take an inventory of patients' talents and skills

ROBERT SOMMER and IRENE WATSON

OUR WARDS were filled with hidden treasures, but until recently the annual hospital inventory proceeded too conventionally to uncover them. We knew precisely the number and nature of our physical plant's facilities and equipment. However, we had never inventoried the most precious of all our resources—the talents and skills of our patients.

A ward nurse or an activity therapist interviewed, individually, 307 middle-aged and older patients on male geriatric wards. The questions they asked covered the patients' past interests (What hobbies have you had at any time? What games or instruments have you ever enjoyed playing?); their present activities (What do you now do when you are on the ward? How do you spend your time?); and activities they would like to engage in (Would you like to play checkers, Ping-pong, go to movies, etcetera?)

We found that 214 patients of the total sample were able to answer at least some of the questions. We do not know how many of the ninety-three patients who were unable to be interviewed would have responded if we had used more experienced interviewers. However, the communicative patients made it possible for the activity nurses to estimate the amount of participation they could expect from these patients.

Our survey list included thirty-six different items. The most useful information came from responses to questions pertaining to the patients' enjoyment of and interest in specific activities. Most patients preferred listening to music, taking walks, watching movies or TV, and reading. The most unpopular activities were copperwork; flower-making; and active sports such as golf, volleyball, badminton, and tennis. We understood the lack of enthusiasm for sports, since the patients were older men and some of them were bedridden. Essentially, they preferred activities of the passive, spectator variety which involve no pressure to mix with others, permit them to participate or withdraw unobserved.

The largest number of patients—ninety percent of those who were able to be interviewed—preferred listening to music. Their most common response to questions about the types of music they liked was "Any kind"; fifty-three patients gave this answer. Twenty-one patients liked Western music; sixteen, old-time music; ten, hymns, nine, popular music; and nine, band music. A sprinkling of them chose polkas, waltzes, classical music, carols, etcetera.

We also asked the patients whether or not they liked to take part in "sing-songs" on the wards. Eighty-three answered affirmatively. Not many patients were able to state specifically the kinds of songs they liked to sing, but eighteen named religious songs; thirteen, old-time songs; seven, popular songs; and six, Western songs. The others chose miscellaneous categories.

Ninety-four patients answered that that at one time or another they had played a musical instrument; of this group, thirty-seven had played the vio-

DR. SOMMER *is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.* MISS WATSON *is director of ward activities at the Saskatchewan Hospital in Weyburn, Canada.* *Reprinted with permission from* Mental Hospitals Journal, *July 1961.*

in; sixteen, the mouth organ; fourteen, the guitar; eleven, the piano; six, the cornet; five, the banjo or mandolin; and four each, the trumpet or accordion. Several others had played the trombone, organ, saxophone, or drums. Sixty-nine patients indicated that they would like to play a musical instrument again.

The patients enjoyed reading, even though many complained that their eyes were bad or that they did not have glasses. Fifty-two preferred newspapers; thirty-two, books of various types; twenty-seven, magazines; eleven, Westerns; and eight, religious books. Comics and detective stories received six votes each, and sports and love stories, four each.

THIS SURVEY has shown what our older patients like to do. There is no guarantee that the preferred activities are therapeutic, or that the patients are in any physical condition to carry them out for an extended period of time. The occupational therapist, recreational therapist, or nurse must decide the extent of the activities' therapeutic value, but in making this decision they should consider the patients' likes and dislikes. This is important because many therapists are considerably younger than their patients and do not share their social backgrounds.

Often, survey data are hidden in manila folders or laid to rest in the hospital magazine. To avoid the same fate for our survey, we placed our information in the hands of the ward staff. We believed it was not sufficient to tell a ward supervisor that eighteen patients liked to play checkers, ten liked to play Ping-pong, or that fifteen wanted to weave rugs. This would not indicate a given patient's particular interests and might suggest a policy of scheduling activities favored by the majority. This policy would be a mistake: even if only three patients want to weave rugs, compared with twenty who want to bowl, weaving rugs might still be beneficial and therapeutic for these three. Therefore, we compiled a list of the patients on each ward who were interested in the various activities. The list, accompanied by a brief note to the supervisor, read, "These are the patients on your ward who like to do woodwork. . . . These are the patients on your ward who like to play cards. . . ."

The value of the survey to individual patients was dramatized when a bed-patient told the interviewer that he used to play the violin. Although the ward supervisor and his staff were somewhat skeptical, the activity nurse borrowed a violin from the music therapy department and gave it to the patient. To everybody's surprise, he played well. Here was a patient whose talents had been hidden and wasted for twelve years! Such well-learned but dormant skills are of especial value to schizophrenic patients who have difficulty in learning anything new. Because several other patients expressed interest in the violin, extra instruments have been purchased and are being used regularly. For another patient who expressed interest in playing the drums, we found a set that could remain on the ward.

When we noted that reading was a popular activity, we formed several reading groups, and a current affairs discussion group for a group of patients with bad eyesight. At least four patients told the interviewer that they did not read English, and now several foreign-language newspapers have been donated for the benefit of these people.

THE GREAT VALUE of the survey has been to convey to everybody the idea that our patients have a wide range of interests. Before the survey, we were unaware of the likes and dislikes of many individuals, and found it frustrating to work with a large number of indifferent and uninterested patients. Where previously one general activity would be scheduled for all patients on a ward, we now attempt to work with smaller groups on different activities. #

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A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 87

As for playgrounds, the special issue of the Bombay *Journal* stated, "The playground is a bit of land seized from the builders' clutch and set apart for children, consecrated to their use to help them keep their soul pure though they soil their hands."

Added Attractions

The Montreal Parks Department continued to expand its facilities in 1962, adding three new recreation centers, eleven swimming pools, nine wading pools, sixteen outdoor rinks, and two indoor ice arenas. New picnic grounds, ballfields, and a charming miniature train made their debut in the city, too.

Sporty Art

The National Art Museum of Sport, Inc., which exhibited a collection of fifty-five art works in New York City recently, is planning to amass various exhibits for showings in other cities. As yet no schedule is available from the IBM Gallery, who sponsored the first exhibit. In the New York exhibit, team, individual, competitive and recreation sports were depicted in paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Renoir, Monet, Sargent. Homer, Eakins, Ben Shahn, and other painters. American folk art was represented by a life-size wood sculpture "The Skater," attributed to the Skillen family, eighteenth-century ship figurehead carvers of Boston and Salem, Massachusetts.

Dutch Treat

"Come on over to Lancaster County and we'll show you the Pennsylvania Dutch country." That's how it all began when the Golden Years Club in Ephrata, Pennsylvania, invited the Senior Citizens Club from Wilkes-Barre to visit them. The visiting oldsters were taken on a tour of the famous Ephrata Cloisters. Later, they joined the Ephrata senior citizens for luncheon. In the afternoon, the guests toured a one-room schoolhouse, a grist mill, and shops of blacksmiths and carriage makers. Charles H. Ruth, president of the Ephrata club, is a professional tour guide and conducted the sightseeing.

Picnic Perkup

Summertime rolls around and people start packing up their picnic baskets and heading for the parks to nibble on fried chicken and charcoal-broiled steaks. But all too often, the gaiety disappears with the last bit of edibles. According to the recreation department in Reading, Pennsylvania, experience has shown the well-organized picnic to be the best picnic. The department publishes a yearly bulletin whose sole purpose is to help citizens organize successful picnics. Selection of picnic sites, services of the recreation department in connection with picnics, and planning the game program are chapter headings listed in the bulletin.

Birds of All Feathers

An all-bird show in Los Angeles County, California, attracted a flock of budgies, canaries, and exotic foreign birds. The show was sponsored by Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The non-competitive show was open to the public.

A Southern Belle Recast

The forty-eight-year-old *Belle of Louisville*, a passenger steamboat from the golden age of riverboating, was refurbished recently by the citizens of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who are her new owners. The county bought the craft

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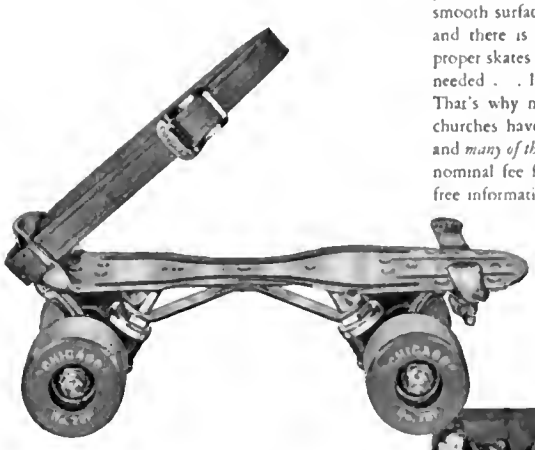

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"CHICAGO" Roller Skates

West Lake, Chicago 24, Illinois

at a bankruptcy auction in Cincinnati. The *Belle* made her debut as a showboat with a performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta *The Gondoliers* performed by a group of local actors late in November. The county's governing unit has created a joint recreation agency to operate the *Belle*. Art exhibits, a floating museum, excursions, convention meetings are planned for the future.

Recreation and Industry

In Port Huron, Michigan, a report of the recreation facilities of the area was compiled for study by U.S. Internal Revenue Service officials for a site for a new data processing center. It was brought out that good recreation facilities are one of the needs cited by the Internal Revenue Service in locating a center. The same holds true for other government units and industries.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

NEW JERSEY. New officers of the New Jersey Recreation and Parks Society are: President, Donald V. Joyce, Tenafly; Vice-President, Ralph Cryder, Red Bank; 2nd Vice-President, Joseph J. Bannon, Leonia; Secretary, Harry W. Ash, South Orange; and Treasurer, Robert D. Leisher, Summit.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William S. Hart was sworn in on December 20, 1962 as executive director of the New Jersey Youth Commission. Previously, Mr. Hart had been executive assistant to Governor Hughes. Mr. Hart's background includes service in the Elizabeth, New Jersey, school system as a guidance counselor.

• • •

Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, chairman of the Maricopa County, Arizona, Board of Supervisors, has been appointed chairman of the National Association of County Officials Recreation Committee.

• • •

William Gould (Cap'n Bill) Vinal, who has worked persistently to preserve a floating bog in eastern Massachusetts, was rewarded handsomely for his efforts when the bog and surrounding swampland were set aside and dedicated as the William Gould Vinal Nature Reservation. The quaking bog, part of a fifty-five-acre area, supports pitcher plants, sedges, cranberry, heath, and cotton plants.

• • •

Louis F. Twardzik, assistant professor of resource development at Michigan State University, has been named a fellow of the Recreation Association of Michigan. This annual award is presented to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the recreation field. Before coming to Michigan, Mr. Twardzik was a state parks administrator and recreation consultant in Tennessee.

IN MEMORIAM

• CHARLES M. (CHUCK) HEYER, director of the Waukesha, Wisconsin, Parks-Recreation Department, died in December at the age of forty-eight. After graduation from the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Heyer played professional baseball for three years with the Boston Red Sox, later was a coach at Central State College in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. After receiving his master's degree in physical education, he became track and cross-country coach and assistant coach in football and basketball at Carroll College in Waukesha. When the Waukesha Common Council combined the park and recreation departments in 1955, Mr. Heyer was hired as the department's first full-time director.

• CARL DIEM, an internationally known figure in the sports and recreation world, died recently in Germany at the age of eighty. A scholarly German sportsman, his love of the classics led him to revive the ancient Greek tradition of relaying a torch from Mount Olympus to the far-flung sites of the modern Olympic games, starting with the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, where he successfully resisted Nazi efforts to bar Jewish athletes. He attended the first International Recreation Congress in Los Angeles in 1932. His wife, Liselott Diem, is also well known in the recreation field here and abroad.

• GEORGE BUCKLEY, superintendent of recreation and parks in Morgan City, Louisiana, died recently. Mr. Buckley was a member of the Southwest District Advisory Committee of the NRA.

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For further information, please write directly to source given.

• Shimmer shower. Patented rotating pendulum-action fountain nozzles create dazzling water-sculpture displays. This type of fountain nozzle has been termed the first basic improvement in fountains in four thousand years. These are the only fountains to discharge droplets (more shimmer); all others discharge steady streams of water. Several different mouth-watering patterns in water can be obtained. For further information, write to Rain Jet Corporation, 301 South Flower Street, Burbank, California.

• Travel with the times. Open-road camper trailer features an entire rear wall of sliding glass doors and screens and a marvelous pull-out patio sundeck, apartment size stove, refrigerator, water tank with electric pump, hot water (instantly), a forty-gallon septic tank, a full-length room divider. For further information, write to Farnell and Polk Advertising, Inc., 8733 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles 69, California.

• Take the next stage. A new proscenium was designed specifically for use in multi-purpose rooms, community centers, offices, churches, and banquet halls. The superstructure, housing curtains and lights, consists of tubular-steel framework over a portable stage. The design accommodates hanging curtains which can be opened or closed. Side and back curtains can be hung and the design can be adapted to accommodate as many wing curtains as desired. The superstructure has facilities for hanging lights from the top. The entire unit is formed for speedy and simple assembly, is compact, and can be stored in a minimum of space. For further information, write to Proscenium, Sico Inc., 5215 Eden Avenue South, Minneapolis 24, Minnesota.

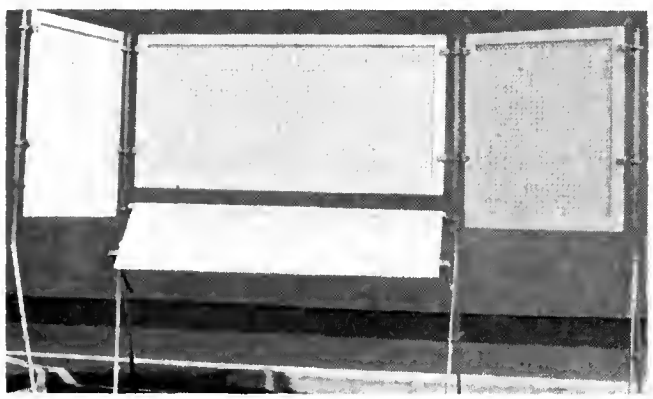
• From book to film and how it happened. Here's the story behind Weston Woods Studios, where well-known children's books are transformed into enchanting films through the iconographic technique. Get acquainted with the story behind *Lentil* and *The Little Red Lighthouse, Stone Soup* and *The Story About Ping*. For a free copy of this new pamphlet write to Weston Woods, Weston, Connecticut.

• Hail to The Chief. The only Apache chief at Apache Junction, Arizona, is a Jacobsen Chief, according to its manufacturer. The Jacobsen tractor is on duty at Geronimo Park, spring-training base for the Houston Colt .45s, where it cuts grass, smooths base lines, hauls sod, and moves batting cages. The versatile machine has a seven-horsepower air-cooled engine. For further information, write to William L. Collins, Director of Public Relations and Advertising, Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisconsin.

• A fresh concept of stage lighting and electrical control equipment, *Little Theaters from Modest Spaces*, is based on the design practices of James Hull Miller *(see* RECREATION, *October 1962)*. The bulletin discusses turning space into small theaters, gives an example of a small community drama center, and in a chapter called "Stagecraft Notes" discusses the advisability of using folding screens on stage. To obtain your copy, write to the Hub Electric Company, Inc., Bulletin No. 107, 2255 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 12, Illinois.

• To get from here to there, 1963 style. A ninety-six-pound Campus Bike with a four-cycle engine goes nearly sixty miles on a gallon of gas, can be easily stored in the trunk of a car. For rugged use, off the beaten track, by campers, sportsmen, loggers, parkkeepers, and maintenance men. For further information, write to Fox, Box 797 N 6, Janesville, Wisconsin.

• For exhibitionists only. People with programs and projects they're proud to show off can display them dashingly with Exhibiteer panels. This multiple-use device, originally designed for the Army Special Services program in Europe, has been used for recreation, athletics, service-club, photo, crafts, and entertainment exhibits. Here's a flexible and ingenious exhibit design at reasonable cost. Panel surfaces are aluminum or cadmium coated and will not chip or peel.



Reverse tactics with pebble-gray surface on one side of the panels and autumn tan on the other. For further information about this system, write to Exhibiteer, P.O. Box 3071, Lakeland, Florida.

• See how! Manufacturer of overhead projectors now offers a special "see-how" presentation on the overhead projector. This presentation visually demonstrates, subject by subject, just how the overhead projector advances teaching and coaching efforts. Starting with a demonstration of the workings of an overhead projector, the presentation moves into the unique communication advantages of this method of projection. Next, the various projection techniques utilized with the overhead projector and the instruction advantages of these techniques are explained. The presentation then goes on to show specific applications of the overhead projection system in the teaching of academic subjects, the coaching of sports, and other audio-visual uses. The presentation is concluded with a demonstration of the preparation of transparencies and the various "easy-to-work-with" materials that are available. The presentation is made "live" by an audio-visual specialist and is done entirely with a Vu-Graph Overhead Projector. Leaders wishing to have this "see-how" presentation on the overhead projector made in school or center may arrange for it by writing to the Charles Beseler Company, 219 South 18th Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

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BASEBALL
SOFTBALL

Each spring, the National Recreation Association extends its baseball-softball team accident insurance program to provide coverage for the teams participating in the programs of NRA-affiliated recreation agencies.

The 1963 rates are the same as last year. THERE HAS BEEN NO PREMIUM INCREASE.

For additional information and a brochure-application, write to Frank Rowe, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given*

DRAMA

HINTS ON THE ART OF MAKE-UP. Cosmetic firm has booklets which would be extremely helpful to community-theater makeup artists. Learn how to make up youngsters as older characters, how to create the character of famous types—Shakespearean, fictional, popular stage types. Booklets detail the cosmetics necessary to create effect. For further information, write to Max Factor Make-Up Studio, Hollywood, California.

THE PLAY'S THE THING. A readable catalogue, which combines photographs and text, describes the many plays available from Chicago publisher. Royalty and nonroyalty plays are included — musicals, one-acters, plays for women and girls, Christmas dramas. For copy of catalogue, write to The Dramatic Publishing Company, 179 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

THEATER FOR CHILDREN. You can have professionally trained players come to your town to present productions—and, indirectly, open up citizen interest in the drama. Package plays done up right are produced by various dramatic troupes. *Tom Sawyer, Puss in Boots, Niccolo and Nicollette,* and other plays and skits are available. For further information on booking plays, write to Frances Schram, Briggs Management, 1475 Broadway, New York 36.

NON-ROYALTY ONE-ACT PLAYS for the asking. Drama service provides one-acters for workshops, drama festivals, club, or church productions. Productions concentrate on one simple set to eliminate hammer and brushwork. The Popcorn Pete Children's Theatre Series is designed to be produced by adults for youngsters. For catalogue, write to Pioneer Drama Service, Cody, Wyoming.

COSTUMES dripping with sparkle, glitter, shiny with fringes, foamy with tulle for variety shows, dance revues, and specialty acts. Here are many-hued leotards and tights of traditional and offbeat design, costumes to gladden a wardrobe mistress' heart. Catalogue portrays the costumes and leotards in glorious technicolor. For your copy, write to Dazian's, 142 West 44th Street, New York 36.

READY-MADE PLAYS with a custom-tailored touch—long low-budget plays, dramatic material for younger groups, one-acters, three-acters, Christmas plays, and plays for churches. Posters to advertise your play are available, too. For catalogue of plays available, write to Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston, Illinois.

FAIRY TALES AND FANTASIES, gumdrops and silver skates, Indians and wizards abound in fanciful, fascinating children's plays. Full-length plays include dramatizations of popular stories like *A Christmas Carol, Five Little Peppers, Robin Hood, Treasure Island,* and others. Historical plays about Marco Polo, Rip Van Winkle, Daniel Boone, and modern plays, including *Mr. Popper's Penguins,* along with textbooks on the theater round out the roster of materials available. For further information, write to The Children's Theatre Press, Cloverlot, Anchorage, Kentucky.

EQUIPMENT

POOLSIDE PROPS, including stanchions, platforms, umbrella holders, handrails, ladder treads, a lifeguard chair, wall ladders, and supports for concrete diving towers are among the accessories described and illustrated in catalogue. For your copy, write to Swan Manufacturing Corporation, 164 Franklin Avenue, Rockaway, New Jersey.

GAY BLADES. An egg-shaped metal skate sharpener keeps hockey and figure skates in top condition, is made of cemented carbide, second only to the diamond in hardness. A half dozen strokes sharpens skates. Rustproof, heavily chromed sharpener is pocket sized. For further information, write R. W. Quartetti, General Electric News Bureau, Schenectady 5, New York.

WHICH WALL has the marble? Striking ersatz marble is actually predecorated Marlite plastic-finished hardboard paneling. Highly resistant to abrasions and stains, the paneling can be damp-wiped clean and never needs refinishing. It can be installed with adhesive right over old walls or to any solid backing and comes in five marble patterns as well as woodgrain and other decorator patterns. For further information, write to Marsh Wall Products, Inc., Dover, Ohio.

CHECK IT before it can spread. Are you protected against fires in your facilities? Here are extinguishers for all manner of conflagrations—for paper, wood, and textiles, for fires in flammable liquids, electrical equipment, and combustible metals. Different treatment for different agents is necessary. For fire extinguishers of all sorts, write for the booklet *Complete Protection Against All Classes of Fires.* Available from Walter Kidde and Company, Inc., Belleville, New Jersey.

CONCRETE ADVICE. Rubberized caulking sealer for filling cracks in asphalt and concrete can be applied with any standard caulking gun. In addition to pavement use, it is recommended for sealing floors and parking decks against crack leakage. For further information on *Lastek 34,* write to Maintenance, Inc., Wooster, Ohio.

MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH. A clear plastic airway made for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation eliminates oral contact with victim's mouth or nose, overcomes obstruction to air entry or exit that may be due to the lips, teeth, jaws, or nose. The flexible neck permits resuscitation even when the victim cannot be ideally

positioned. For further information, write to Brook Airway Associates, Inc., Marcus Whitman Hotel Building, P.O. Box 196, Walla Walla, Washington.

GOING ON A PICNIC? Here are Vinyl picnic bags—completely washable, durable, in a variety of colors and patterns. Fiberglass-insulated bags are fine for door prizes and gifts, too. For further information, write to Prepac, Inc., 188 West 230th Street, New York 63.

INTERNATIONAL PLAYTIME. Equipment for French, Dutch, Japanese, Chinese, and Mexican games is extremely well made. Intriguing line of games includes some new selections—Tantalizer, Booby Trap, and Jack Straws. To find out more, write to World Wide Games, Delaware, Ohio.

PROGRAM AIDS

DOLLMAKING IS FUN IN ITSELF. In addition, it can be used to learn about other eras and other cultures. China dolls recapture a vanished era. They can be dressed in costumes of various eras to illustrate the styles of those times. Character dolls, baby dolls, Kewpie dolls, together with rag dolls, replicas of an early American Wooden Penny doll, Japanese, German, Dutch, Swiss, Portuguese, Greek, Israeli, Spanish and other international dolls, along with their houses and furniture, books on dolls create a fascinating world. For further information on dolls and supplies, write to the Mark Farmer Company, 11427 San Pablo Avenue, El Cerrito 6, California.

AN INEXPENSIVE PATH to seeing famous paintings. Collections of 5½"-by-8" prints include painting, architecture, sculpture, and minor arts. A catalogue of all subjects is available at a small charge and sample prints are available free. For further information, write to The University Prints, 15 Brattle Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM. A pamphlet, prepared by the American Social Health Association, is aimed at professionals whose work may bring them into contact with narcotic addicts or their families or those who may be working with young people. For a free copy, write to the American Social Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

FILMS

THE DDT's. An hour-long film, *Poisons, Pests and People*, examines the effects of chemical insecticides both on insects and warm-blooded creatures, including man. The film is suitable for many audiences, including high-school and university levels and consumer and health organizations. For further information, write to the National Film Board of Canada, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 19.

FILM-FOGGY? Here's something to help you clear the mist. An eight-page booklet called *How to Stage a Film Program* gives pointers on where to find topics, how to prepare for a smooth show, and how to introduce your program. *It's free.* Just write to Modern Talking Picture Service, 3 East 54th Street, New York 22.

SEAWORTHY. An eleven-minute, 16MM sound film, *We Explore Ocean Life*, dives into the deep with underwater photography to show how underwater plants and animals get food, move, and protect themselves. This is one of a series which includes the beach, the stream, the woodland, and the field and meadow. For further information, write to Coronet Instructional Films, 65 East South Water Street, Chicago 1.

BOATING FILMS. A directory of films available to the public from various sources lists a total of 364 films on boating and allied subjects, such as boat construction, racing, navigation, cruising, camping, engine work, and water sports spectacles. Most of the films listed are available free of charge. For a copy of *Boating Films*, write to the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17.

PUALIC NUISANCE #1. Following its very successful run in theaters, Walt Disney's latest technicolor short, *The Litterbug* is now available in 16MM for use by community groups and schools of all types. Using animation, music and color, Disney takes a long satirical look at that contemptible, yet skillful, pest, the litterbug, who so effectively manages to defile our beaches, mountains, cities, and countrysides. Donald Duck stars as this uninhibited Public Nuisance # One. The film runs seven minutes and is available under long-term lease through the 16MM Division of Walt Disney Productions, Burbank, California.

RECORDINGS

SONGS FOR SINGING, for social studies, for rhythm. North American Indian songs are singable anywhere, but are especially good around the campfire. Pennsylvania Dutch chorales and folk songs of various countries can be used appropriately during Brotherhood Week *(February 17-24)*. An eleven-album introduction to symphonic music contains 134 compositions, in addition to charted themes and notes. For further information on these records, send for the catalogue of Stanley Bowmar Company, 12 Cleveland Street, Valhalla, New York.

FOLKLYRICAL . . . from Negro prison laments to Louisiana folksongs and Irish and English ballads, this company's recordings are sure to be anything but run-of-the-mill. Many are recorded in the field, all are authentic folk expression. For leaflet describing these releases, write to Folk-Lyric Records, 1945 Bay Street, Baton Rouge 2, Louisiana.

SONGS FOR CHILDREN with special needs. Recordings, especially suited for use with deaf, mentally retarded, cerebral-palsied children, stress slower tempos, lower pitches, clear articulation. For more information on these and other recordings, write to Children's Music Center, 5373 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles 19.

RECORDINGS TELL THE STORY. Young people's records on music—*Mozart Country Dances, Wonderful Violin;* adventure and pioneering —*Going West, Chisholm Trail;* and who-knows-what . . . all add a new dimension to recordings. Singing, quiet listening, rhythmic play records are also described. For catalogue, wirte to Lyons, 223 West Lake Street, Chicago 6.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

PROBLEM CHILDREN. A new booklet on police work with children is designed to spell out the role of the juvenile specialist in dealing with youngsters' problems. *Police Work With Children: Perspectives and Principles* raises some questions in regard to police roles in taking children into custody, keeping them in detention, and interviewing them. It also discusses the admissability of evidence of youth offenses obtained from the child or youth involved. Single copies of the publication can be purchased for $.35 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25.

•

TRIGGERS FOR DISCUSSION. Booklets to add a fillip to your discussion groups, crafts workshops, and a myriad other spots in your programs include *Timely Tricks for Solving Daily Problems, Seat Belts—The Big Plus, Starting a Home Reference Library, How to Repair and Refinish Wood Furniture*, and *Trees for Shade and Beauty*. The series includes 115 booklets on self-improvement, recreation, sports, safety, national affairs, business. Single copies are $.25. Available from Employee Relations, Inc., 19 West 34th Street, New York 1.

•

A BOON FOR STYMIED STORYTELLERS. *A Bibliography of Books for Children* is a listing of recommended children's books defined by subject matter. Each listing contains a short writeup, the publisher's name, book's price, reader ages. This bibliography ends the puzzlement element in selecting children's books. Art, folklore, foreign languages, music, plays, poetry, religion, science, nature, social studies, and fiction are categorized. Available for $1.50 from the Association for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

•

THIRTEENTH EDITION. The extensive survey of folk and ethnic dance continued in *Folk Dance Guide—1963* examines folk dance in the United States and dance through the ages, gives a national directory of instruction groups, a calendar of annual events, and a list of folk-dance community organizations. The bibliography lists textbooks, masters' theses and doctoral dissertations, special articles, current periodicals. The forty-six-page, paperbound guide at $1.00 a copy is available from Paul Schwartz, P.O. Box 342, Cooper Station, 95 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, New York.

•

BLOWING YOUR OWN HORN isn't a bad idea when you're doing it to announce new recreation facilities. In Flint, Michigan, the recreation and park board publishes a descriptive leaflet complete with photographs every time it opens a new facility. If you'd like to take a look at the sort of thing being done in Flint, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope along with your request to Donald F. Sinn, Superintendent, Recreation and Park Board, City Hall, Room 301, Flint, Michigan.

Continued from Page 56

but need to improve a turbid water condition that results in a dangerous lack of clarity. This apparently results from "fines" in suspension, when the water is agitated by bathers, that have washed in from surface drainage over a period of years, and lay on the shallow water beaches.

The community is willing to undertake an extensive program to eliminate this condition, but our chief question is whether or not a filter is practical. If you are familiar with any such filter use, will you let me know?

MONTE WEED, *Superintendent of Recreation, Fair Lawn, New Jersey.*

Recreation Majors Club

Sirs:

The La Crosse [Wisconsin] State College Recreation Majors Club consists of sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the field of recreation. One of the recreation instructors at the college is the advisor. The club this year has a membership of about forty-three. It holds meetings on the first Wednesday of each month with the board members usually meeting on the third Wednesday of each month. Officers are elected at the beginning of the second semester of each year, so that when the club begins in the fall it is very well organized. The meeting each month usually lasts about an hour and a half and consists of professionals in the field discussing their experiences or giving information valuable to the members, discussions among the members, and talks by individual members of the club when someone has a good experience to share.

The junior recreation class works very closely with the Recreation Club and plans many of the parties and socials that are carried on in the year. For example, just recently, the junior program-planning class planned and carried out the annual fall social for the club. The theme centered around the lumberjack days, with many members dressed to fit the idea. A class just like this one was the group that got the club going in the first place. All of this work is good practical experience for the members.

The first meeting this year consisted of slides and a talk by one of the members who had worked in a Girl Scout camp in Hawaii during the summer. At this meeting many of the plans for the Wisconsin Recreation Association convention were discussed. Around thirty of our members did go to the convention in November at Milwaukee, stopping at Madison on the way to go through its recreation center. The La Crosse Recreation Club was the first student organization to be responsible for having a session at the Milwaukee convention. It was planned strictly by our members and carried out by them. Our session consisted of a panel discussion with the theme being "Probe the Pros." It included five of our students, two students from Madison, and one from Milwaukee, with some help from some recent graduates in recreation and some mellowed "pros." It was very enlightening and was handled very well. Many favorable comments were heard about it. This was good experience for the club and especially for the members who directly participated.

The club still has much work left to do this year in getting plans ready for good programs for each meeting left, working in outside projects to earn extra money for the club, and in getting ready for the annual songfest which the club sponsors each April. The club, although only organized for a few years, is taking an active part at the college in La Crosse.

JUDITH CHRISTENSON,
La Crosse State College,
Wisconsin.

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℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ Residents and day-center members of the Menorah Home and Hospital for the Aged and Infirm in Brooklyn, New York, will enjoy a new two thousand-square-foot park and outdoor "cabaret" come spring. To be located in the rear of the main buildings, the park will contain trees, flower beds, fountains, tables for the cabaret, and gardens to be planted by members of the home's garden club. Provisions also will be made to accommodate art and ceramic exhibitions. *(For a moving story of Menorah's drama program, see "Drama Is Ageless," RECREATION, May 1960.)*

✢ The Rainier School for Mentally Retarded in Buckley, Washington, reports an extensive recreation program for its resident students, both within the institution and in the community. The program includes games, music, stories, rhythm, folk dance, exercise, and movies. A full-time sports program includes basketball, volleyball, softball, track, swimming, archery, and tumbling. The social program includes social clubs, hobby clubs, dancing, trips, bus rides, scouting, and 4-H club programs.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✢ At a very unusual meeting held recently in Detroit over a thousand folks attended a reunion of former and present patients of the Rehabilitation Institute of Detroit. The entire program was arranged by patients and ex-patients. The program included a tour of the institute, a social hour, refreshments, and four hours of entertainment. Pictures and a detailed writeup of the reunion will appear in this column next month.

✢ After ten years of experience with a well organized art committee, the United Hospital Fund of New York has published its "know-how" in a manual called *Planning a Picture Program for Your Hospital.* Prepared by the Committee on Art for Hospitals, a volunteer group, it includes how to establish the committee, how to acquire and select pictures, where best to distribute them around the hospital, what records to keep, how to hang pictures properly, manage loan collections, and even how to set up an "art cart" program to travel through a hospital. — *Squibb Nurse Notes.*

• This material can be useful in setting up similar programs in institutions other than hospitals, such as nursing homes, day centers, residences for the aged, and other large areas where people congregate or reside—Ed.

✢ Theodore T. Asher, a recreation instructor at Central Islip State Hospital in New York reports on a game he devised for wheelchair patients. He has designed a shuffleboard game 20′-by-6′ out of Masonite or plywood with furring strips around the sides to prevent the disk from falling off of the game surface.

Good Recreation Management

Continued from Page 90

he is a channel of communication between his organization and the organization or individual to which his organization is responsible. He is also the channel of communication with the public and to the groups or agencies which reflect themselves in his program.

Now what are the things that a city manager expects of the department head? Of course, one of the first is that he expects the department head to function as a manager in the manner just outlined. He expects sound personnel management, sound fiscal management, and due regards to the legal limits applied by the state law and the city charter. Although a city recreation department is not a business and cannot be operated like a private business, regardless of what some may say, it should use, inasmuch as is possible, business-like methods. The city manager expects loyalty from the department heads. He expects compliance with his policies and probably more than anything else, expects intellectual honesty. A good city manager expects differences of opinions to develop in his departments. He does not expect the department head to always agree that his idea is best. If the manager is on his toes, he will encourage department heads to express any disagreement while administrative policies and directions are in the formulative stages because, after all, the department head generally knows more about the specific problem involved than does the city manager. The manager expects the department head to maintain a high standard of professionalization, to attend conferences and schools, to preserve his health and disposition, and to occasionally get off by himself and think constructively and objectively about the overall problem of his job.

I should like to encourage you to develop the recreation profession, to constantly and rapidly raise its standards in the eyes of municipal administrators, councilmen, and the public. Your position as a professional should be second to none of the professions because what you are trying to accomplish is broader in scope, and reaches more people in all walks of life, than do most of the professions that are dedicated to the process of developing a better life for our people. #

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Planning and Operating Facilities for Crippled Children, W. B. Schoenbohm. Charles C. Thomas, 301-27 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 311. $11.50.

Here is a practical guide for planning and operating facilities for the handicapped, such as hospital schools, nonresidential schools, and treatment centers and camps. The information has been gathered from actual facility and program situations. Plans, definition of terms, methods of construction, illustrations and resources are included. *(See "Barriers to Service," by Mr. Schoenbohm and Robert W. Schwanke,* RECREATION, *May 1962.)*

The second section of the book reviews step-by-step the operation of a facility and discusses personnel, standards, leadership, policies, and over-all administration of a program. Planning and operating facilities for crippled children should be a welcome addition to the libraries of all persons and agencies concerned with the handicapped.—*Morton Thompson, Ed.D.*

101 Hand Puppets, Richard Cummings. David McKay Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 147, illustrated. $3.50.

The author will be known to many on the West Coast for his weekly TV series with puppets. In this book his puppets range from the very simplest finger and hand puppets, using paperbags, boxes, balls, and other objects to shadow puppets and various novelties. Instructions are brief, terse, and just enough to give the idea. Information on making heads of plasticene and papier-mâché and for making various stages for puppet shows are included. A very valuable addition, too, includes three puppet scripts.

This is a gay, useful and happy little book. Playground and camp leaders, put it on your list!

IN BRIEF

PRIZE CONTEST PLAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. *A. S. Burack. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 342. $5.00.* Here is a collection of fifteen non-royalty, one-act plays for teenage and young adult casts. Three of them are all-girl, the others are for mixed casts. Each has a special production note. The plays include comedies and melodramas; they require only simple sets, and are not difficult to produce. One of them, *Cry Witch,* is a tense tale of Salem witchcraft days: another has a science-fiction plot; still another is based on young romance. Each, according to the editor, has been produced successfully.

LET THEM WRITE POETRY. *Nina Willis Walter. Holt Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue. New York 17. Pp. 179. Paper, $1.95.* This handbook deals with the development of the creative impulse in children and with their appreciation of poetry through the writing thereof. Both facets of growth are treated by the author with a rich understanding of children and of poetry. This volume is obviously the result of a lifetime of experience with children in this field. The ways of growing, the many poems by children, the additional lists of poems for children, and extensive bibliographies make this book exceptionally valuable for recreation leaders. —*Siebolt Frieswyk.*

SCULPTURE AT YOUR FINGER TIPS, *Fred Press. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 60, illustrated. $3.95.* There is a mine of information in these sixty pages of finely printed matter. The book is full of good photographs of actual work, showing the various steps in building a piece of sculpture. One could really take this book and create a piece of sculpture. It would make a splendid gift for a teacher, a recreation leader or a craftsman—whether beginner or advanced.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

STICKS, SPOOLS AND FEATHERS, *Harvey Weiss. Young Scott Books, 8 West 13th Street, New York 11. Pp. 64, ill. $3.75.* Here is a most unusual book in which art and craft projects are used to illustrate various *principles.* For example, freehand, three-dimensional figures made by gluing toothpicks together are used to illustrate building and architectural principles involved in the construction of skyscrapers, oil towers, radar antenna, et cetera and with this, the creation of an interesting, artistic project is not minimized. The same process is used in weaving, in making wonderful objects out of spools, designing really "zany" party hats, making a collage, and making a simple electric motor that really works. For art and craft leaders interested in a most original and imaginative approach without sacrificing quality, this book, although not large, will come as a breath of fresh air.

SONGBOOKS

THE TRADITIONAL TUNES OF THE CHILD BALLADS, *Volume II. Bertrand Harris Bronson. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 565. $25.00.* Volume I of Mr. Bronson's work covered the first fifty-three English and Scottish popular ballads originally collected by Francis James Child and included the tunes and their variants not provided in the original collections. Volume II contains the texts and over a thousand variant tunes for Ballads 54-113 of the Child collection. For example, Volume II contains 198 variants of *Barbara Allen,* the tune of which most people *think* they know. Recreation leaders who are enthusiastic about folk songs will be proud to add this great treasury of folk music to their collection.

A TREASURY OF SONGS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, *Esther Botwin, Hart Publishing Company. 74 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 90. $2.95.* Fifty-four well-known songs are included in this collection. The imaginative illustrations and simple piano acompaniments, however, make this treasury distinctive and useful, especially for young children. It gives them a chance to "pick out their favorite song" with pleasure.

CHANTEYING ABOARD AMERICAN SHIPS. *Frederick Pease Harlow. Barre Gazette Publishers. South Street, Barre, Massachusetts. Pp. 250. $8.50.* One section of this book appeared as an article in the *American Neptune* in 1948. The present completed work was published posthumously. The collector and author learned and sang these chanteys. Narrative accounts of them make this collection especially rich in lore and flavor. The songs have *muscle* in them, every one is singable and exhilarating. Especially suitable for men and boys who like their music virile.

A TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONG *(second edition), text by Olin Downes and Elie Siegmeister, music arranged by Elie Siegmeister. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 410. $10.00.* This handsome "treasury" has been revised and enlarged. The historical and interpretive notes greatly enhance the usefulness of the collection. Many of the two hundred songs are familiar; all are beautifully arranged and can be sung by everybody. Here are songs for special programs and occasions.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

FLOWERS, GARDENS, PLANTS

Art of Table Setting and Flower Arrangement, The, Sylvia Hirsch. Thos Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 152. $7.95.

Art of Training Plants, The, Ernesta Drinker Ballard. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33 St., New York 16. Pp. 128. $4.75.

Garden Art and Decoration. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.75.

Green Thumb Garden Handbook, George Abraham. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 344. $4.95.

How to Grow Africon Violets, Carolyn K. Rector. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.75.

How to Grow and Use Annuals. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

How to Grow and Use Bulbs. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 118. Paper, $1.95.

How to Grow and Use Camellias. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 86. Paper, $1.95.

Ikebana, Hiroshi Obchi. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 124. $5.95.

Manual of Aquarium Plants, A. House of Henshaw, P.O. Box 8462, Washington 27, D.C. Pp. 65. $2.00.

Meet Flora Mexicana, M. Walter Pesman. Dale Stuart King, Six Shooter Canyon, Globe, Arizona. Pp. 278. $6.00.

Miniature Trees and Shrubs, Anne Ashberry. Dufour Editions, Chester Springs, Pa. Pp. 158. $5.00.

New Horizons in Flower Arrangement, Myra J. Brooks Witt, Mary Alice and John P. Roche, M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 192. $10.00.

Pictoriol Guide to Americon Gordens, Louis H. Frohman and Jean Elliot. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 364. $5.95.

Pressed Flower Pictures and Citrus-Skin Decorations, Ruth Voorhees Booke, D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 228. $6.95.

Saturday Morning Gardener, The, Donald Wyman. Macmillan, 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 236. $7.50.

Treasury of Driftwood Arrangements, A, Tatsuo Ishimoto. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 124. $2.95.

Young Americo's Garden Book, Louise Bush-Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 281. $4.50.

INDIANS

Americo and Its Indians, Dr. Jerome E. Leavitt. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago 7, Illinois. Pp. 220. $5.50.*

American Indian Arts—A Way of Life, Julia M. Seton. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 246. $6.00.

Ceremoniol Costumes of the Pueblo Indians, Virginia More Roediger. Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 251. Paper, $1.95.

Chovin Art: An Inquiry into its Forms and Meaning, John Howland Rowe. University Publ., 239 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 40. Paper, $2.00.

Decorotive Art of the Southwestern Indians, Dorothy Smith Sides. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

Indian Tales, Jaime de Angulo. Hill and Wang, 141 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 246. Paper, $1.65.

* For younger readers.

Legends and Lore: Southern Indians, Flowers, Holidays. Univ. of Tennessee, Extension Library, Box 8540, Knoxville. Pp. 30. Paper, $1.00.

Let's Be Indians, Peggy Parish. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.*

Mound Builders, The, William E. Scheele. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110 St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 61. $2.50.*

Our Indian Heritage: Arts That Live Today, Clara Lee Tanner and Richard Kirk. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.

INTERNATIONAL

British Athletics - 1962. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. Paper, $.75.

Esquire's Shopping Guide to Europe, Richard Joseph. Harper and Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 125. $2.50.

Foiry Tales of Japan, Foiry Tales of Denmark, Foiry Tales of Greece, Foiry Tales of Persia. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Unpaged. $1.50 each.*

Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings, Edward S. Morse. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 372. Paper, $2.00.

Life World Library: Japan, Edward Seidensticker and the Editors of LIFE. Life Magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Madeline in London, Ludwig Bemelmans. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 56. $3.50.*

Mexico—Where Everything Costs Less! Norman D. Ford. Harian Publ., 1000 Prince St., Greenlawn, N.Y. Pp. 82. Paper, $1.50.

Playtime in Africa, Efua Sutherland. Atheneum Publ., 162 E. 38 St., New York 16. Pp. 56. $3.00.

Sculpture of Northern Nigeria, Roy Sieber. University Publ., 239 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 32. $2.00.

Southern England, Albert 8. Brushaber. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 1. Pp. 265. $3.95.

This Is Israel, Miroslaw Sasek. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 60. $3.00.*

Thistle and Thyme, Tales and Legends of Scotland, Sorche Nic Leodhas. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 143. $3.50.

Trip to Mexico, A, Terry Shannon. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 30. $2.50.*

Traditional Art of the African Nations. University Pub., 59 E. 54th St., New York 22. Unpaged. $6.00.

Umbundu: Folk Tales from Angola, collected and translated by Merlin Ennis. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 316. $7.50.

United Nations, The—What It Does, David Cushman Coyle. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Yes & No. The Intimate Folklore of Africa, Alta Jablow. Horizon Press, 156 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 223. $3.95.

Young People of East and South Africa, Charles R. Joy. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 124 E. 30th St., New York 16. Pp. 211. $3.95.

You 'n U.N., Channing L. Bete, Box 112, Greenfield, Mass. Pp. 15. $.25.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ABC's of Lighting, The, Lou Jacobs, Jr. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 117. $2.50.

Animal and Pet Photography, Mildred Stagg. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York, 23. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

Better Electric-Eye Movies (rev. ed.), Myron Matzkin. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Conon, Cononet, Cononflex Manual, Paul Jones. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York. Pp. 128. $3.95.

Careers in Photography, Edna Bennett. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Close-Up Photography with your Camera, Harold Martin. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 123. $2.50.

Complete Book of Nature Photography, Russ Kinne. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 191. $7.50.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

JOPHER, December 1962
Recreation—The Challenge We Face, Catherine L. Allen.
Adopted Physical Education for the Educable Mentally Handicapped, Julian U. Stein.

JUNIOR LEAGUE MAGAZINE, November-December 1962
Issue devoted to **The Arts in Review.**

OPTIMIST MAGAZINE, January 1963
When the Prom Ends.
In Just 37 Years (Recreation in 2000), Muriel Lederer.
"What Do I Do Now" (Arranging a Banquet), James E. Fenton.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, December 24, 1962
Special Issue: **The Bold American.**

TODAY'S HEALTH, January 1963
They're Making Music in School, Marion Egbert.
Where Retirement Is Fun, Howard Earle.
How to Fish in Winter, Hank and Vera Bradshaw.

The Key to Nature

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- Recognize that the enjoyment and understanding of nature constitute a major recreation area and that provision of this form of recreation among rural families is as important as provisions for other forms of recreation.
- Encourage the inclusion of creative nature activities in the youth organization and in the programs of the public schools.
- Attempt to extend the membership of rural people in our numerous nature and conservation club and other outdoor related groups.
- Work for the establishment of public parks and forests and the expansion of interpretive services to serve rural people.
- Encourage establishment by private landholders of recreation lands open to the public.
- Stimulate nature interests as a form of family recreation. Many nature activities can be conducted at or near the home.
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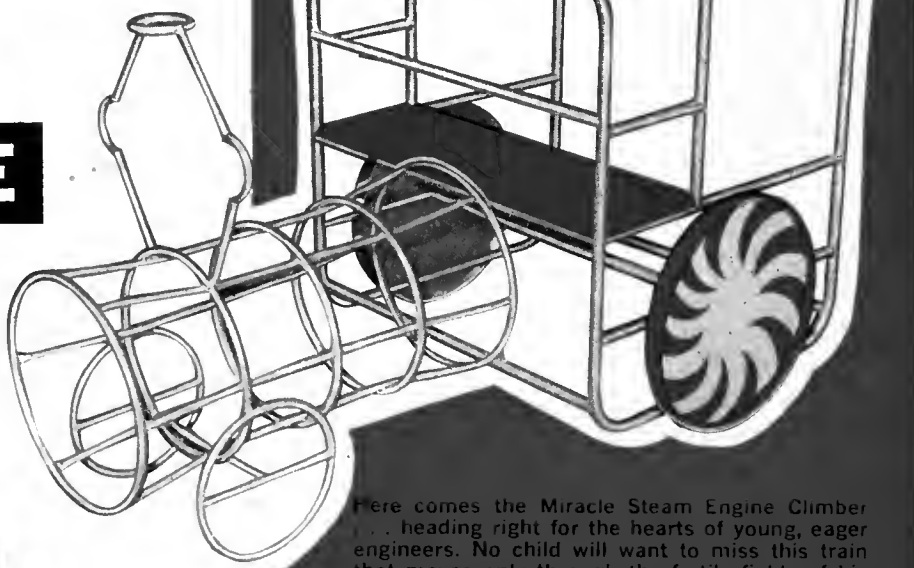

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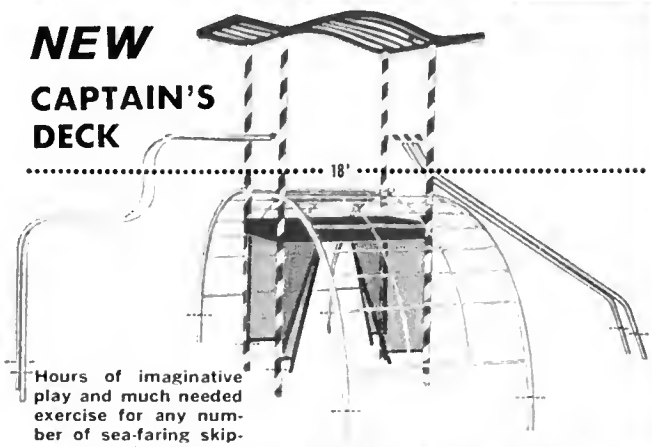

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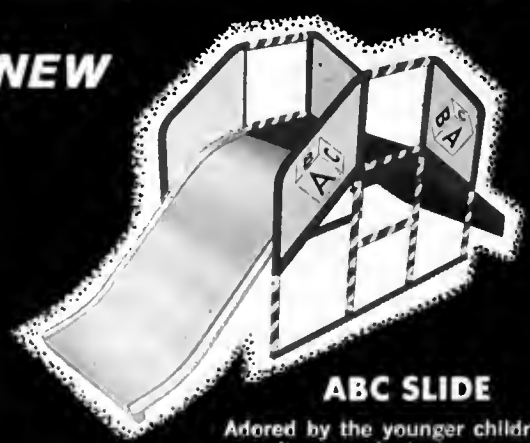

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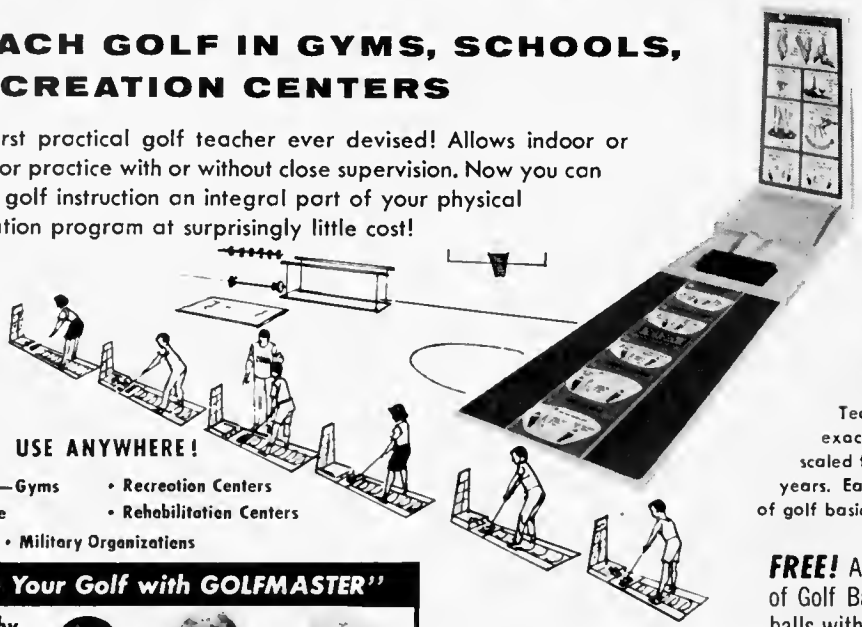

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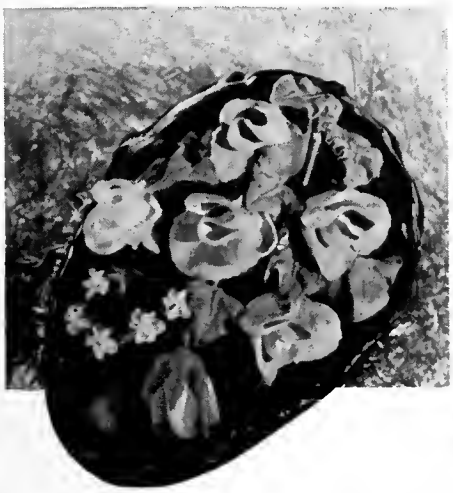

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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

MARCH 1963 VOL. LVI, NO. 3 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

Tenting Tonight. A fragrant, crackling campfire pushes back the forest dark at Lake Sa'quin, Florida, and holds this cozy little family spellbound just before bedtime. Photo courtesy Florida State News Bureau.

Next Month

April means sudden showers, the first robin, a timid sun, planning for summer, and the Playground Issue of RECREATION. Items about current playground projects, administration, and facilities will be interspersed with articles on other subjects, including the story of the historical background and relationship of the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, a "how-to" article about Milwaukee's excellent year-round tennis program, and another on the successful use of volunteers on the playgrounds in Indianola, Iowa. A statement by George Butler reports on the experimentation with surfacing on school playgrounds in Los Angeles, and "Parkland Prospecting" by M. D. Morris explains how to use aerial photography in choosing parklands. "Games That Teach Fair Play" by Rhoda W. Bacmeister should be very helpful in training playground leaders and program planning; while "Let's Have a Circus" by Glenn (Jack) Haskin of the University of Florida gives good basic advice on starting an annual circus on the playground or a community-wide affair which would include older boys and girls.

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due April

ELEMENTS OF PARK AND RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

CHARLES E. DOELL, Park and Recreation Consultant

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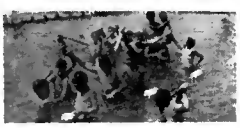

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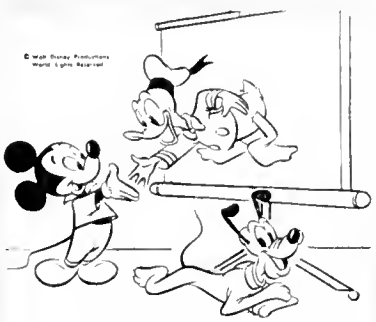

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LETTERS

Private and Public Interest

Sir:

I read the Letters to the Editor written by Rick Lambakis (November, 1962) and Peter A. Deimel (December, 1962) with much interest. I feel that Mr. Lambakis' thoughts are most sound and worthwhile and that private clubs have always and will continue to serve and to satisfy definite needs of many of our citizens in a positive manner. Private clubs are in somewhat the same category as commercial recreation, in that the participants are paying a definite price for the recreation of their choice. Certainly, they are more restrictive and, frankly, I hope I never see the day when an individual cannot, with a clear conscience, join any nonsubversive organization that will accept him.

Mr. Deimel's statement that a public recreation program should be so good and big that private clubs will die is impractical for two reasons:

• There are barely enough funds available in most municipal budgets to finance their present operations and the taxpayers are rebelling more each year against tax increases; therefore, it will be most difficult to justify increasing budgets enough so that recreation departments can actively compete with private clubs in the provision of services and facilities.

• Many of our citizens are not interested in, and have no real need for, a public recreation program because they are able to and wish to pay for the extra services that can be enjoyed through membership in a private club. Many of these same club members are ardent supporters of public recreation programs and serve as volunteer leaders, recreation commission members, fund-raisers, and otherwise. They see the value and need of public recreation, but that does not mean that they do not want to have memberships in private clubs for their own personal benefits.

There certainly is no stigma associated with the desire of people to associate with others of their choice, to organize restricted membership clubs for their own personal benefit and pleasure; in their private lives to be segregated either economically or socially from others; these are inherent rights of every American citizen which do not exist in many socialistic and/or totalitarian countries.

In an era when government is providing more and more services that are the responsibility of individual citizens, when government is increasingly infringing on the rights of the business and economic world, when a recent survey showed that only thirty-seven percent of a senior high-school's students feel that capitalism is the best form of government, I strongly feel that any individual who prefers to help himself rather than to depend on a government agency should be congratulated and encouraged to do so.

In closing, let me emphasize that I feel that public recreation is a necessary function of government to provide those services which the public cannot provide for itself. It is the duty of public recreation not to compete with private and/or commercial recreation but instead to supplement and to complement these programs. Public recreation should not try to create needs but should attempt to satisfy those that exist. With the amount of funds which are available for most recreation departments, this will require a maximum effort from those of us in the field of public recreation without our trying to build an empire by taking over all recreation.

Private clubs will no more cause public recreation to disappear than private schools, colleges, hospitals, welfare organizations, et cetera will cause their public counterparts to disappear.

J. B. GILLETTE, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Wilson, North Carolina.*

Career Day Program

Sirs:

Each year throughout the United States "American Education Week" is conducted in thousands of different school systems in this great country. Many guidance directors present "Career Day" programs to enlighten and stimulate the thought of students on the various opportunities available to them in the near future when they graduate from high school. Is your local recreation agency being represented?

The Thirteenth Annual Career Day held in Sayre, Pennsylvania, is the only one of this type held in this valley area which consists of three school systems, and much work and preparation is done to present a well-rounded program for the students. Speakers come from all walks of life representing various schools and colleges, law firms, social and welfare work, state and federal government employee organizations, business and industry, radio and television. I feel that the recreation people must make a strong effort to be heard and represented. As professionals, we must make it a point to be part of these

career-day programs or we face the loss of the best qualified students to the other professions. The opportunity for our program presented itself when I welcomed Mrs. Joan Yanuzzi to the Sayre School System as guidance director. I had been evaluating these career programs that I had been part of the past several years. She welcomed my interest and scheduled our program, "Careers in Recreation," which is held each year for senior high school students during American Education Week.

After I had given the program considerable thought and placed several phone calls, I came up with this solution. Our valley is located in northeastern Pennsylvania and southern New York, comprising the communities of Athens and Sayre, Pennsylvania, and Waverly, New York, encompassing nearly twenty thousand people and blessed with three separate municipal recreation departments. The three directors, Clarence Hunsinger of Athens, Paul Bohn of Waverly, and I, discussed the opportunity to present a program to the Sayre students on Career Day. Each member of the panel was to present a ten-minute topic on the program, followed by a question-and-answer period.

Mr. Hunsinger introduced the students to the subject and gave out printed material reproduced from the National Recreation Association. He briefly described some of the duties of various positions in the recreation field; also covered the recreation professional and his relationship to the changes in society. Mr. Bohn followed with the necessary qualifications, preparation, requirements to enter the various colleges; conditions on the job; and some of the salary schedules. My presentation included chances for advancement, related occupations, advantages and disadvantages, and typical places of employment.

Eighteen very interested students listened and responded with questions so numerous that our time ran out without a chance for final summary. This is amazing in that I have been associated with other conferences such as this for the past few years and questions from the students are almost unheard of. Although some of the questions were typical of teenagers, their over-all insight into the field showed the program to be well worthwhile.

It was the considered opinion of the panel that if your local school district does not sponsor a program such as this, you should encourage it and be sure to be a part of recruiting youngsters to enable our profession to expand in relation to the expanding needs of our society.

FRANCIS N. TOKAR, *Director, Sayre Recreation Commission, Sayre, Pennsylvania.*

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ST. LOUIS — September 29 to October 4, 1963

TO: **All professional recreators, volunteer and civic leaders concerned with recreation.**

FROM: **National Recreation Congress Policy and Program Committees.**

RE: 45th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

The 45th National Recreation Congress will convene in St. Louis, Missouri, from September 29 to October 4, 1963 at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.

The National Recreation Congress is the only national meeting at which professional and volunteer recreation leaders and civic leaders concerned with recreation get together to discuss problems, trends, challenges, and new techniques directed toward helping all Americans make the most of their expanding leisure time.

All meetings and exhibits will be held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, one of the largest and finest hotel convention facilities west of the Mississippi. Directly across the street from the headquarters hotel is beautiful Forest Park which contains within its fourteen hundred acres three golf courses, tennis courts, bridle paths, the Steinberg Memorial Iceskating Rink, the new St. Louis Planetarium, the Municipal Opera, the world-famous Zoo, the Jewel Box, Art Museum, and Jefferson Memorial housing the Lindbergh trophies.

Full housing information and detailed plans on the Congress program will be announced in the near future. In the meantime, mark your calendars and plan to be with us in St. Louis for the 45th National Recreation Congress.

WHY

ATTEND

The 45th National Recreation Congress

THIS YEAR

?

TODAY, as never before, the recreation movement is faced with challenges that must be met, changes of concept that must be accepted if we are to keep pace with the expanding leisure and recreation needs of the nation. These challenges are re-emphasized in the following statements by outstanding authorities:

"The nation stands on the threshold of tremendous developments in recreation, greater than for two generations. If the challenges of the future are to be met successfully all concerned must all work together without confusion or conflict."—DR. LUTHER GULICK.

"We must prepare to live in a world in which the only certainty is change and where leisure is at the core, rather than the fringe, of life."—JOHN DIEBOLD (the man who coined the word *automation*).

"Recreation leaders and specialists, in a profession which has the greatest potential for survival, must stop talking about the changing world of some future time . . . the world has already changed . . . individuals continue to read article after article about startling inventions of the next ten or twenty years, while each lives in a world that science and technology has already remodeled. The problems of this changed world are the problems of the recreation movement."—DR. ETHEL J. ALPENFELS.

"Our already overcrowded national parks and recreation areas will have twice as many visitors ten years from now. If we do not plan today for the future growth of these and other great natural assets—not only parks and forests but wildlife and wilderness preserves, and water projects of all kinds—our children and their children will be poorer in every sense of the word."—PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"Wise use of leisure time—to which outdoor recreation can contribute so much—is of enormous importance in maintaining our strongest weapon in even a space-age arsenal—the American Character."—LAURANCE S. ROCKEFELLER.

"Our task, in our 20th century society, the subtle challenge we face and one which is as important as any other, is how we learn to use our leisure time, learn to conserve the very best of human values, how we learn to recreate the individual. The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of our human resources—and I no longer draw a line between them—challenges the very best in us."—SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, STEWART L. UDALL.

"The image of America as a nation of pill swallowers and pin cushions could be drastically changed if there were a more universal recognition and application of recreation as good therapy and good preventive medicine."—DR. JOSEPH B. WOLFFE.

TO MEET these challenges effectively, new knowledge must be gained, trends must be identified, issues and problems must be examined and analyzed, new methods and techniques developed and, where necessary, existing concepts modified and changed. *Every recreator, board member, and civic leader concerned with recreation bears a responsibility in this process.*

This is why the National Recreation Congress, as the educational forum for the recreation field, is important. **Plan now to attend!**

GUEST EDITORIAL

CAMPING as related to LEISURE

Alexander Reid Martin, M.D., D.P.M.

CAMPING under sensitized leadership has an essential, indispensable role to play in preparing our children to make creative and wise use of their free unstructured time. I want to share with you certain concerns and convictions, because they touch upon a potentiality of the camping experience that is not sufficiently realized. These particular concerns have been strongly expressed by outstanding representatives in the social, medical and physical sciences and disciplines.

We are concerned over the fact that too many people in this country cannot adapt themselves in a wholesome manner to the wealth of free time now available.

We are concerned over the fact that an increasing number of patients of all ages, with neurotic symptoms, headaches, tensions, anxieties, and nervousness, are not relieved by holidays, vacations and free time in the great outdoors. On the contrary, their condition actually becomes intensified and aggravated. Dr. C. Knight Aldrich, professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago, sees more contraindications than indications to vacations for the tense and nervous patient. Great numbers of our people in the everyday walk of life have a mild form of maladaptation to free time. They are the Sunday or weekend neurotics, which Boris Pregel, past-president of New York Academy of Science called the "leisure stricken," and Arthur Schlesinger of Harvard called the "spiritually unemployed."

We are concerned over the fact that those in public health and mental hygiene have not grasped the magnitude of this adaptation problem and have made few efforts to study and remove the causes and symptoms of maladaptation or to improve our capacity for healthy adaptation.

We are concerned because, although we know that this maladaptation must somehow be related to inadequate preparation and upbringing, the nation's youth-fitness program has placed no emphasis on preparing our children for healthy adaptation to free time—on educating them for life off-the-job. When we think in terms of youth fitness, we must ask the question, fit for what? We will do everything we can to make our children fit for effort, struggle, and the hard work that lies ahead, but we must be equally concerned with making our children fit for leisure. Because only those prepared and fit for work and leisure will survive as creative individuals. Those who have been made fit for work alone, and have lost their capacity for adapting to free time, will exist as sterile robots, alienated from life and from themselves, living vicariously, compulsively seeking over-stimulation from the extreme, the violent, the lurid, and the macabre. We are beginning to see the outlines of this grim picture of maladaptation in much of today's social pathology.

We are concerned because we have apparently forgotten the advice of the great philosophers and the great educators of the past and the present. There was Aristotle, who said: "The goal of all education is the wise use of leisure." And over two thousand years later, Lord James of Rushholme, high master of Manchester Grammar School, during the recent British elections, has said: "The goal of all schools and universities, the goal of all those responsible for the upbringing of our children and youth, should be the rediscovery of leisure."

Permit me now to voice some of my convictions:

I am convinced that we are born with capacities for healthy adaptation to free time. These are freely manifested in healthy childhood. Sad to relate, they have been suppressed, distorted, and perverted by the extreme pressures, and the inappropriate values which characterize a world oriented exclusively to work.

I am convinced that the camp experience provides the greatest opportunity to protect children from these extremes. We can greatly offset these excessive pressures and help the child to retain his adaptive capacities for free time, allow him to develop and exercise them, and, if he has lost them, we can help him to rediscover them.

I am convinced that the mere provision of more and more camps and outdoor resources, increased attendance and frequent contact with nature will not, in and of themselves, lead to healthy adaptation. In other words, the unquestionable value of camping as the best and most natural means of educating the child to use his free time wholesomely, is only potential in nature.

I am convinced that only through a well-sensitized staff can this great potentiality of the camping experience be fully realized.

I urge you then to consider the following as the basic and primary function of all camp personnel—to provide a camping experience that will prepare the child physically, psychologically, emotionally and spiritually for the free time that lies ahead. The setting is ideal, the time propitious. This experience will help the child to determine his adaptation patterns of the future. A healthy adjustment to free unstructured time will find expression in a healthy adjustment to the world of work. In psychological testing and screening for major and minor positions in all walks of life, an applicant's aptitude for free time will furnish the best gauge of his personality—particularly for his stability, initative, and ingenuity. #

DR. MARTIN *is consulting psychiatrist of the Children's Aid Society and a member of the New York City Youth Board. This material is the introductory remarks of his address to the American Camping Convention in New York City in 1962. (From the full address as published in the December 1962 issue of* Camping Magazine.)

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ NEW AGREEMENT: According to an announcement on February 1, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior have developed a new joint conservation policy to help implement the outdoor recreation program of the Administration. In a communication to President Kennedy, signed by Secretaries Orville L. Freeman and Stewart L. Udall, they say in part, "We have reached agreement on a broad range of issues which should enable our departments to enter into a 'new era of cooperation' in the management of federal lands for outdoor recreation. This agreement settles issues which have long been involved in public controversy; we have closed the book on these disputes and are now ready to harmoniously implement the agreed-upon solutions." They have followed up the announcement by stating that, if Congress approves, two new National Recreation Areas and a new National Seashore Area may be established as a result. The latter is the Oregon Dunes National Seashore, a thirty-five thousand-acre tract along the central Oregon coast, which has been under the protection and management of the Forest Service. Under the proposal, it would be administered by the National Park Service under the same criteria as National Recreation Areas. President Kennedy has hailed this sweeping agreement as a "milestone in conservation progress."

▸ FORMATION of a nationwide citizens committee to help meet the growing outdoor recreation needs of the American people was announced on February 5 by Laurance S. Rockefeller at a luncheon attended by members of Congress and the Administration and leaders of civic, conservation, and other organizations. He said that, since the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report was presented, a good start has been made "toward the goal providing for the myriad outdoor recreation wants and needs" of the nation through the year 2000. "Perhaps for the first time," he continued, "there has been recognition of the full dimension of the subject of outdoor recreation—that it isn't just for fun, that involved in it is the kind of America we have and want to have, and the kind of people we are and are likely to become."

▸ THE FIRST LABOR CONFERENCE in history on the problems surrounding the constructive use of leisure time has been announced for the Eighth Annual National AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services to be held March 31-April 4 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. The theme of the meeting will be "The Shorter Work Week and Leisure Time," and speakers will include August Heckscher and Laurance S. Rockefeller. Leo Perlis, CSA director, says, "We want to raise the level of public understanding of the importance of leisure time in our automated society and explore sensible proposals for community action."

▸ A JUDGE WANTS PLAYGROUNDS to replace slums, according to the Newark, New Jersey, *Star-Ledger* of February 10. He holds that more public recreation is a vital factor in reducing juvenile delinquency and that, under good guidance, youngsters will not turn to crime. Judge Henry S. Waldman of Elizabeth, New Jersey, is a former judge of the Union County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Addressing the Elmora Kiwanis Club, he said, "Our citizens should tear down some of the rotten slum housing so that decent buildings with play areas may rise in their place."

▸ THE NUMBER of National Recreation Association Affiliates and Associates reached an all-time high in January 1963, with 2,039 Affiliates and 4,717 Associates. Both are increasing steadily—the former having jumped 138, the latter 376, in one year.

▸ JOINT FINANCING. The Department of the Interior and the Federal Aviation Agency will jointly finance the construction of an airport near Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, under an agreement signed by Secretary of the Interior Udall and FAA Administrator N. E. Halaby. This is the first time the Park Service has cooperated in financing the construction of such a facility, Secretary Udall said.

▸ RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION: A Land and Water Conservation Fund Bill has just been sent to Congress by President Kennedy "to help the states and the federal government meet rapidly increasing public demands for more outdoor recreation areas and facilities." This is to provide grants-in-aid to the states on a matching basis and monies to acquire certain federal lands. The fund would be financed largely on a pay-as-you-go basis from entrance, admission, or other recreation user fees at federal land and water areas, from the sale of federal surplus real property, and from the proceeds of the existing four-cent tax on marine gasoline and special motor fuels used in pleasure boats. The grants-in-aid funds for comprehensive state planning would be available to the states on a fifty-fifty matching basis. The proposed legislation is an outgrowth of the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

▸ LOBBY. A Citizens' Lobby for the Outdoors is the topic of an article by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in the February 1963 issue of *Park Maintenance*. He says, "Everywhere today, citizens are on the move to preserve our green legacy. They have a rich tradition of precedence for such action. . . . The battlefield where Jackson stood off the British at New Orleans is today Chalmette National Historical Park—but for the efforts of a determined citizens' group it would be a sewage treatment plant instead. The 'wild little island' which graces the Potomac in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. was slated for conversion into a utility storage depot before friends of the late Theodore Roosevelt banded together and gave it to a President who was passionately partial to the out-of-doors. . . .

"Every city, every state, every region needs its citizens' band, motivated by zeal to preserve threatened native grounds, by desire to support intelligent zoning laws, by the determination to pass on to their children the green legacy they themselves have known."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ STUDY RESULTS. The National Personnel and Salary Study conducted by the National Recreation Association during 1962 involved reports from 880 cities which identified over ten thousand professional full-time year-round recreation personnel. Returns were tabulated from all states except Alaska, and included Hawaii for the first time in the United States salary tables. The results of the study are reported geographically by the NRA's field districts and by six population groups. They cover positions in six major categories—executives, assistant executives, general supervisors, specialists, community center directors, and leaders, and in the classifications set forth in the Association's publication, *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership*. Salaries varied widely from very low to over $23,000. The national median was $7,200 for executives, which represents an increase of forty percent over the 1952 figures. One quarter of the executives are receiving a salary of $9,500 to a high of $23,028. Three districts are above the national median in salaries for all classes of positions: the Pacific Southwest, the Middle Atlantic District, and the Great Lakes.

▸ FINANCIAL AIDS TO STUDENTS offered by The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, for graduate study in recreation and park administration are as follows:

Graduate Assistantship (Men and Women). Stipend of $1,710 and exemption from all tuition.

Senior Resident Counselor (Women). Salary $3,000 and reduced staff tuition rate. Services include general supervision of residence hall.

Staff Aide (Women). Recipients receive board, room, and exemption from all tuition in return for services rendered as resident-hall supervisor.

Resident Counselor (Men). Remission for board, room, and all tuition. Services include general supervision in a residence hall.

Graduate Grant-in-Aid. Recipients are exempt from all major fees. For state students this exemption is equivalent to $700 and for out-of-state students is equivalent to $1,400 for a full year of study.

For students desiring to prepare for positions as park and recreation administrators, such courses are available as Park, Recreation and Camp Administration; Park and Landscape Design; Public Personnel and Fiscal Administration; Public Planning and Zoning; Forest Recreation and Management. For further information write to Dr. Fred M. Coombs, Room 244, Recreation Building, at the university.

▸ ARMED FORCES WORKSHOP. "Camp Community Recreation Programming" is the theme of the workshop program, of the Armed Forces Division of the North Carolina Recreation Society to be held March 18-19 at Marston Pavilion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The workshop is cosponsored by the North Carolina Recreation Commission. For reservations write to Robert McIntyre, Recreation Director, Base Special Services, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. *(See story of Marine Corps recreation program for dependents, "Leathernecks at Leisure," RECREATION, January 1963.)*

▸ SHOULD TAXES on marine fuel be used to build facilities that would aid all users of recreation waterways, such as fishermen, hunters, swimmers, and others? The Outboard Boating Club of America thinks so and suggests a plan for using the taxes on marine fuel for the construction of boating facilities in a new booklet, *Marine Fuel Taxes for Boating.* According to this, "The available public boating facilities are overcrowded and inadequate to satisfy the present, much less the future, demand imposed by the growing number of persons who use boats for recreation. . . . A consideration of the economic factors involved leaves no reason to suppose that private enterprise alone can ever adequately meet this demand. A public responsibility exists, and a method of financing new developments must be provided. The answer: marine fuel taxes."

The booklet explains that legislation to apply marine fuel taxes to boating facilities would not mean new taxation, but only the earmarking of already existing taxes on marine fuel for facilities construction. Twelve states have already adopted one or more variations of the OBC marine fuel tax proposal.

▸ A NEW, VIOLENT TYPE of criminal, who commits crimes for kicks and is reckless and unskilled, is gradually replacing the old resourceful, master criminal of the past, according to Dr. Lewis Yablonsky, sociologist of the University of California at Los Angeles. With the old criminal, assault and violence were used as means to an end and not as ends in themselves. This implied a knowledge of the law, of court proceedings, and of police methods.

The new criminal is more apt to be involved with thrills and less with the material profit of his crime. He has served no apprenticeship, as the old criminal had, and has little skill.

▸ VACATION RESORTS under the ocean that house luxury living accommodations, cocktail lounges (with fireplaces), and recreation centers, are slated to be a part of a not-too-distant future, announces the Newark, New Jersey, *News* of February 3. Elevators will take tourists to the ocean floor, where small cars for sightseeing will be available. That is merely one of the fantastic predictions for the world of tomorrow, made by scientists as today's snow-balling technology opens new vistas ahead. The paper quotes *Steel Magazine,* a metal-working trade magazine *(February 4th issue),* which contains the first of a series of eighteen articles entitled "The Big New Markets of the Sixties."

Among other developments envisioned for Americans: we will commute to work by monorail, travel between cities on automatic electric highways, travel between nations via supersonic aircraft, and travel between planets in space capsules. We'll heat our homes with the energy of the sun and the power of the peaceful atom, launder our clothes with sound waves.

Coming Events

3rd Leighton-Barta National Tennis School for Teachers, Two duplicate sessions, *June 19-23* and *June 24-28.* For descriptive brochure, write Dr. Charles Wolbers, East Stroudsberg State Teachers College, East Stroudsberg, Pennsylvania.

National Golf Day, *May 25.*

National Hobby Month, *April.*

National Cherry Blossom Festival, *April 7-13.*

Bike Safety Week, *April 15-23.*

American Bicycle Month, *May.*

National Arts and Crafts Month, *May 15-June 15.*

National Recreation Month, *June.* See back cover.

National Safe Boating Week, *July 1 to 7.* One thousand local safe boating committees have been established throughout the country, from coast to coast.

▸ RESERVOIR USE. In a published report for 1962, the U.S. Corps of Engineers records that public use at reservoirs has jumped in one decade from 21,000,000 visitors to 120,000,000 per year. The fifty major projects patronized in 1950 have risen to more than two hundred reservoir projects in 1961. The lands and waters made available for public use have doubled in the same period. The development of these reservoirs in parts of the country which previously had no waterways is said to have contributed to the upsurge in the popularity of recreation boating. The Corps of Engineers reports 190,000 watercraft on their waters on one peak day. The reservoirs have also contributed substantially to the total of our U.S. shoreline and of our recreation waters.

▸ FOR CAMERA CLUBS ONLY: The Third Anscochrome of the Year Contest with $1,000 as the grand prize for the best slide to be selected from six category winners. Each club must hold an Anscochrome contest to select the best 35MM and 2¼ square Anscochrome or Super Anscochrome slide. The two slides may then be entered in the name of the club. All entries must be postmarked no later than April 15, 1963, and each must be addressed to Ansco, Camera Club Services, Binghamton, New York. For further instructions write to Ansco.

▸ THE NEW SCHEDULE of summer and fall trips to Western wilderness areas has been announced by The Wilderness Society, 2144 P Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. They will take vacationers to the following areas: Pecos in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, New Mexico, June 10-19 and September 17-26; Selway-Bitterroot, Idaho and Montana, July 15-26; Teton and Yellowstone, Wyoming, July 15-26; Bob Marshall of Montana, August 2-16; Flat Tops of Colorado, August 15-25; Rio Grande and San Juan of Colorado, August 12-25. For specific details, write to the above address.

ALL-SEASON CAMPING

National Parks provide year-round opportunities for outdoor adventure

FOR THE hardy individual who has the time and inclination, off-season camping offers delights unknown to most National Park visitors—a touch of pioneer living, close to nature, and a true wilderness experience. For them the National Parks are never closed—summer, autumn, spring, or winter. "But," warns Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, "rugged camping experience and the necessary equipment are requisites for living outdoors in the midwinter conditions and snow of higher elevations of northern parks."

Autumn, with its distinctive coloring and clear, crisp air, has always been a favorite time to take to the woods. It is

a time for hikes, a time for learning how to cope with primitive conditions, a time to gain the experience required before attempting to camp in snow or freezing weather. It is a time to enjoy the quietude of the wild, to be alone with nature and learn of her ways, when the parks are all but empty of human life and the insects are gone.

Spring, the time of awakening, shows a different face. It may be wet— and one must be prepared for rain, cold, and soggy trails—but vegetation is coming to life, with trees, shrubs, and vines turning green, with the reds, pinks, and yellows of woodland flowers coming into bloom. The birds are fairly bursting their throats with spring song. And no camper who has ever heard the dawn chorus of birds of the deep forest will ever forget the sound.

Winter conditions vary in almost every unit of the National Park system and, generally, camping is not encouraged when real winter sets in. With heavy snow and below-freezing weather, campgrounds are "winterized"; water is shut off; tables, benches, and refuse cans are stored. In those sections where snow is deep, no attempt is made to keep roads open. The number of park personnel is reduced—consistent only with good maintenance—and consequently patrol and protection are also reduced. As a result, in planning a trip, a prospective camper should write to the superintendent of the park to be visited and will be sent a data sheet giving location of sites, conditions, weather, closing dates of campgrounds, and other information.

Primitive-type campgrounds remain open longest. Usually they are close to headquarters, have pit toilets, perhaps a pump, but no running water. In almost every area, at any season, campers must supply their own fuel. In summer and fall, wood or other fuel is available from concessionnaires or nearby towns. In winter, the camper should bring his own fuel, along with his food and other supplies.

While a modest fee is collected at the entrance to some parks, there are no fees at present for camping itself. A charge is made, however, for bathing and laundry facilities or where utility connections are provided for trailers. No site may be reserved anywhere; all are on a first-come, first-served basis; and stays are limited to fourteen days.

THOSE WHO SEEK the true wilderness, by penetrating a deep forest or an isolated canyon, or climbing to some mountain fastness, must be self-sufficient and experienced. Even experienced campers should make their plans known to the superintendent or park ranger, who will inspect equipment and offer guidance. No novice should attempt a wilderness trip. For him, the end of the trail may bring disaster, far from a water supply and far from help.

The wilderness camper must obtain a fire permit. He must confine flames to a fireplace and make sure that his campfire is entirely out when unattended. When he breaks camp, he must carry out incombustible trash or dispose of it as otherwise directed.

Probably no park in the country offers a greater variety of camping than Olympic National Park in Washington, including off-season. Some of the campgrounds—none highly developed—are open throughout the year. For backpackers, shelters are scattered in the deep forest where giant conifers grow. Campground living is available at Kalalock along the Pacific Ocean, in the rain forest along the Hoh River and farther east along the Quinault River near Enchanted Valley. In addition, those seeking primitive camping in Olympic have a wide choice, along rivers, lakes, the oceanfront, or in the eerie green light of the rain forest where moss clings to tree branches and trunks and carpets the earth. Besides warm clothing, campers should carry rainproof wear. Olympic claims the wettest winter climate in continental United States on the west side of the peninsula; on the northeast side, however, is the driest area on the West Coast outside southern California.

Across the continent, Acadia National Park, most of it on Mount Desert Island and a part on the rockbound coast of Maine, calls for the hardiest variety of off-season camper. Part of the park faces the Atlantic Ocean; its climate is sharpened by the cold Labrador Current. Primitive camping is frequent through November, but the road system is closed by snow and ice in early December and remains closed until May.

MIDWAY down the Atlantic Coast is Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina, where campgrounds remain open all winter and where campers are found every month in the year. The three campgrounds, on Bodie Island, Hatteras Island, and Okracoke, are in open areas, fairly close to the beach, and frequently swept by high winds. Here, the climate is tempered by the Gulf Stream. There are few freezing days in midwinter, temperatures below twenty-five degrees are uncommon, but warm, wind-resisting clothing is necessary. Water is shut off usually from Christmas to March, but hand pumps and pit toilets are available.

Inland, along the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a long, narrow National Monument stretching from Washington, D. C., to Cumberland, Maryland, campers are obliged to "rough it" at any season of the year. Camping spaces—none developed—are scattered between Cumberland and Seneca, Maryland, a few at ten different places in that strip of land close by the Potomac River, a total of 137 spaces.

Also close to Washington, D. C., is Shenandoah National Park—seventy-five miles long and two to thirteen miles wide—in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. While the Skyline Drive, which follows the crest of the mountains, is closed for short periods in winter, Big Meadows Campground is open all year and camping throughout the park is common for nine months of the year. The park maintains eighteen widely scattered open shelters, each sleeping six persons, but these must be shared, and everyone must bring his own bedding. While supplies may be purchased in nearby communities, campers are cautioned to bring along camp stoves or fuel.

At the southern end of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which traverses the highlands of the Appalachian Mountains, lies Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, more than five hundred thousand acres of

Five thousand feet up. Balsam Mountain campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

one of the oldest uplands on earth. This park ranks third in providing for campers, with 1,195 sites and 256 spaces. Except for those at highest levels, campgrounds are open all winter, including Smokemont, near Cherokee, North Carolina; Cades Cove on the Tennessee side of the park, and Elkmont, near Gatlinburg, Tennessee. These are provided with electricity, heated restrooms, running water, and fireplaces, but fuel must be carried or purchased. Campers come all year, in trailers, with tents or bedrolls, and a night seldom passes without at least a few campers in the park.

To the north of the Great Smokies is Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, the historic gateway to the West used by Daniel Boone and great numbers of pioneers. Just a short distance from the Wilderness Road and the town of Cumberland Gap is the campground with 166 spaces for primitive-type camping, at an elevation of twelve hundred feet. The climate here is comparable to that of the Great Smokies.

To the west, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, is Mammoth Cave National Park, with thirty-seven camping sites available, which are open all winter although water is turned off during freezing weather. Groups, such as the Boy Scouts, frequently spend a winter weekend camping, and combine outdoor activities with an educational tour of the cave, which is equally pleasant at all seasons. Heated cottages are available throughout the year, as well as a hotel and lodge, and present plans call for enlargement of camping facilities.

WINTER is the main season at Everglades National Park, a subtropical wilderness at the southern end of Florida, which includes a part of the Ten Thousand Islands, dozens of keys, and covers more than twenty-one hundred square miles of land and water. Here it seldom rains in winter but campers should bring some warm clothes, as well as mosquito repellent—and a camera.

There are two developed campgrounds at Everglades, in the pine woods of Long Pine Key, six miles from the park entrance; and at Flamingo, on the shores of Florida Bay. Campgrounds have tables, benches, charcoal burners, and water service, but no utility connections for trailers. Camping in the back country is permitted at designated locations, but a campfire permit must be obtained from park headquarters or a ranger station. The marina at Flamingo has facilities for boats up to one hundred feet long, and a free launching ramp is nearby. Supplies may be purchased and boats rented from concessioners.

Autumn, winter and spring are ideal for camping in Big Bend National Park in western Texas, where, for 107 miles, the Rio Grande River forms both the southern boundary of the park and the dividing line between the United States and Mexico. This is a park of wild scenery, with desert, rugged mountains, eroded rock formations and deep canyons, a land of magic for the photographer—and for the adventurer. Big Bend has three developed campgrounds, which are being enlarged. "The Basin"—which some consider too cold for winter—in the wooded heart of the Chisos Mountains and several miles from park headquarters at Panther Junction, has a free campground with seventy-five sites, three for groups, and cabins and cottages for rent. Near Boquillas Canyon and close to the eastern boundary of the park is Rio Grande Village, located on the river, in the midst of an irrigated desert area where hundreds of trees have been planted around an artificial pond. This campground has three group and eighty-one individual sites. Near the western boundary, at the rugged Santa Elena Canyon, are six campsites. At both Boquillas and Santa Elena (both too hot for comfort in summer), hiking, horseback riding, fishing, boating, and evening programs are available.

A small trailer park, with utility connections, is located near Big Bend headquarters at Panther Junction, and trailers can be accommodated—without utility connections—at Rio Grande Village. Those seeking a primitive existence may camp at specified places outside The Basin, but must get a permit for all fires outside established campgrounds. While gasoline and some supplies can be purchased from concessioners at The Basin and Rio Grande Village, campers should carry their own supplies, and include stout clothes, charcoal, a flashlight, first-aid kit, and, when on the trail, drinking water.

ANOTHER FANTASTIC PLACE—both natural and man-made—for the off-season camper is Lake Mead National Recreation Area, consisting of two vast blue lakes, lofty plateaus, deep canyons, and desert—three thousand square miles in Arizona and Nevada extending from the Grand Canyon National Monument on the east to the Colorado River below Davis Dam on the south. Lake Mead, created by Hoover Dam, is 115 miles long, has a shoreline of 550 miles, and backs into the lower part of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado for more than forty miles. Downstream from Hoover Dam but formed behind Davis Dam is narrow, 67-mile-long Lake Mohave in a spectacularly beautiful region. The developed campgrounds, equipped with modern facili-

ties and within walking distance of the water's edge, provide 539 sites in irrigated areas planted with shade trees.

Along Lake Mead are four main campgrounds: Boulder Beach, six miles from Boulder City, Nevada, and the nearby Lakeshore Trailer Village, Lake Mead Marina and a lodge; Las Vegas Bay: Overton Beach-Echo Bay Area and Temple Bar, both with campsites, cabins, and a trailer village. Lake Mohave also has four main campgrounds, all of which also have trailer villages: Willow Beach, Arizona, Eldorado Canyon, Nevada, Cottonwood Cove, Nevada, and Katherine, Arizona. All campgrounds are provided with free launching ramps, with boating facilities and rentals, and provisions for water sports.

Upstream and east of Lake Mead is the new Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, a land of magnificent scenery surrounding the 186-mile-long Lake Powell, the storage reservoir formed by Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River in Arizona, thirteen miles below the Utah border. At present there are fifty-eight camping sites available at the Wahweap Area on Lake Powell, near Page, Arizona. About 250 sites are planned for this main camping area, situated in an elaborate irrigation system, landscaped, with sites built in loops and each having its own patio. Seven other irrigated and landscaped campgrounds are to be built at Glen Canyon, one on the Colorado River, the others on Lake Powell. These will be all-season campgrounds, although, with the high elevation, cold and snow are to be expected in winter. Campers should bring all provisions, including charcoal for the burners which are set on pedestals.

FOR TRUE DESERT CAMPING, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument offers a natural expanse of the Sonoran desert in Arizona, along the Mexican border, surrounded by the wild beauty of desert mountains and grotesque cactus vegetation. A free campground near headquarters—about 150 miles from both Phoenix and Tucson—provides 180 sites, each equipped with a car space, gravel patio, table, and charcoal stove. The six modern comfort stations have electricity; water hydrants are located throughout the campground, but there is no shade. Organ Pipe Cactus campground is popular with tent and trailer campers seeking a warm climate and new experiences, but there are no utility connections and stays are limited to fourteen days. Present plans call for an expansion of camping facilities, with sites at various other locations. Since the park has no concessions, campers must bring all supplies, and be prepared for warm days, and nights ranging from cool to cold. Here cactus bloom comes in April and May. There are many interesting drives, to Mexico and the Gulf of California, the nearby Papago Indian Reservation, and a copper mine at Ajo.

One of the most beautiful areas for the camper is Death Valley National Monument in the rugged desert region of the Sierra Nevada in eastern California and southwestern Nevada, where the elevation ranges from 282 feet below sea level, near Badwater—the lowest land in the Western Hemisphere—to Telescope Peak, 11,331 feet above the lowest point. From late October until May, days are warm and sunny and nights cool, with temperatures seldom below freezing. In summer, Death Valley is one of the hottest places in the world. Two hundred or more campsites are provided at Death Valley. The main campground at Furnace Creek is open to tenters only, but Texas Spring Campground is open both to trailers and tents. Both are near headquarters and concessions, both have sanitary facilities, water, tables and camp stoves. Several secondary campgrounds at higher elevations—where snow may fall in winter—are recommended for warmer weather. Within the park boundaries are private operations with lodges, cabins, trailer courts, service station, saddle horses, golf courses, stores, et cetera.

While campgrounds have not been well developed at Virgin Islands National Park, in the Virgin Islands, there are 26 sites available among the palm trees at Hawksnest Beach, where one may enjoy tropical camping. Camping equipment may be rented at the park or, according to Virgin Island travelers, all that a camper needs may be included in the forty-pound limit imposed by airplane lines.

Halfway across the world, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, on the island of Hawaii, provides two overnight campgrounds, with water, fireplaces, and eating shelters, but no shelters for sleeping; and also two equipped overnight resthouses for hikers on Mauna Loa, which require permission from park headquarters for use. There is also a developed campground in Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui. So far, camping in Hawaii has not been popular, most visitors prefer to stay at hotels.

DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS of 1962, camping in the 454 campgrounds located in sixty-six areas of the National Park system rose to an all-time high, with 5,000,080 camper days reported. Projected to a yearly basis, this would mean 6,201,000 camper days for 1962, in comparison with 5,000,000 for 1961. "Camper day" means one person spending one night in one of the parks.

Over the past few years, camping has become a major recreation activity in the National Parks. Each summer, during the peak season, campgrounds are filled to overflowing, and many prospective campers must be turned away. To provide additional campsites, almost $6,000,000 was provided by Congress in this year's budget. This sum is for camping and facilities—exclusive of roads and trails—and includes all items essential to the development and equipment of campgrounds and picnic areas, such as tables, fireplaces, shelters, refuse receptacles, and water, sewer, and power facilities. #

IN OUR COUNTRY there is one thing the park administrator must never lose sight of and that is parks are for people. Parks come into being through the desires of the people, they belong to the people, they are for use by the people. Administering agencies are but the custodians and managers.—*From the* Fifth World Forestry Congress, Seattle, Washington.

NATIONAL AGENCIES: 2 KINDS

THROUGH RECREATION we touch every aspect of the community . . . the very young, the teenagers, the sick and handicapped, the old. Almost no one is so alone, so withdrawn that recreation has nothing to offer him. However, as you, as leader or administrator, serve others, do you know the agencies that are ready to help *you* and the people you serve—even though they have to be reached by mail?

Of course, you know the national agencies that have local units operating in your community; but there is a group of national agencies that do not have local units and yet can help with local programs; they do not set up duplicating or competing structures.

The National Recreation Association is such an agency. As you know, it exists to serve every volunteer and professional leader and every other citizen concerned with recreation. It brings you, on request, advice and help, new ideas through RECREATION Magazine and other publications, conferences, and training sessions, and much more.

Among other national agencies that do not have local operating units are the National Social Health Association, which works to strengthen family life; the National League for Nursing, which helps extend public-health nursing services; the National Council on Alcoholism, which conducts research and spurs community action to help alcoholics; and the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, which helps improve living conditions in city neighborhoods.

All these agencies want to help local people do the job that needs to be done in each local community. They do not want to set up closely controlled local organizations of their own—but they have found that lack of *visibility* can be a liability.

If NRA and these other national agencies are to continue to help you, they must continue to receive public support. Some local Community Chests and United Funds have not recognized that their communities would be the poorer without the services of such agencies as the NRA. They demand the *visibility* of a local operating unit without considering that such visibility may be costly to the community. They rule out agencies that do not have local units. Does your local Chest or Fund have such a flat ruling? If so, it means that national agencies excluded by it must engage in special fund raising instead of being part of your "once-for-all" annual drive.

Some Chests are small and unready to take in more agencies; some can, but are reluctant. The special function and importance of direct-service national agencies—for you and the entire community—can be explained to these reluctant Chests. Because you know the values of direct-service agencies through first-hand experience, you are well equipped to help others understand.

THERE ARE two kinds of service. One comes direct to you and your agency. That is the kind of service NRA gives. The other comes through a local chapter of the national organization whose name it bears. Both are needed; both are part of the total services that make your community a better place in which to live.

Direct-service agencies include the American Council for Nationalities Service, American Hearing Society, American Social Health Association, Big Brothers of America, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Child Welfare League of America, Inc., Council on Social Work Education, Family Service Association of America, Florence Crittenton Association of America, Inc., Girls Clubs of America, Inc., International Social Service, American Branch, Inc., Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, National Conference on Social Welfare, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Department of Social Welfare, National Council on Alcoholism, Inc., National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, National League for Nursing, Inc.—Department of Public Health Nursing, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, National Recreation Association, National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., National Travelers Aid Association, National Urban League, Inc., United Seamen's Service, United Service Organizations, Inc. #

SUPPLY AND

GEORGE D. BUTLER

THE READINESS of authorities in some cities to dispose of their limited recreation lands contrasts strikingly with the action in other localities where large sums of tax money are being spent in acquiring land for recreation. This apparent paradox illustrates the varying degree to which public officials have become convinced of the value of recreation areas and the importance of recreation in American life.

Parkland is being diverted for various nonconforming purposes. Scottsdale, Arizona, with only one park of twenty-eight acres for its more than ten thousand people has portions of it under private lease, to be used for rodeo grounds, boys' club, major-league baseball diamond, school for the blind, and Girl Scout building. Friends of the Library, a private group, have requested one of the best portions of the remaining area for a new library building. In Colorado Springs, Colorado, the loss of area in two parks due to freeway construction "will leave no currently owned public area that is adaptable to winter sports activities," according to the Park and Recreation Advisory Board. The Biloxi, Mississippi, Recreation Department reported in 1961 that its park area was reduced when some ten to twenty acres were let go for health center and hospital. Rapid City, North Dakota, according to the April 1962 issue of *The American City*, will erect a new treatment plant in a city park being developed through bond funds.

Worcester, Massachusetts, which in recent years successfully opposed attempts to take parkland for a housing project and for a private club, but did permit the erection of a fire headquarters in a park, is facing the loss of portions of four park areas. An expressway is expected to carve twelve to fifteen acres from one park and to take both land and a pool at another. School buildings are expected to be erected in two other parks.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, reported 476 less park acres in 1960 than in 1955, explaining that one area had been leased but that a large area had been taken over by the interstate highway and that two additional parks were to be reduced in area for the same reason in the near future. In Aiken, South Carolina, portions of the city's one downtown park have been turned over to one group after another. Buildings on the park include a hospital, school administration building and schoolhouse. In 1961 the hospital requested additional acreage for a laundry and parking lot. In Connecticut, a forty-five-acre undeveloped Bridgeport park was turned over to the board of education for a new high school and a New London playground was sold to the Coast Guard Academy for a parking lot.

"It is impossible to single parks out of our urban complexes and deal with them as separate entities," declares L. B. Houston, director of parks and recreation in Dallas, Texas. He proposes that parks must be related to other facilities, including public transportation, and adds, "I think it mandatory in the planning of roadways, where parks are involved, that roadway authorities and the park authorities lay the problem out on top of the table and approach it from an overall point of view. This has been the approach here locally and I think it has paid dividends. Yes, like many other cities, some parklands have gone for street right-of-ways. On the other hand, money derived from such losses has been reinvested in other parklands, thereby placing the overall park system far ahead. For example, the park board used accumulated money from such sales (or losses if you prefer) representing a great many thousand dollars with the accompanying loss of a few acres and has reinvested this in a readily accessible tract of some 250 acres. The net exchange results in new area nearly fifty times that of acreage lost."

A SIMILAR POINT of view was expressed by Charles E. Doell when he was superintendent of parks in Minneapolis, Minnesota: "When the social and economic habits and desires of the people change with the changing times, it may be expected that the outline of the park and recreation system may also change. This is not an invitation to enter upon park property with impunity. It is stated rather to negate the proposition that park properties are inviolate. For various reasons some properties *are* inviolate, but *not all* of them. Alterations of the outlines of some of them may be justified."

The seriousness of the threat to the city's parks was emphasized, however, in a staff report submitted to the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners in 1960, which stated: "While there is no doubt that many requests and ambitions of other groups are laudable and desirable, without a strong desire and policy to retain, preserve and maintain the open spaces within our city, it would not be too long before they would be destroyed and frittered away. Demonstration has indicated that our people want park areas, and the danger of this encroachment must be dramatized if we are to stave off the constant desire to use park property for other purposes."

Differences of opinion are certain to arise when proposals

MR. BUTLER *recently retired as director of research for the National Recreation Association after forty-three years of service with the Association.* *(See* RECREATION, *January 1962, Page 17.)*

are made for transferring parkland to other uses. In some instances, however, the advantages resulting from such action may outweigh the losses. A case in point occurred in Austin, Texas, where the city was offered $800,000 for a thirty-acre tract, used as a park but not dedicated and largely undeveloped, on which it was proposed to construct a regional shopping center. In spite of strong opposition, the land was sold. Local recreation authorities seemed to feel that the city gained by the transaction, since the money is to be used for acquiring new park and playground sites, for the construction of a large swimming pool, for an eighteen-hole golf course, and for developing the shoreline of the new "town lake."

The Hamilton County, Ohio, Park District is one of the many agencies whose properties have been threatened with encroachment by major highway projects. The director-secretary reported that the district opposed the expressway going through Miami Whitewater Forest until October 1960, when the department of highways filed with the common pleas court appropriation proceedings to take the right-of-way by condemnation. The amount filed with the court at that time amounted to $13,258, of which $9,468 was for the value of the property to be taken (approximately twenty-four acres) and $3,790 was for damages to the residue. Within two days after the filing of the proceedings, the contractor entered upon the property and proceeded with the construction, which he was legally entitled to do.

According to the director-secretary, "Within the legal ten-day period, we filed with the court an intention to appeal from the amount fixed in the appropriation proceedings. This gave us additional time to further negotiate with the department of highways on items we had not previously discussed, but which we felt should be part of the consideration if and when they did go through the park." A "Settlement Entry" was subsequently negotiated with the department of highways, with the following terms:

$ 9,468.00	Value of property taken for right-of-way (approximately 24 acres)
$ 2,000.00	Damages to residue
$ 2,803.35	Access road to underpass on west side of expressway bridge
$ 3,390.25	Access road to park area isolated by creek and expressway
$ 8,719.00	Planting inside expressway right-of-way through park area
$ 8,533.00	Planting on park property adjacent to expressway right-of-way
$34,913.60	Total

"It was the consensus of the commissioners and our legal counsel, the Hamilton County prosecuting attorney, that it would be to our advantage to get the additional considerations: namely, the two access roads and the landscaping of the inside of the right-of-way and the adjacent park property, rather than to attempt through court action to have the land value increased." A cash payment of $11,468 has been made to the park district and progress has been reported on the improvements to be made by the department of highways.

The 1959-1960 report of the Board of Park Commissioners of the Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Park District refers to the constant threat of encroachment by new freeways, interstate highways, and relocations of state and local highways. Yet, it points out that since its properties comprise a series of parks and connecting parkways completely surrounding Cuyahoga County, new freeways, highways, and utilities to serve the city of Cleveland and its suburbs must cross park district lands. In such cases, the problem is resolved through a solution that satisfies as nearly as possible the needs of all parties. Locations and designs are made or altered to avoid interference with park facilities and functions, and restoration of disturbed areas must be made. Adequate compensation for construction of two power lines during the year was reported.

The report emphasizes that lack of communications with the agencies desiring to cross park property gives rise to the principal difficulties. It adds, "Completed plans are often presented at the first time we have definite information on location, etcetera. Such a method of approach results in lost time, additional and unnecessary planning expense, and strained relations between the agencies involved." This comment points out the importance of consultation during the initial stages of any development that might involve the transfer or use of park property.

PUBLIC PROTESTS against threatened encroachment are not always successful, but they demonstrate the value people attach to recreation areas and in some cases result in the modification of plans. For example, a proposal to carve an eighty-acre slice out of a reservation in Union County, New Jersey, for a highway brought nearly a thousand persons to a public hearing. For almost eight hours they protested against sacrificing parkland for the project. As a result, state authorities took another look at the proposal, and it is possible that if parkland must be taken for the highway, less useful hillside property rather than level area will be taken.

A group from Omaha, Nebraska, under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Gallagher of the Friends of Parks organization

and a director of the National Recreation Association, took its protest to Washington, D.C., early in 1962. Members included park and labor leaders and Representative Glenn Cunningham. They met with Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges and federal highway officials to urge that action be taken to eliminate the threat posed by highway construction to parks in Omaha and other cities. Secretary Hodges was presented with a letter from AFL-CIO President George Meany who called attention to the threats to Omaha's parks and expressed labor's need for additional recreation areas. The group reported an encouraging response from the federal officials who stated they would take no steps against the city's parks without consulting Mr. Cunningham and others.

A significant ruling was handed down in February 1962 by Circuit Judge John E. Richards in Peoria, Illinois, who held that the state of Illinois cannot condemn property owned by the Peoria Pleasure Driveway and Park District. He sustained a motion by the park district to dismiss a condemnation suit against it by the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, which sought to acquire eleven acres of park property for continued construction of a federal-aid highway. The suit had been instituted because of failure to agree on the amount to be paid for the property.

The park district had offered to trade the land to the state in exchange for other state-owned property. Since this was not accepted it filed a motion in circuit court seeking dismissal of the state's condemnation action, contending the state does not have the authority to condemn property already devoted to public use. The motion was based upon a previous state supreme court decision, which was used successfully in arguing for dismissal of the condemnation suit. The decision left open the possibility of another suit in federal court, however, because the federal government is considered a partner in the highway construction. The state also has the possibility of arranging a trade of land with the park district.

Action by the city council in Little Rock, Arkansas, has prevented several encroachments on the parks in that city. It refused to lease parkland for an armory unless it could be used as a recreation center, eliminated the zoo as a possible site for a new pound and animal shelter, denied use of park property for a clubhouse and headquarters for the American Legion, and prevented an expressway from cutting through a park.

BECAUSE the loss of some parkland is unavoidable, it is of the utmost importance that compensations should be on a land-area basis, not on a dollars-and-cent basis. The money received should be used exclusively for the purchase of land to replace the lost acreage. These conditions do not always prevail. In Asheville, North Carolina, for example, where a federal highway is being constructed through a city park, funds realized from the sale of the property will revert to the city's general treasury. The public works department is apparently taking no action to assure replacement of the lost park area.

In Waterbury, Connecticut, on the other hand, the board of park commissioners was concerned that funds received from the state in payment for land taken for a highway interchange, if placed in the city's general fund, would not be used for park purposes. It therefore proposed a change in the city charter to authorize creation of a special fund into which all money secured from the loss of park property would be placed, such money to be used solely for the acquisition and development of replacement land. An act was submitted to the General Assembly, was passed, and the fund established.

The possibility of securing reimbursement for parkland lost to an interstate highway is indicated in a statement issued by the Philadelphia Citizens Council on City Planning in August, 1959. It states that the deputy commissioner informed the Citizens' Council that "The Bureau of Public Roads, when requested by a state highway department, may authorize the participation of federal-aid funds in the cost of acquiring land to replace parklands owned by corporate cities where it is established to be in the overall public interest to use such lands as the location for a federal-aid highway and when the payment for such replacement land is made by the state highway department in accord with state laws."

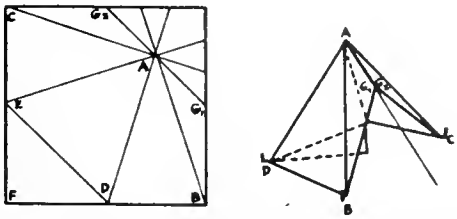
The National Conference on State Parks has steadily exerted its influence to maintain the integrity of state parks, especially to prevent encroachment resulting from the interstate highway program. A letter sent in 1958 by its president to the governors of the United States called their attention to the problem and cited the action of one governor in creating a new position in the department of highways for the specific purpose of coordinating highway activities with those of other land-use agencies. Pertinent paragraphs from replies of many governors were included in the September 1958 issue of *Planning and Civic Comment*. Inasmuch as several of these replies indicated an awareness of the problem and a concern over protection of the parks, local authorities facing the loss of parkland because of state highway action would do well to become familiar with the attitude of their governor, as recorded in this issue.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its recent report *Outdoor Recreation for America* included the following recommendation which should prove useful in opposing park encroachments: "Recreation areas should be strongly defended against encroachments from nonconforming uses, both public and private. Where recreation land must be taken for another public use, it should be replaced with other land of similar quality and comparable location."

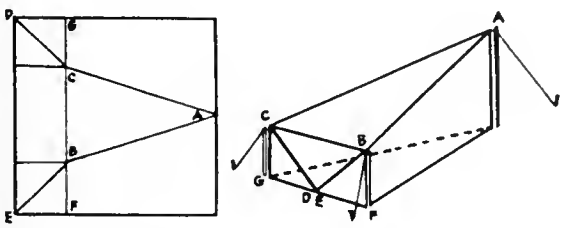
The commission further stated: "A higher priority should be given to recreation and scenic values in the overall design of new highways. The job of improving the recreation potential of highways is primarily one for states and local governments, but the federal government can exert a significant influence. It might, for example, help see to it that the new interstate highways are routed as much as possible around parks and open spaces rather than through them. The threat of such encroachment is a very live issue in many communities, particularly those which have had the foresight to lay aside open space. Unless the trend is reversed, many new highways will be a net subtraction from the recreation supply rather than an addition to it." #

8 WAYS TO PITCH A TARP

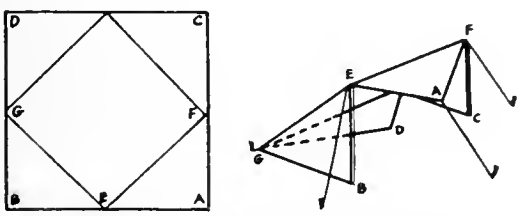
TARP PITCHING is of great interest in these days of tent camping, especially to families with a yearning for the life outdoors. Many practice it in their backyards or as a recreation-department activity in preparation for greater efficiency upon arrival at the campsite. Text and illustrations below are reprinted with permission from *Tentmaker*, copyright 1957 by Walter E. Stern, Tentmaker, 254 Nagle Avenue, New York 34.



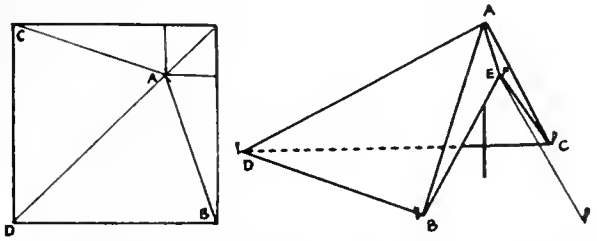
Tepee
A tent 6½ ft. high with a 5 x 7 base — peg down B,C,D,E into an oblong. Raise A as high as possible, connect G-1 and G-2 and attach guy lines. Fold triangle E,D,F, inside of tent.



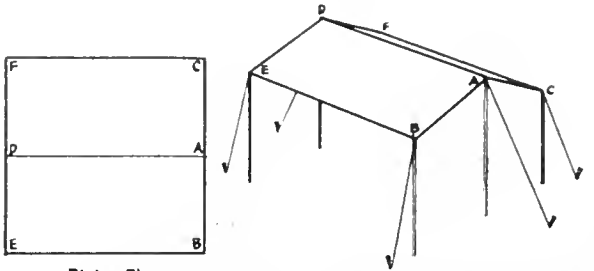
Winter Tent
A completely closed tent for winter use, not too roomy. Raise C and D with 2 2½ ft. poles, have 5 ft. at A, peg down D and E with same peg.



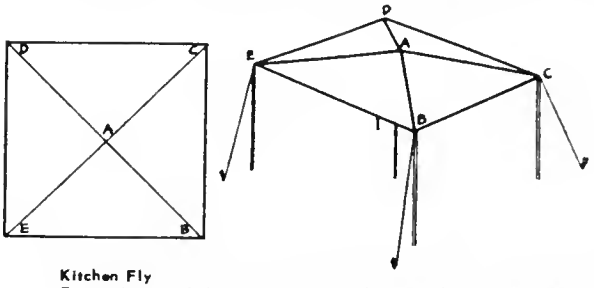
Adirondack
Attach 5 ft. poles at E and F, pull out back to form 5 x 7 oblong, fold under triangular flap.



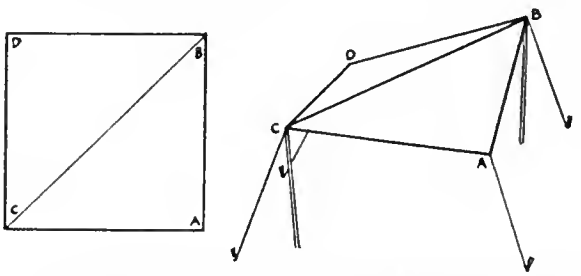
Forester
One of the most common shapes of tarp pitching, but rarely done well. Use low pole in winter, higher pole in summer, by varying the distance between D and C. When pitching from tree, support D–A with extra rope to prevent sagging and pulting tent out of shape.



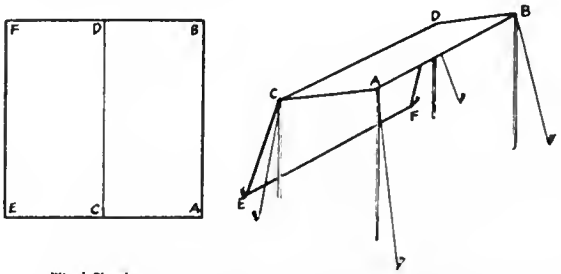
Dining Fly
The 6-pole way of pitching a tarp — guy lines should line up with diagonals — large unencumbered space for dining table underneath.



Kitchen Fly
Five pole way. Pull out center with bent sapling or push out with properly shielded pole (use tin can or crutch tip).



Quick Shelter
Two pole way. To put a tarp up between 2 trees or 2 poles for a quick shelter, use rope to support tarp and pull out side guy lines well.



Wind Shed
To protect camp fire, to provide shelter for supplies or wood, and many other uses - you can pitch this 4 pole way -

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Those are some of the many ways to utilize a tarp. There are others also, combinations of two or three tarps, or in connection with a car or other type tents.

A 10' x 10' size will give you sufficient cover and still will be light enough to be tucked away in your pack. It weighs about 5 lbs. Cost D–rings are preferred to tie tapes as they are stronger, more durable and neater. A strong webbing should go around the edges for reinforcement.

CAMPING: DAY AND NIGHT

Expanded facilities and new developments in program earmark the camping boom reverberating throughout the country

In Full Boom

THE EARLY MASTERY of camping skills is an important factor in popularizing camping. This has been proven beyond a doubt in Morgantown and Monongalia County, West Virginia, where camping is booming. All local camps were overflowing in attendance this past summer. During the past three years the Boy Scout camp has tripled its attendance as has the local 4-H camp. Church camping has become more popular. In the meantime, enrollment in camps away from the home county is also on the increase. The Monongalia County Consolidated Recreation Commission has been promoting and conducting day camping and overnight camping for the youth of the county since 1948 when it inherited a former agency camp, the Chestnut Ridge camp, which borders the Cooper's Rock State Forest.

When the American Camping Association introduced the Campcraft Certification program in 1957, the West Virginia Section of the ACA was one of the first to conduct a course and Chestnut Ridge camp has been the favorite location for the state course. Not only does the camp have plenty of woods available, but it is surrounded by fifteen thousand acres of publicly owned land of the state forest and West Virginia University Forestry School laboratory. It also abounds with flora and fauna. Still another favorable factor has been the proximity to West Virginia University and West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey from which are drawn highly qualified instructors in outdoor subjects.

The county commission has taken advantage of the Campcraft Certification course for training key leaders in the camping program. These leaders in turn have helped to make camping more attractive to the young boys and girls who participate in the playground overnight-camping and the nature day-camping programs. Both programs are made available to youth of the county. Both programs emphasize camping skills as learned by the key staff members at the ACA Campcraft Certification course as continued by the West Virginia Section of the ACA, now under the direction of Carl M. Mack, a community recreation director for Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates at Kopperstone.

The Morgantown nature day-camping program is conducted in the various city parks. It is free of charge to boys and girls aged seven to fourteen. The day campers leave early on Thursday afternoon, but return at six o'clock with sleeping bags and food for metal-foil cookery for their suppers. In the meantime, part of the day-camping program has consisted of erecting tents and shelters.

Following the cookout, the campers enjoy a typical campfire program of Indian lore, skits, and songs. Then comes the sleepout, which is much harder on the staff than on the excited campers; the staff members take turns standing guard during the night. Early the next morning the campers return home, more enthusiastic about camping than ever. Most of them carry home "Redskin" cards, proof that they have learned something about many of the camping skills as outlined in the ACA Campcraft Certification course.

The playground overnight-camping program in August is the main attraction of the year. Boys and girls, eight to fourteen, are taken to camp for a week at a time. Since the camping period is short as compared with typical camping periods, the county recreation commission finds no need to introduce anything into the program except outdoor camping. For instance, the recreation program offered at the county-wide summer art center in town or on the playgrounds is not duplicated at camp, nor are athletics emphasized. The camping fee is quite nominal, $10.00 a week, to cover the cost of food only. The local United Fund pays for leadership and the county government maintains the camp properties.

However, the recreation commission does not stop with nature day-camping and playground overnight-camping. Before a school is out in the spring, members of the commission staff visit the elementary schools of the area to deliver talks and distribute folders concerning the summer recreation and camping programs. They help advertise all phases of camping and recreation available to local youth, whether conducted by the recreation commission, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, baseball leagues, or other groups and agencies.

The facilities at Chestnut Ridge camp are available free of charge to all youth and church groups of the county the year-round. Last year, sixty-two such groups enjoyed the summer tents and winterized cabins for overnight camping. Family camping is promoted during the weekends during the summer months, again at no cost to local individuals. Families from outside of the county may pitch their tent or park their travel trailer for one dollar per night. Family campers find many attractions in the nearby state forest, one of which is the scenic Cheat River gorge at Cooper's Rocks.

The camp lodge is also listed as a youth hostel in cooperation with the American Youth Hostel Association. Hostelers from all parts of the country are made welcome at the camp and even a few international hostelers have found their way to Chestnut Ridge.

Winter camping is made more attractive by the construction of a ski slope with tow ropes, warming huts, and extremely nominal tow fees at the edge of the property. Even though it is located south of the Mason-Dixon line, the ski slope has on the average of twenty-five days of snow each winter. The camp lakes are also used for ice skating for the public and the winter campers alike.

The camp boom is really reverberating throughout the county, but, remember, it has taken twenty-five years of diligent development of areas and program plus steady promotion.—JAMES W. SHEPHERD, *Recreation Superintendent, Monongalia County Consolidated Recreation Commission, Morgantown, West Virginia.*

Cooperative Effort

THE COUNTY and local communities in Westchester County, New York, combine forces to provide a day-camp program. Croton Point Camps at Harmon-on-Hudson, operated by the Westchester County Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation, can accommodate 200 boys and 150 girls for overnight summer camping in each two-week period. Because the demand for use of the facilities grew so heavy that hundreds of disappointed youngsters had to be turned down each season, Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, then superintendent of the commission, and Morton Hyman, supervisor of camping, decided to open the camp facilities to groups of day campers from the county's communities.

In the spring of 1961, local recreation departments and public recreation agencies were circularized and offered a six-trip package deal whereby from one to fifty children could be brought up to Croton six times during the season at a total cost of $100. Local communities would supply leadership and bus transportation and Croton Point Camps would provide facilities, a day-camp supervisor, and program; day campers to arrive at 10:00AM and depart at 4:00PM.

The program consists of a nature and historic hike combined, during which the flora and fauna of the area are noted and identified, and the clay pits, wine cellars, and treaty site are explored and explained. Each youngster is given a mimeographed story of the history of Croton Point.

Lunch is cooked outdoors on charcoal burners and day campers are encouraged to bring food which they can cook, rather than box lunches. In the afternoon, they are taken to the pioneering-unit ropeyard and taught conservation of soil, how to build fires, campcrafts, and woodsmanship.

A swim in the Croton Camp pool, complete with lockers and showers, is arranged for the day campers at a time that will not conflict with the overnight campers. After the swim, the athletic field is available for games, archery, gymnastics, or tug-of-war.

Day camp arrangements are flexible, and local recreation departments and agencies may bring the same children on all six trips or different groups of youngsters and may space the six trips over the summer camp season or take them twice a week for three weeks.

The day-camp program accommodated eighteen hundred Westchester youngsters during the summer of 1962 which, with the fourteen hundred enrolled for summer camp, utilized Croton Point Camp facilities to the fullest.

Ranch Camp

NO WHITE-FACED HERDS are seen on the rambling nine hundred acres of Double G Ranch, located on the banks of Chickamauga Lake near Soddy, Tennessee, just north of Chattanooga. Instead, its terrain rings with the laughter of children.

Built by the Gordon P. Street family of Chattanooga, the Double G facilities are available during the summer season to sponsored children's camping groups, who for physical reasons are not eligible to attend a regular summer camp. Constructed to accommodate 126 campers, the ranch is

A city-park sleepout for young campers. This is conducted weekly in Morgantown, West Virginia, where day campers return with sleeping bags for overnight camping experience.

available on application to Southern chapters of nationally accredited youth health organizations. Although, no charge is made for the facilities, each camp group is required to furnish its own full staff, including nursing and medical assistance.

While the construction cost of the Double G was borne by the Street family, Chattanooga suppliers provided materials and services at cost. This material assistance enabled the Streets to equip the ranch with the best possible accommodations for the children, as well as maximum health care facilities. Gordon Street Sr., president of Gordon Street, Inc., of Chattanooga, Mrs. Street, Gordon Street, Jr., and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith, Jr., personally developed the plans for the ranch so that children who require special facilities might attend the sponsored camping sessions with safety and comfort. Architectural plans were produced by the engineering firm of Giffels and Valet, of Detroit.

Rolling foothills covered with natural timber growth and

rich in scenic beauty make up the nine hundred acre tract. Approximately a mile of the Double G fronts on Lake Chickamauga, one of the larger manmade lakes of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Buildings include twelve cabins, six in the girls' unit and six in the boys' unit, each to accommodate ten children. All cabins have porches and adequate cabinet space for each camper. A large bathhouse for each two cabins and a central showerhouse are also provided.

The main lodge is used as both dining room and recreation hall and a screened porch across its entire front is used for arts and crafts and other activities. The main lodge kitchen is equipped with the latest equipment for the preparation and serving of special diets and for the sterilization of dishes. Bedrooms and a lounge for the staff members are included in the main lodge. A health lodge is the building which sets this camp apart from any ordinary summer camp. In this lodge will be found medical and laboratory equipment to meet all possible health problems of the campers. A large receiving room and a hospital ward are included, as well as adequate bedrooms for the medical staff which accompanies the campers.

Recreation programs are directed to the needs of the campers. Facilities include a large swimming pool, specially built riflery and archery ranges, many miles of trails, boating and canoeing on the lake, horseback riding, softball, and tennis.

None So Blind

THE COUNTRY'S FIRST scientifically controlled integration of blind youngsters into summer camps for sighted children was accomplished six years ago by Bronx House and Camp Wel-Met in cooperation with the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind. These camps have demonstrated that blind children can be served within the existing facilities. At these camps, the blind children participate in the full camp program, including handcrafts, dramatics, camp sings, hiking, swimming, campfire building, ballplaying, and even instruction in the use of saws, hatchets, and penknives. The experience in these camps has proved that there is little or no need for special equipment, walks, guide wires, and other expensive devices. Specially trained counselors are needed, of course, but, as a whole, the camp's program is unchanged.

Reactions of the children—blind and sighted—and of the parents is revealing. When Peter and Hank indicated surprise that Harry was holding his own patty over the fire and doing it well, they were evidencing their pleasure at the satisfaction a blind co-camper was enjoying. One sighted youngster remarked that "Since knowing the blind kids, I've been finding out things they can do well. I've never known blind children before and I've made friends with them in camp."

Another child said, "It's been fun meeting children who cannot see because they see things in a different way than we do."

One told a visiting parent who asked how the visually handicapped children got around camp, "Oh, Mommy, they go straight, we're the ones who trip and fall." Parents of the blind children found their offspring had not only learned to do more things for themselves, including swimming, but had improved their speech and lost some of their fright.

A day camp for partially sighted children at the Pittsburgh YM-YWHA showed conclusively the ability of the handicapped child to take part in a wide range of camp activities, including those calling for muscular development and competitive skill.

Two-Way Education

"ROCK EAGLE 4-H CAMP COUNSELOR." Since May 30, 1955, official opening date of the Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center near Eatonton, Georgia, 124 young Georgians have earned the privilege of including these six words in their career preparation records. Each of these young people evaluated his experiences as a Rock Eagle 4-H Camp Counselor in his own way, but all agree that counseling has been an inspiring and thrilling experience of unique and inestimable value in the development of their personalities. Many say that serving as a counselor during an eight-week camping season has been worth more to them personally than a semester of college work. Evaluating the worth of the camp counselor program is no easy task, but Georgia 4-H club leaders agree that it has added a new and invaluable dimension to 4-H camping in the state.

As a first important step, all applicants are carefully screened for good character and each is chosen on the basis of his 4-H experience, personality, ability to get along with others, and leadership capabilities. Leaders orient counselors as to the ideals and aims of the camp program and subject-matter specialists train counselors as class instructors. Counselors receive college scholarships worth from $200 to $300 plus meals and lodging for the season.

Because Georgia is rich in Indian tradition, and the beautifully wooded Rock Eagle area provided an ideal locale for outdoor activity, an Indian theme for camp activities was adopted. Campers are divided into three separate tribes on arrival. Near the end of each camp week, in an impressive ceremony, a tribal shield is awarded to the tribe with the best camping record.

At first, county extension agents, local volunteer 4-H club leaders, and extension specialists all pitched in to help, but because of the many duties in operating a camp for so many youngsters, more camp leaders were needed. College-age young men and women were enlisted to help. From the time the first counselors were employed these college-age youth have formed a vital link between campers and adults—4-H club leaders, who are busy with camp administration, and subject-matter specialists, who because of other duties cannot spend their entire time at camp.

Already accustomed to study, the counselors readily qualify as competent and enthusiastic instructors of camp training classes. Serving as class instructors and recreation leaders by day and as cottage chaperons at night, they free county extension agents to monitor classes and keep in contact with 4-H'ers from their counties. Overall camp responsibilities do not prevent agents from dealing immediately with individual camper problems.—*From* National 4-H News, *May 1960.*

STATE PARK CAMPING FACILITIES

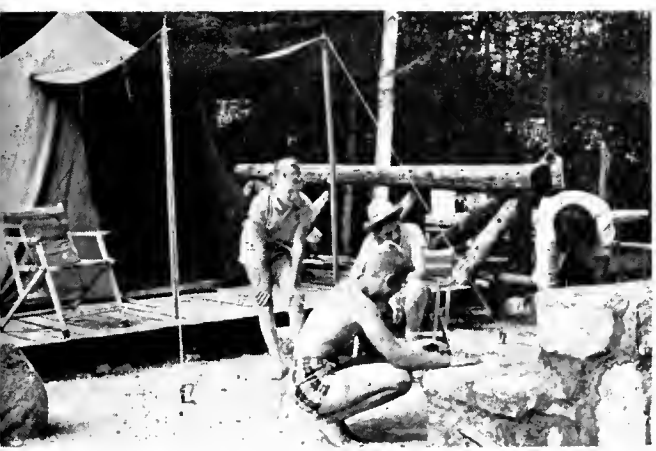
With the growing popularity of family camping, and outdoor recreation in general, Americans are becoming more aware of facilities near at hand and more familiar with nearby parks. State owned and operated parks and recreation areas provided more outdoor vacation, recreation, and camping in 1961 than in any previous period, according to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. Based on a report prepared by the National Park Service, at the request of the National Conference on State Parks, over 273,000,000 visits, including 21,000,000 overnight stays, were recorded at 2,792 state parks and related areas embracing nearly 5,800,000 acres. Attendance increased by 5.6 percent over 1960.

Day use accounted for 91.1 percent of the total visitors, an increase of 4.5 percent. *Total overnight attendance increased 11.8 percent; tent and trailer camping increased 14.5 percent and cabin-lodge-hotel use increased 31.4 percent.* Interestingly enough, organized camping groups decreased 1.3 percent. The three states reporting overnight use of more than two million were: New York (3,369,729), Michigan (2,466,703) and California (2,466,122).

The few parks pictured here are typical of the many. For more about state parks see book review on Page 154. #

State parks offer state residents a chance to enjoy outdoor recreation in a nearby natural area. Above, Muskegon State Park beach, Michigan.

A camping area in St. Andrews State Park, Panama City, Florida, clean and on a lake shore, provides a peaceful haven and certainly invites visitors to tarry for a while.



Campiag at Groton State Park in Vermont, where state campgrounds are beautiful, with life-giving woodland at haad, helps one to forget the overcrowded and noisy city.

They often preserve scenery characteristics of the state, such as in Fountainebleau State Park, Louisiana, where visitors can camp beneath the ancient, moss-draped oaks.

RECREATION PROMOTES HEALTH

"Here is the preventive medicine of the future."
So states Dr. Rusk in this excerpt from his stimulating Congress address in Philadelphia, October 2, 1962

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.

EVERY TIME we make a medical advance we compound a felony of some sort. We keep people older longer to get all the disabilities that come with an aging population. We keep children alive who in the past would have died in the early weeks or months of their lives, kids with good minds and disabled parts of their bodies who will ask, "You kept us alive for what?"

At the turn of the century, life expectancy was forty-six. Today, it is seventy-one and we have added five years to the life of every man, woman, and child in the United States in the last ten. We have added years to life. It is also our responsibility to add life to years.

We are all familiar with the over-65 clubs, the golden-age clubs. I saw the first one that was sponsored by the city of New York in 1946. It started for an interesting reason; there was a recalcitrant group of welfare recipients who kept coming in to gripe so often at one of the welfare offices that workers couldn't get any work done. One day one of the workers with a keen eye said, "You know I don't believe these people come here to gripe, I think they come here because they don't have any place else to go. The longer you keep them waiting, the better they like it. They bring their lunch and they *like* to stay all day and be the last." He said, "I think if we got a place for them to go and have a little fun, we would get them out of our hair."

So, they got the ringleaders in and said, "How would you like to have a club? There are three rooms in this old deserted building down the street and we will get it for you and you can set it up the way you want it." The gripers thought this would be terrific. So, they got an old second-hand piano, a beatup pool table, a couple of card tables, and opened the Hodson Center.

They set up a lot of interesting ground rules originally. First, they elected officers every three months so everybody could serve. Second, they put everybody on a committee—committees to serve coffee, committees to serve tea, to visit the sick, send out birthday cards, et cetera. I first saw Hodson Center when it was five years old, seven hundred participants, average age 76.

The center was then on a six-hour, full-day week by popular demand. It had a dance twice a month, with a large workshop program, put on a play once a month. There have been eleven weddings since the place started. The thing that interested me was that visits to doctors' offices and to clinics, and admissions to general hospitals for a physical disability from this group compared to a group who had no place to go and nothing to look forward to was fifty percent less than those who had no place to go. Admissions to mental hospitals for senile psychosis was only ten percent of the expectancy.

HERE IS the preventive medicine of the future, preventive medicine that is a lot harder to give than the Salk vaccine because here you have to use social tools. There is something in having purpose in life and being happy that prevents the progression of atherosclerosis. I am as sure of that there as of being a sun in the sky.

Suppose you woke up one morning and had absolutely nothing to look forward to? No place to go? Nothing to do? No one to see? Your hands were sweaty and you couldn't eat your breakfast? You had a lump in your throat and you were miserable? Multiply that by every day and that is what individuals have that have nothing to look forward to. The emotions have such tremendous effect on our whole complicated endocrine system, and I know that it is an endocrine disfunction that does all this.

DR. RUSK *is director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center,* and *an associate editor of* The New York Times. *For his complete address see* Selected Papers of the 44th National Recreation Congress, *published by the National Recreation Association ($3.50).*

We have only started in this program and we cannot do it without recreation leaders. They are the front line of defense. I think the recreation professional has two priceless ingredients if he is good: a love of people and great imagination. Without that in the field of therapeutic recreation, a leader is no good. A doctor is no good if he tries to go into rehabilitation and does not have these two things plus more than a modicum of patience. So, this is one facet of the program.

Since dynamic therapeutic recreation is a fundamental part of the rehabilitation program, this is the job that has to be done by a team: the doctor, the nurse trained in rehabilitation techniques, the physical and occupational therapist, the speech therapist, the clinical psychologist, the social worker, the teacher, the vocational counsellor, and the skilled person in therapeutic recreation. Everyone has his job to do and is an all-important member of this therapeutic team.

If you have not developed programs in your community hospitals and in your centers of various types, get into it in offhours, get a taste of it, because you can make a great contribution, and I am sure that you will become addicted to the program very quickly if you experience some of these experiences. The field is so broad. You have been an unbelievable adjunct in therapy and mental disease—you have changed the picture in mental hospitals within a decade.

There is one word of caution about your program. You are very young in the therapeutic phase and you have gone very fast. You have a wonderful facet in which you can serve but do not go clear off the deep end and feel, as some zealots have felt in other fields, that this is the alpha and omega that meets all the needs of disabled people. This is an all-important stone in the foundation but this is an *adjunctive* therapy that has to be fitted into the *total* needs of the individual and I say this to you because it is so easy to let your enthusiasm run completely away and feel that you have a specific rather than a part of the total.

I would like to tell you a little story and give you a few lines written by an unknown Confederate soldier and found in a small country church in a rural Alabama town about one hundred years ago. I first saw it on Adlai Stevenson's Christmas cards six years ago and got the history from him.

It has given solace and comfort to many who have come to us in trouble and the father of one patient had it cast in bronze and it stands at the entrance of our institute where we all get strength from it from time to time and I would like you to know it because maybe he is talking about you too:

I asked God for strength that I might achieve
I was made weak that I might learn humbly to obey.
I asked for health that I might do greater things
I was given infirmity that I might do better things.
I asked for riches that I might be happy
I was given poverty that I might be wise.
I asked for power that I might have the praise of men
I was given weakness that I might feel the need of God.
I asked for all things that I might enjoy life
I was given life that I might enjoy all things.
I got nothing that I asked for, but everything I had hoped for.
Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were answered.
I am among all men most richly blessed. #

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Edward J. Slezak

Director—Assistant Director

1. Review counselor responsibilities
2. Check on first-aid supplies
3. Check on all equipment
4. Check names
5. Review emergency routines
6. Have ready list of overnighters
7. Check on current health of overnighters
8. Review overnight rules with staff-campers
9. Check insurance coverage for overnighters
10. Have periodic contact with overnighters

Trip-Master—Counselors

11. Make sure equipment is in good condition
12. Adequate sanitary supplies
13. Ample food
14. Proper food containers
15. Insect repellent
16. Rigid swim regulations
17. Rigid fire regulations
18. Proper use of oxe, knives, et cetera
19. Fair camper duty assignments
20. Adequate supervision

Campers

21. Ample clothing for all weather
22. Flashlights
23. Towels—beach and face
24. Sleeping bag or blanket roll
25. Extra pair of shoes
26. Suntan lotion
27. Overnight qualifying test
28. Use buddy system
29. Know camper's allergies
30. Know camper's swimming abilities

Camp Site Selections

31. Free of poisonous plants
32. Safe water supply
33. Shade from sun
34. Dry ground
35. Safe campfire spot
36. Protection from storms
37. Proper drainage around tents
38. Area clear of glass, tin cans, et cetera
39. Protection from animals, wild and domestic
40. Safe swimming area

General

41. Proper waste disposal
42. No night swims
43. Put out all fires
44. Avoid strenuous activities
45. Ample sleep-rest
46. Constant check on campers
47. Avoid strangers
48. Check on possible food spoilage
49. Respect other's rights
50. Store equipment safely upon return

MR. SLEZAK *is associate professor of recreation at Oregon State University in Corvallis.*

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PROGRAM

Factors Affecting the Day Camp Program

Virginia Musselman

TODAY'S CHILD grows up under many pressures. Growing up in itself brings many emotional pressures. To them are added the pressures that result from increasing emphasis on sports and social programs at earlier age levels (preadolescent team sports and early adolescent "dating" are outstanding examples), so that the child is pushed too rapidly into maturity; the pressures resulting from over-exposure to mass communication media that encourage conformity and a dependence upon shallow, surface entertainment; the pressure of affluence that provides too much too soon; the growing pressure in some education programs resulting from intensive emphasis on the sciences with a reduction of opportunities to enjoy the hand and performing arts.

It is the function of day camping to provide the setting, facilities, leadership, and

Camp activities are influenced by a child's need to examine, explore and learn about his natural world and its ways.

program best suited for child development. It is the function of the day-camp program to provide a framework of activities in which each child can participate at his own rate, without pressure; in which each child has an opportunity to explore the wonders of the out-of-doors, to learn to use and to enjoy his five senses, to learn to express his feeling and emotions through language and movement.

It is the function of the day camp to provide leadership for its activity program—leaders who are intuitive enough to sense the right moment to ask a question or to suggest an answer; leaders who have curiosity, enthusiasm, and energy; leaders who not only like children but respect them; leaders who are present when needed, but unobtrusive when children are developing their own projects; leaders who stand ready to open a new door of interest when the child is ready; leaders who enjoy learning along with the children; and most of all, leaders who know that the *child*, not the activity, is the important thing.

Planning the activity program, like news reporting, involves the "Big Five": *Who, What, When, Where,* and *Why.* Activities are not separate, individual facts that can be dropped one by one until a child's day fills up "like a barrel of potatoes." Each camp activity should be more like a building block, capable of becoming part of a wonderful structure when combined with knowledge and imagination.

"Cap'n" Bill Vinal once described this necessary, ongoing quality in his vivid style: "Camp activities grew out of a child's need. To visit the heron rookery on an island, he must be able to canoe. There can be no safe canoeing without certain ability in swimming. To go swimming he must obey certain law. Each step is a vital part of his existence. Out of such experiences come growth."

A day camp deep in the heart of a city park or on five acres of suburbia may not be able to supply a rookery and a canoe, but Cap'n Bill's statement involves two factors that make the difference between inadequate, haphazard activity programs and really meaningful camp experiences. These are *motivation* and *progression*. Activities that provide a natural motivation for the child are those that open new doors, provide new opportunities. Such activities must be capable of growing, expanding, leading on to new action, new creation, new experience, new adventures. Motivation for what? Progression to what? These questions can only be answered through the working out of specific objectives, geared to each individual day camp.

THE MOST IMPORTANT statement in *Day Camp Standards*, as developed by the American Camping Association, declares, "The program should be so planned, administered, and supervised as to lead to the achievement of the general objectives of camping and the special objectives of the particular camp. *It is recommended that these objectives be stated in writing.*"

This point is emphasized because without specific objectives, worked out and understood by the entire staff, a day-camp program can easily become a day-by-day rehash of activities available to youngsters in school, on the playground, or through other community resources. Constant referral to, and checking activities against, written day-camp objectives is one of the best ways to recognize and eliminate activities good in themselves but not contributing directly to the attainment of the stated objectives.

Introducing a child to the work of nature and guiding him into an understanding of his responsibility in it are tasks not to be taken lightly. Important lessons are learned quickly through play. Important physical and mental skills are developed by the challenge and adventure of play activities. It is at this point that day-camp activity programs often bog down. A good, well-balanced activity program is not always, or necessarily, a good *day-camp* program. The simple rules of thumb can be used in selecting and in conducting day-camp activities:

- *Never conduct an activity indoors if it can be conducted outdoors.*
- *Can the activity selected be replaced by a more camplike activity? If so, replace it.*

If these two rules are followed, many controversial issues, such as how much, if any, of an organized sports program should be included in day camping, will work themselves out.

THE ACTIVITY PROGRAM will be the direct result of instruction between campers and staff within the limitation of the camp site, facilities, and resources, and within the framework of specified policies and objectives. Major factors include the "Big Five": *Who, What, When, Where,* and *Why.* In day camping, these factors influencing the activity program involve camping, staff, camp sponsorship, camp site, the weather, the schedule, and basic values.

The campers may be boys, girls, or boys and girls. They may be average youngsters, handicapped groups, or groups in which handicapped and nonhandicapped are integrated. They may be members of a specific agency, a specific religion, one economic level, or the campers may cut across the entire socioeconomic structure of the community. The average camper in most day camps is between five and twelve years of age.

These factors of age, sex, physical condition, economic and sociological background have great implications for program. A five-year-old is very different in his needs and interests from a nine- or a twelve-year-old. A twelve-year-old girl is usually much more mature than a boy that age. A handicapped child has the same play needs as the nonhandicapped, but may require a different tempo and adaptation in some activities if he is to achieve the glow of success and accomplishment.

Decentralization and careful age grouping is necessary if individual needs are met. Adequate leadership, too, is necessary. Usually the campers are divided into groups with an age range of two, sometimes three, years. Different agencies have slightly differing standards, but the ACA standards of a counselor for every eight youngsters under eight years of age and for every ten youngsters eight and over is quite representative.

A counselor may be the right age, have the proper training and experience, the highest moral integrity, and particular skills in some part of the activity program and still not be the opener-of-doors, the catalyst that brings about a positive reaction between camper and camp, camper and camper, camper and counselor.

Curiosity and enthusiasm can go far

in overcoming a possible lack of training and information in the area of nature. It is difficult to find a counselor who knows all about trees, or camp life, or ants, or flowers, birds, bears, chipmunks, and garter snakes. An observant counselor with a "I-wonder-why" attitude—"I wonder why birds don't fall off a tree branch at night, I wonder why feathers smooth out when they're stroked, I wonder how much rain fell last night, I wonder how tall that tree is"—is very likely to lead a group of youngsters into a magic world of personal discoveries.

Such a counselor may have had little experience in drama, but he will wonder who first set feet on the land, what he was like, how did he live, play, work and worship. Out of discussion will come research, at least to the extent of the children's activities. Then will follow an act-it-out project, involving not just drama, but crafts, games, sport, music, dance. In camp the performing arts are all "kissing cousins" of the hand arts, as they were in earlier, less sophisticated eras. They become a part of everyday living.

THE DIRECTOR of the day camp looks for these plus values in selecting the counselors, tries to stimulate these qualities by at least fifteen hours precamp training, provides reading material for supplementary study. He works with the counselors in developing the objectives of the camp and in deciding upon the broad program areas. He leaves the selection of specific activities to the counselor and his group, except when activities involve other groups or the entire camp. He guides but does not dictate, leads but does not push. He encourages initiative, resourcefulness, experimentation. He not only believes in, but practices, democracy. He is not alarmed or discouraged when a counselor or a camper seems out of step with the others or "hears a different drummer," as Thoreau put it.

Supplementing the group counselors should be junior counselors or counselors in training; specialists in areas such as nature, swimming, horseback riding, archery, sailing and canoeing, music, dance, arts and crafts, and drama; resource specialists called in for special purposes and on special occasions, such as rangers, naturalists, foresters, fish and game wardens, and the like.

The smooth running day camp, depending upon its size, location, sponsorship, and other factors, may involve various other camp personnel vital to its health, safety, and successful operation and administration. Doctor, dietician, nurse, cook, maintenance workers, bus drivers, and clerical workers are among each staff, but are not concerned primarily with the activity program.

The activity program of a day camp will of necessity reflect the policy of its sponsoring agency and its objectives. This sponsorship determines whether the camp will serve girls, boys, or mixed groups; whether it places any special emphasis upon one religion; whether it serves one or more than one age group; and whether it operates on a nonprofit or profit-making basis. The sponsoring agency's policy—and budget—also determines the hours per day and the number of days per week or month that the camp operates.

A day-camp program operating three days a week with a different group of youngsters every week will have a very different program from the camp which the same youngsters attend for an entire summer. Day camps operated by public recreation and park departments are sometimes organized on a weekly basis, with youngsters from the various playgrounds taking turns. Sometime the public day camps are operated on a first-come-first-served registration basis, again usually on a weekly schedule. AGA standards require a minimum of at least three days a week, for not less than two weeks, per camper.

THE ACTUAL LOCATION of the day camp and its physical characteristics play a big part in the foundation of the activity program. A day camp set up in a city park, one operating in state or county park, one located in a mountainous area, on a lakefront, or on a desert's edge, a ranch, or a farm, will be influenced by the location. The seaside camp's activity program will lean toward water sports, sand and water play, the wildlife of beaches, marshes and the sea, ship and pirate themes.

The actual *aereage* also is a factor. No actual research has been made on a standard ratio between the number of campers and the acreage of the day-camp site, but several organizations giving informal opinions recommend an acre per child. Many day camps operate on a much smaller ratio. An essential quality of any form of camping, including day camping, is freedom of movement within as wide a variety of physi-

Campers soon acquire a new friend in a neighboring squirrel, learn that he is one of nature's foresters. His forgotten cache of provisions often sprouts into a cluster of seedlings.

cal resources as possible. Children need *space*. Too many youngsters on too small an area can turn the day camp site into an outdoor *slum*.

WHAT BASIC VALUES can the activity program give the camper through the leadership techniques of a capable counselor? What lesson in living will the camper absorb without being taught? They will vary in number and degree with each camper. One camper may learn the joy of sharing, whether it is food, toys, talk, or friendship. Another may find out that he does not have to be a bully, to tease to get his own way, because everybody takes turns and he gets his. Another may find that he does not always have to be the best in order to enjoy anything or to get recognition. Still another may discover that it is fun to try something new, whether it works or not.

A basic value emerges as each individual shares his day with the other: *He learns a bit of democracy*. He finds out that his idea may be good, but Bill's is better; that the others do not always agree with him and that it is all right to disagree. He finds that what he does matters to the others and affects them. If he skips on his chores, he holds up his group. If he does something well, he can help many who cannot seem to get the knack of it. He learns to take a part in planning, but not to sulk when he doesn't get his way.

He takes a big step toward *self-direction* and *initiative*. His opinion is respected. He is encouraged to try—and try again. He is encouraged to ask questions and find out answers, to experiment, to observe and make sense out of what he sees, to use all his senses and his mind and his muscles in exploring to its limits this new world around him.

He finds out that he is a real *person*, not just a child, or a son, or a camper. He's a needed and valued part of the day-camp community with something of himself to give. He feels the sweet taste of achievement: "*I* made it. *I* found it. *I* did it. *me*, all by myself." All these values become a part of the boy or girl through the understanding efforts of a counselor, using a wide range of activities to provide fun, adventure, and new experience.

PURISTS in day-camp circles, as in camp circles, decry the schedule or the division of the day-camp day into definite segments. Under optimum conditions, with campers whose imagination and curiosity have been stimulated by parental understanding and the best of school situations, this attitude of letting activities develop without any type of direction might work. Even with them, however, certain areas of time must be blocked out. For example, if youngsters are transported to a day-camp site, whether by family car, public bus, school or camp bus, a travel schedule has to be set up, taking up a chunk of the morning and the afternoon.

Lunch should be at a regular time and so should a rest period. Some sort of daily opening and closing of camp lends it a bit of drama important to childhood. When a large number of children will use the same facilities, such as a swimming pool, archery range, nature museum, camp fireplace or shores, and the like, groups must be scheduled not only for safety but for a fair distribution of time. Just as any businessman knows roughly how his day will be divided into correspondence, conferences, appointments, et cetera, so a counselor must have an idea of what the day will bring.

However the schedule is filled out it should show a fine balance between very active and quiet activities, between the plastic and the performing arts, between small and large group activities. Activities should *flow*. Sudden breaks or changes are disruptive and frustrating to youngsters. Time should be allowed to make comments, to clean up, to get in the mood for something else. Pressure of time, pressure of too many things to do in too short a time, should be eliminated. A day camper should be relaxed —not loafing or lazy—but not hectic, over-excited, and over-tired.

THE DAY-CAMP program is uniquely qualified to effect and to relieve pressures. It is relaxed, informal, noncompetitive, yet stimulating and adventurous. It fosters the development of a normal, natural, curious, creative childhood. It bridges the gap between home and the resident camp. It provides a change of pace and place, opens up a new world, different from everyday, provides activities that encourage laughter and curiosity, imagination, and cooperation. It provides adventure and self-testing within a framework of safety. It encourages initiative, creates an interest in, and a respect for, all living things. #

MISS MUSSELMAN *is director of the National Recreation Association Program Department. This material is taken from her recently published* The Day Camp Program Book *($7.95).*

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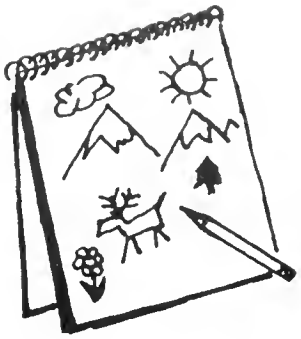
ART EXPERIENCES IN CAMPING



Awareness is promoted by the learning process

Roy E. Dodson, Ed.D.

ART EXPERIENCES planned for camp should correlate directly with the unique environment of the outdoor setting; and thus they are in contrast to activities presented in a classroom or with indoor groups. The overwhelming panorama and vast scale of nature which confronts the camper outdoors may cause him to overlook the diversity and interesting detail involved in nature's composition—the diversity of a particular pebble among pebbles on a beach, or how a single leaf can be similar but never exactly like any other leaf. Minute differences are apparent on close inspection. Thus, the first consideration is to help campers to see these differences and to promote an awareness within the camper.

Camper awareness can first be aroused by instruction to find an "interesting" inanimate nature object within the immediate vicinity. Hopefully, the campers will return with a variety of selected items, ranging from rocks, weeds, leaves. tree bark, to wildflowers, and shells—among the more common materials available. At the start, the campers should be warned to avoid such outdoor hazards as poison ivy, and against destroying or otherwise disturbing the natural setting so that later campers cannot enjoy the area. Thus, awareness is initially promoted by the learning process through the selections and rejections involved. This procedure should develop some appreciation of nature, of the beauty in nature, and awareness of the individuality of the beauty in nature.

After selections have been made, the instructor or leader should briefly discuss some of the common characteristics of the objects. These characteristics include *shape*, or the silhouette of objects when held up to the light; *texture*, the tactile sensations perceived by touch; *color* in infinite subtle variations; and *weight* of the object so drawn as to clearly illustrate the contrast between a heavy substantial rock form and the fragility of a delicate flower, leaf, or blade of grass.

Apart from common characteristics, each particular object selected by the youngsters will have individual characteristics which may be obvious or may become apparent only after close inspection and mutual discussion by camper and counselor. This type of personal approach is necessary to achieve more intense awareness.

There is always the temptation to link art with science in these discussions, as we are living in a scientific age, and become involved with botanical and geological explanations. This would be unfortunate when our endeavor is to lead the camper to an appreciation of the beauty of nature for itself apart from a scientific understanding. Picasso has said that "to dissect a rose is to destroy it." Therefore, in this case, the reactions of campers to a nature object should be an appreciation of it for itself as an example of those simple things that give joy to life.

Once having selected an object, the students record this experience so it may be shared with others, and this is where art comes in. At this point frequent frustration develops among youngsters because of their awkward hand-eye coordination, that is, the ability to reproduce on paper with pencil or brush what they see with their eyes or envision with their minds.

The astute leader is prepared for this eventuality and will explain to the individual camper those art principles applicable to his given problem, with a demonstration if needed. Instructions given to the young artist might be:

- Note the basic shape of your object and draw it lightly.
- Add distinctive characteristics, such as texture.
- Add details to your drawing.
- When you are satisfied, darken lines adding shading and shadow.
- Erase all extraneous lines and smudges.
- Color your work if you desire.

The last step, equally important to the other two in this educative process, is a plan of appreciation and evaluation after the drawings are completed. Evaluation, as used in this context, refers to the means by which a camper is enabled to discover his own strengths and weaknesses. This may be accomplished individually by a camper-counselor discussion of the salient features of the work, those sucessfully handled and those needing greater attention in future assignments. As a group activity, campers may arrange a display of their work and each, in turn, explain what he attempted to do. Such an exhibit at the camp site or on a bulletin board can stimulate appreciation not only of art activities and the abilities of the campers but of the camping program as well.

Other art activities can be presented with equal success

Continued on Page 138

DR. DODSON *is assistant professor of art at Nebraska State Teachers College in Wayne. This article is based on the camping program presented by the Wayne State College Laboratory Elementary School for Children in Grades Three to Six at Ponci State Park in northeast Nebraska.*

Adapting Games for the Handicapped

Modify rules and equipment to suit specific limitations

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

CAMPING for the handicapped and aged, a rather recent trend in recreation for these groups of citizens, calls for the adaptation of games for different facets of the program. For most of the campers, active games may take the place of what we normally consider athletics. Many games, both active and inactive, may be adapted for use by handicapped persons whether institutionalized, at home, in the community, or in a camp.

A person with severe limitations caused by disability or age can participate in a small table-model bowling game or putt around a small golf game unit and receive as much, or more, satisfaction emotionally, socially, and often physically as the nonhandicapped individual who has bowled or played around a regulation golf course. In camp, games can be used to complement many of the regular activities in a number of practical ways. Active games can be used for instruction purposes in the development of skills; for informal play, both indoors and outside on the lawn; for tournament play; and for special events.

Some games, such as ring-toss and suction darts, are very adaptable for carnivals. A captive baseball game can provide that activity for a wheelchair-bound individual who might not be able to participate in the regular softball game at camp.

With only slight modification, a large percent of all the games played on land can be played in the water. These games, along with the games and stunts that are water activities exclusively, will afford the handicapped bather many happy hours and pleasant memories. An example of a game adapted to water is the ring-toss which consists of a floating frame and rubber rings.

GAMES for the handicapped can best be classified into five categories: quiet games, active games, table board games, mental games, and mental puzzles. Most inquiries from personnel in the field concern active and quiet games. Most games used for the ill and handicapped today are commercial games which can be adapted for use by the handicapped. Staffs working with the handicapped have improvised other games specifically to meet the needs or capabilities of the people they are serving.

Many of the games that can be used by the handicapped are those normally used for recreation by the nonhandicapped, and are readily available from department or sporting goods stores. A variety of simple, inexpensive games and toys which are lightweight can be found by searching through five-and-ten-cent stores and neighborhood discount centers. Then again, special games have been designed and manufactured for a particular type of handicapped group, such as the blind. The Foundation for the Blind sells braille cards, bingo, Scrabble, and dominoes especially designed for use by the nonsighted.

WHEN using games for the handicapped and aged, select games, whenever possible, which have some real meaning to the participants and which are also used, in many instances, by the nonhandicapped for recreation. Try to discover the needs and interest of your group before actual participation. Many of the handicapped and aged either have never participated in games or, because of early background and religious training, believe that play activity is a waste of time. In such cases, an education and orientation program should be carried out to reinterpret the values of play, the therapeutic effects of the exercise, and the social-emotional impact of the constructive use of leisure time.

In using either active or quiet games with the handicapped, we must immediately forget the usual rules, dimensions, and placement of the game and modify the rules to suit special needs. In many cases, just scoring once, as in ring-toss, is sufficient for successful accomplishment by a handicapped participant. An active game may have to be adjusted several times distance-wise. Another example of adaptation is the placement of the target for suction darts. Bring the target, by holding it in your hands, closer and closer to the participant until he succeeds in hitting it. With some aged or handicapped, you may have to hold the target inches away to enable them to hit the board. Some-

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

t mes when the physical disability prevents even the slightest degree of forward motion, the target should be laced upon the ground and the participant can then *drop* the dart onto the target.

The Recreational Research Institute, 258 Broadway, New York City, has experimented with active games for the handicapped and now has collected a variety of fifty-five different pieces of equipment. The games are durable, easily stored, colorfully decorated, and have point scores for contests and tournaments. These games cover the gamut of movement and can be used for informal play instruction, parties, teaching, and contests, tournaments, game days, and carnivals.

The institute has adapted games which include much physical motion. The games can be played on the floor, on a table, or in a bed and are also adaptable for both indoor or outdoor facilities. A new concept is called a "captive" game. Some of the games are equipped with nylon string and, after use, can be pulled back by the participant. The active games include ring-toss, rubber horseshoes, suction darts, sport-a-ball, bat-a-bird, bat-a-ball, badminton, shuffleboard, suction archery, beanbag throw, sandbag box, captive bowling, ban-ball, and many others.

MANY VARIETIES of quiet games meet the needs and pleasures of the handicapped and aged. Manufacturers are beginning to realize the need for specific game requirements for the handicapped. Today, one can purchase many of the table games with oversized pieces, such as checkers, chess, cards, dominoes, et cetera. Automatic card dealers, shufflers, and card-holders are also available.

Techniques now used for assisting handicapped persons in quiet games are modifications of the games through the use of holes in the playing surface and pegs for playing and use of magnetic pieces or magnetic boards. For both instances, these techniques permit play without the normal slipping caused by spasticity, stiffness, or feebleness in gripping.

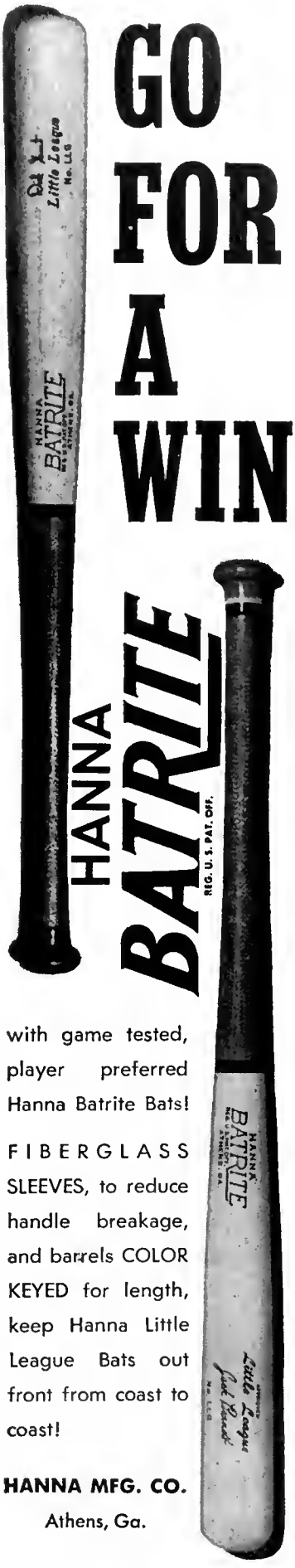
With some ingenuity, staff members, or even the participants, can duplicate most hole-and-peg table games by drilling holes in a piece of plywood and then gluing or nailing it to another piece the same size. Then the game design is drawn or painted on the board or, if a paper cutout, pasted on the playing surface. Small sections of round pegs can be cut from round sticks, such as batons, pencils, dowels, or other items bought from a lumberyard. The players can grip the pegs and move them until they slide in place into the designated hole without slipping off the board.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION on some of these games, write for the *Self-Help Devices for Rehabilitation* published by the Institute of Physical Medicine, New York City, and available from J. A. Preston Corporation, 71 Fifth Avenue, New York 3 for $4.75.

The self-help device office of the Institute of Physical Medicine tested several games on a group of patients. The occupational therapist who conducted tests on a miniature indoor shuffleboard game reports. "This game was used by ten different patients, mainly hemiplegics and low-back pain cases. It was used at a part of the treatment program to increase range of motion in the affected extremity, increase coordination, develop socialization, to increase standing balance and tolerance, and to aid trunk flexion. Patients used this game mainly from a standing position. It was excellent for developing the interest of the patients. The patients forgot the fear and apprehensiveness connected with standing. Low-back cases bent over much more than they stated they were capable of without complaining of pain."

The Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association has been collecting various games for the handicapped as well as equipment which can assist handicapped persons to participate.

In using games of any type for the handicapped and aged, common sense is the rule. Modify the game to suit the capabilities of the player. Offer a good chance for achievement, use game activities for their contribution to physical strength, coordination, rehabilitation, emotional release, and social satisfactions. #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ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

THE CRAFT MATERIALS available from manufacturers and distributors offer a variety, a uniformity, and an efficiency in packaging that can't be equalled by amateurs. Just as frozen foods and prepared mixes have lightened the work of cooking, these materials have lightened the work of craft leaders. However, no matter how varied or how wonderful "store-bought" craft supplies are . . . there comes a time! It may be during a long, wet, cold camping period; or on an unexpected rainy day when children must stay indoors; or having an unexpectedly large group descend upon the leader; or finding that the storehouse (or pocketbook) has run out or a requisition hasn't been filled.

Whatever the reason, there comes a time when a quick substitute can save the day. Like many improvised games or play equipment, the novelty of a "homemade" recipe often lends unexpected interest with creative and interesting results. All too often, however, like that yummy-sounding recipe for a new dessert, exact proportions have been lost or forgotten. Better clip this, and file it for emergency use. And if you have a favorite "recipe," please send it along and share it with our readers. The ones that follow have been collected mainly from National Recreation Association publications and craft manuals issued by recreation departments.

SOAP BUBBLES

For everyday, average bubbles, mix soap and water in proportions of about one to eight. For bigger, stronger and brighter bubbles, stock up on one of these mixtures and use when bubble play may save the day. This recipe comes from the Cleanliness Bureau.

1 cup distilled water
⅛ cup soap
½ cup glycerine

Put water and soap in mixing bowl and stir until soap is dissolved. Add glycerine and mix well. Let stand about an hour, then skim off all the small bubbles, using a spoon or edge of paper towel. Pour into jar, cover, and use as needed. Add a few drops of food coloring for brighter bubbles.

Alternate recipe

1⅓ cups very hot water
¾ tablespoon soap flakes
½ tablespoon sugar
1 heaping tablespoon glycerine

Pour hot water into a pint jar. Add soap flakes and let dissolve. Then add glycerine, sugar, and a few drops of food coloring if desired. Shake until everything is dissolved, then strain through cloth and let cool. Do not use until all the small bubbles are gone. Makes extra-strong bubbles. (Olive or vegetable oil may be substituted for glycerine but doesn't keep as well.)

FINGERPAINTS

Fingerpaints should be thick, not runny. If jars are kept covered, the homemade paints will last well. Two drops of oil of clove in each jar will eliminate any sour odor. All recipes require cooking. To prevent lumps, use a double boiler and stir constantly.

Recipe #1

1½ cups laundry starch
1½ cups soapflakes
1 qt. boiling water
8 half-pint jars
½ tablespoon of poster paint (art colors), for each jar, in whatever color desired.

Mix starch with just enough cold water to make into a paste. Add to boiling water. Cook until clear or glossy. Stir constantly. Add soapflakes, stirring until evenly distributed. Pour into the jars, adding half tablespoon of poster paint to each. Mix well, and cover tightly.

Recipe #2

1 cup soapflakes
1 cup laundry starch
½ cup talcum powder
1 cup cold water
7 cups boiling water

Mix cold ingredients into a paste, and stir slowly into the boiling water. Cook until mixture is thick and glossy (about five minutes). Pour into small jars and add coloring as in #1.

Recipe #3

½ cup flour
1 cup cold water
1 tablespoon glycerine
1 teaspoon sodium benzoate

Mix flour and water. Heat in double boiler, stirring constantly to prevent lumps. Cook until it bubbles. Cool. Add glycerine and sodium benzoate. Pour into jars and color as in Recipe #1.

Art Experiences in Camping

Continued from Page 135

as part of a camping program. For example, using available materials in art projects, such as burning twigs to produce charcoal; squeezing berries, roots, and leaves for a variety of colors; locating a clay deposit to use in making simple pottery.

Photography is another activity too frequently overlooked as an art activity. Many campers bring cameras to camp, evidencing the claim that it is the most popular hobby in America today. Unfortunately most of them are content to take only the usual "snapshots," merely recording their friends in stilted poses. As the same basic elements must be sensitively considered in both art and photography to produce a good picture, photography can be taught as another art medium.

Properly taught, art activities in camp are important in that the camper develops awareness of the beauty of nature through observation and is led to record these experiences so they may be shared with others. His appreciation of the work of others is developed through the evaluation procedures, including a group display and discussion. Thus, a willingness and readiness to share with each other is promoted. And when a child is able to objectively evaluate his efforts in regard to his own further development, this, of course, is one of the ultimate rewards of teaching. #

PLANNING CAMPS

Julian H. Salomon

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN offer an excellent field for the application of the skills and talents of the landscape architect. Opportunities in camp planning are not new but they have grown, too. Camps that were once simple collections of tents and shacks have in many cases now become good-sized institutions.

The utilization of professional services in camp planning is chiefly a phenomenon of the last fifteen years. Few of the early camps were carefully planned. Most of the older ones, and particularly those in private ownership, were developed rather haphazardly. Where planning was done, layouts often followed Army or strictly formal patterns. It was not until the 1930's when the National Park Service developed its recreation demonstration areas, that landscape architects and camp planners were able to work together on a large-scale, nation-wide camp-building project. The plans that were then prepared and carried to completion were based on the long experience of national camping agencies such as the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Many early camps were laid out in military fashion, with the tents or cabins of the campers arranged in company streets. As the campers grew in size, the disadvantages of the formal layout and the crowding of the campers into limited areas became apparent. The first attempts to break up the concentration resulted in divisions into age groups, so that separate living quarters were provided for juniors, intermediates, and seniors. However, even with this breakdown, it was still found that the values of the small groups, which comprised the original camps, were lost. Further, behavioral and other problems were found to be directly attributable to the mass methods of housing and programming.

The solution arrived at, and still thought to be the best practice, was to divide the camp into "villages" or "units," which are really small camps into which the large camp is divided. These consist of living quarters for about thirty-two campers, together with wash and toilet facilities, and some type of shelter generally called a "village hall" or "lodge." Structures and facilities necessary to the central administration of the camp are grouped in a "village" of their own. The latter is located so as to be easily accessible from the entrance and is the first area reached by a visitor to the camp. It contains the *dining* hall, health lodge, office, living quarters for central staff and help, and other facilities utilized by the entire camp.

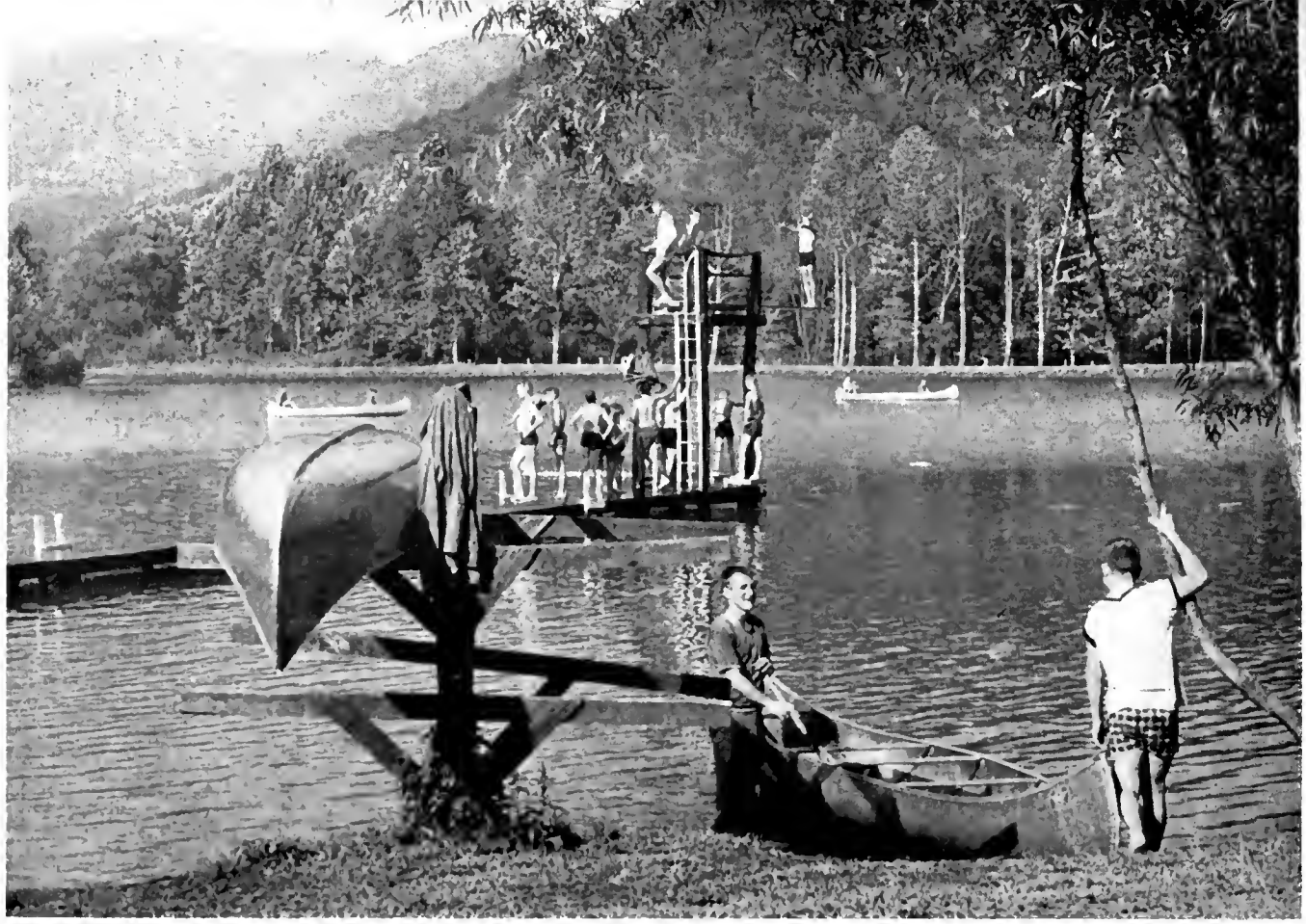
In developing a camp site, the principles of land planning can produce a camp that will well serve its purpose and, at the same time, be pleasing to look upon and live in. This result can seldom be produced by an amateur, although inexperienced people often deceive themselves into believing that no art is required for the arrangement of something that seems so simple.

The skill, training, and experience of the landscape architect are needed to select building sites, arrange the various parts of the camp and the relations of buildings to one another, and allocate to various parts of the site uses that will facilitate and make provision for the various parts of the camp program. At the same time, the arrangement must be convenient and economical to carry out. It must consider and solve drainage problems and those of health and safety, and provide for future growth.

The skilled land planner will take advantage of natural features to effect savings in the cost of development. At the same time, he will do everything possible to preserve the inherent natural values of the site so they may contribute to the camp program and the enjoyment of the campers. He will obtain a unity of design throughout the camp and use his skill to create a feeling of grace and beauty.

The dominant characteristic of the camp site is that of the wild or primeval landscape, rather than that of the urban landscape, playground, or schoolground. The greatest charm, as well as the greatest value of the camp, is its character of freedom, spaciousness, and wild beauty. In his imagination, the young campers should be able to feel he is entering an undiscovered country.

MR. SALOMON *is director of Planning and Construction of the Camping Division, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. (See his article, "Four 'F's, of Camping,"* RECREATION, *March 1960.)* *This material is reprinted with permission from* Landscape Architecture, *July, 1961.*



The dominant characteristic of a camp site should be that of a wild landscape with emphasis on preserving natural conditions.

The creation of this feeling and maintenance of these values will depend on wise use and prevention of overcrowding.

There is, for every site, a very definite point of saturation beyond which value and charm are lost, both temporarily when the overcrowding takes place and permanently whenever maintenance is unable to repair scenic damage. In planning, the desired result can best be obtained by dispersion of developments so that children, as well as buildings and facilities, will be spread over a wide area. At the same time, large areas will be left undeveloped and maintained in a natural condition.

Emphasis should be on the preservation and restoration of natural conditions. Simple treatments are therefore, most desirable. The character of the natural landscape can be maintained if structures are limited to those absolutely necessary for the proper functioning of the camp program. They should be grouped according to function and with a minimum semblance to arrangement in rows. Careful attention must be given to the design of the buildings and the design of the spaces between them. The plan should provide for the concentration of buildings in groups and the concentration of open spaces. In the ideal, we should aim at a skillful combination of dispersion and concentration.

The camp layout should be informal and adapted to the topography. Skill and judgement need to be exercised to make the natural features the most striking and attractive characteristics of the design. Although it is difficult to apply a rectangular system to a tract with much irregularity of surface, it has often been tried. The result of these efforts to force nature into formal shape, by laying out the camp without regard to topographical features, has generally been both unfortunate and hideous. In fact, nothing more unattractive in camp planning can result than from such attempts. Not only is the result ugly but apt to be very costly, and inconvenient.

While building design lies within the province of the building architect, close collaboration is particularly important in the camping field. Like land design, building should be simple. Buildings are not only expensive, but they can often overshadow the natural features. As camping is primarily simple living out-of-doors, structures are only a means to this end. Buildings that provide every comfort and convenience defeat one of the basic purposes of camping.

All this certainly does not mean that buildings should be devoid of beauty. What should be sought is a fusion of the newer forms with those architectural qualities which have withstood the test of time.

As in any other type of similar project, the design of a camp is affected by the land and its characteristics, such as the presence or absence of tree cover, rocks, streams, lakes, ponds, or swamps, and the character of soil. The surrounding developments, both those existing and what will take place in the foreseeable future, also need to be considered. Climate, areas of sun and shade, and the funds available and to be raised are, of

cc urse, other important factors that will affect the design. Most important of all is the program of the camp and the effect th at it and the site are to have on the c: mpers.

A child's play is most satisfactory when it allows him the greatest opportunity to manipulate his environment according to his needs; to imagine, to create, and to hide. That is why so many people remember with pleasure the overgrown lot, thick brush, and woods.

The feeling of quiet and ease which contrast with the formality and stiffness of the city may be conferred by attractive natural features which are made to contribute to the beauty of the camp. All details, whether unevenness of ground, trees, bushes, or rocky outcrops, are not only in character but serve as indications of where and in what manner buildings may be placed to give both variety and connection. On the other hand, when every inequality is made smooth, every road and path made straight, and cabins placed on line with formal rows of conifers, we are moving the city atmosphere to the camp. Leaving undisturbed those natural features which can be preserved without inconvenience often saves what become the most costly items of "improvement."

The best parts of the site will be reserved for living quarters of the campers. These generally should be in places that will have both sun and shade during part of the day. Shade trees are particularly desirable to screen off the western sun of summer afternoons. On the other hand, exposure to the sun is highly desirable for cabins designed for winter use. In the warmer parts of the country, sites that will catch the prevailing winds should be selected for living and dining areas.

The dining hall, being generally the largest building in camp, has some times been assigned the most pleasant and desirable building site. To do this, however, is often an error. Being a most utilitarian structure that at best is used for short periods three times a day, its location must be closely related to its purpose. Where possible, it should be almost equidistant from the living units. It must also be convenient to the main camp road, to make deliveries easy.

To place it on a hilltop or on the lake shore is generally an error. In the one case, access is apt to be difficult and, in the other, a drainage and sewage-disposal problem is immediately created. The hilltop may be selected because it seems important to have a fine view from the dining room. But once the novelty wears off, the annoyance and the inconveniences of the high location become apparent. The necessity of climbing the hill at every meal time, in rainy weather and boiling sun, hardly makes the view worth while. Besides, the important view from the camper's viewpoint, is what is on the plate before him.

It is far better to select a less-commanding position and reserve the hilltop for evening or sunset climbs by the campers or for a place for special programs of songs and story telling when the extended view can be really appreciated and enjoyed. As a matter of taste, too, the top of a hill should be avoided as a building site since the building will always have a bleak exposed look, particularly when seen against the sky.

With the land rising behind the structure, on the other hand, the building will fit into the landscape and be sheltered from winds and storms. Advantage may often be taken of a side hill site to provide entrances at two levels and to economize on construction costs.

Another consideration of dining-hall location is that it should be easily accessible from the entrance to the camp. By its nature, it must be reached by the trucks that bring in supplies and remove refuse. This traffic, even though it is not too heavy, is disturbing to the primitive and quiet atmosphere it is important to maintain. It should, therefore, not be permitted to deeply penetrate the site. Neither should the road split the site or separate the living units from one another.

Here it is only possible to touch upon some of the general and specific problems of camp planning and to mention a few solutions that experience has proved to be fairly successful. All of what has been said points up the necessity for the careful preparation of a master plan which will control and guide the development of a camp. It is in the preparation of this plan and in its execution that the landscape architect can make a real and invaluable contribution to camping. #

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FACTORS AFFECTING CAMPING FACILITIES

Stanley W. Stocker

OUTDOOR NATURAL SWIMMING AREAS. Concrete floats for support of docks on ocean areas offer very effective possibilities. These have been used by the State of Washington Park and Recreation Commission. Concrete beaches have also been used by the West Virginia Conservation Commission in areas that have heavy erosion and washing action. Float supports for piers where there are heavy ice conditions may prove to be preferable to fixed piers. Consideration must be made for adequate storage of piers to keep maintenance costs at a minimum.

• Sprinkle fine dry sand over all waterfront piers and floats while paint is still tacky in order to provide slip protection. Commercial products are also very effective in controlling slippery areas.

• The top of all docks should not be more than one and a half to two feet above the water surface. Provide one ladder of at least two feet width for each ten to twenty swimmers at maximum load. The general standard of fifty square feet per swimmer has proven very adequate and is accepted by most national agencies. Kick rails (of either wood or metal) on the beginner and intermediate areas should be provided to expedite instruction programs.

• Be sure all waterfront buildings have adequate natural or forced ventilation and that floorboards are spread well apart to facilitate drying out.

• Be sure to provide adequate storage, docking, and protection facilities for all small craft at the waterfront area. Rollers for skidding boats down sharp angles have proven to be effective. Remember that the higher a canoe has to be lifted from the ground for storage the farther it can fall if dropped. Small-craft areas should be separate from swimming areas. The Red Cross has an excellent set of plans for aquatic programs, known as the 1065 Series.

• The U.S. Soil Conservation Service will provide assistance in the building of outdoor pools, dams, et cetera. *(See* RECREATION, *February 1963).*

• The Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, provides excellent plans for docks, piers, boathouses, et cetera.

RECREATION HALL. Camp recreation halls should be of simple construction with plenty of protected space. Consider the Indian long-house idea for a recreation hall. Some camps in the Northwest make them out of slab cedar. All-steel buildings should be considered as a means for keeping construction costs within limited budgets.

• A unit recreation hall might be just a simple roofed shelter with open sides and canvas drops. This could provide a protected cookout area. Double garage doors that slide up overhead are worth considering for protection against the weather. A unit recreation hall (not used for sleeping) should allow from fifteen to twenty square feet per camper for the maximum number that will use the hall at any one time.

• Have simple furniture consistent in pattern and design. Provide enough exits for all to leave quickly with a minimum of confusion upon the completion of program.

• Rainy-day program areas especially require adequately protected areas. Be sure to provide for plenty of space for the hanging of wet-weather clothing, latrine facilities in the hall itself or nearby, and plenty of storage space to protect any program equipment.

• All camps should provide for a comfortably furnished staff lounge for staff meetings, relaxation away from the children, after-taps relaxation, et cetera.

CAMP ROADS AND ENTRANCE WAYS. The entrance is often overlooked in camp planning. It is very important since it sets the tone of the camp through the all-important first impression. It should be simple and blend in with its locale. The appeal and mystery of the rural lane is well known. Solid gates seem to imply a service gate. It may be better to keep gates simple and rustic.

• Parking requires a minimum space of eight-by-twenty feet per car. Ninety-degree angle parking is the most efficient type of parking area, if at least a twenty-two feet access aisle is provided. If you plan to surface the parking area have an engineer draw up the specifications. Plan for dust and erosion control. Barriers to block car access beyond the parking area should be placed effectively so that deliveries and emergency access is not limited.

• Avoid routing service roads adjacent to living or program areas. Be sure that grass and brush are cut back at least five feet from the sides of all roads to provide visual safety for any youngster that might be playing there. Take adequate speed-control measures—sometimes a real bump will help—wtih well-placed signs. Plan to channel water into culverts and to initiate erosion control measures before the problem develops. Be sure to plan culverts large enough to handle high flood water flow without taking the road or path out. A stone base with three to four inches of gravel should be adequate for most surfacing of camp roads. Signs have proven to be most effective with eleven words maximum. #

MR. STOCKER, *former camping survey director for the American Camping Association, is now adult program and counseling secretary of the YMCA in Baltimore, Maryland.*

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Nature Program Usage

Over 130,000 persons enjoyed the nature program of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority in 1962 compared to 125,000 in 1961, according to Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, HCMA director. The authority administers a five-county area surrounding Detroit.

Comparative figures: *1960*, 100,000; *1959*, 80,000; *1958*, 72,000; *1957*, 44,491; *1956*, 24,000; *1957*, 18,529; *1954*, 10,958; *1953*, 6,700. These figures cover usage of regular scheduled activities or other registered services, but do not include the thousands of individuals and families that take unguided hikes along the nature trails in several Huron-Clinton parks. Included in the general total for 1962 are over seventy-three thousand persons that visited the nature center at Kensington Metropolitan Park to view exhibits. Comparative figures: *1962*, 73,275; *1961*, 73,498; *1960*, 60,973; *1959*, 47,971; *1958*, 52,598, and *1957*, 28,441.

Since this nature center has become so popular, this summer the authority will open a small nature center at Lower Huron Metropolitan Park near Belleville and, sometime in 1964, operations will begin at another nature center located at Stony Creek Metropolitan Park, a future recreation site under construction between Rochester and Romeo.

Nature program services include not only visits by the general public to the nature center, but naturalists' lectures provided at the center and at schools in the five-county area, guided field trips, conservation projects, and leader orientation programs. The aim of the program is to acquaint persons in southeastern Michigan with plant and animal life in recreation areas and to help everyone develop an appreciation of natural environment.

Programs in Action

Members of the New Hampshire Natural Resource Council recently were offered a blueplate of reports from various action programs in outdoor education. John E. Dodge, conservation educator for the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, discussed the present status of efforts to meet the new law requiring youngsters between sixteen and nineteen to successfully complete a hunter safety course before they can buy a hunting license. He cited the fact that there are already approximately seventy-five training centers operative, with more than five hundred certified instructors, and that more than twelve thousand youngsters have been processed. Since the legislature provided no extra money or personnel for the job, Mr. Dodge stressed that such progress would have been utterly impossible without the outstanding cooperation of all lay groups concerned and of the officials who administer the public high schools.

Brant Stamp

The 1963-64 federal "Duck Stamp Contest" on North American waterfowl drew 161 entries from eighty-seven artists. The fourteenth annual contest was conducted by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Following a tie-breaking vote, a brant design, created by Edward J. Bierly of Lorton, Virginia, was declared the winner. The new stamp design is a black-and-white watercolor depicting a pair of graceful brant swooping in to land, with a lighthouse in the background.

Entries on wood ducks exceeded those for all other species. Puddles topped the popularity poll of waterfowl. Geese, diving ducks and mergansers were next in order of popularity. The 1963-64 "Brant" stamp will go on sale July 1, 1963. (Everyone over sixteen years old is required to carry a stamp when hunting migratory waterfowl.) About two million stamps are sold annually.

Outdoor Recreation

Representatives of more than 150 different outdoor recreation groups gathered in Olympia, Washington, in December, for the Governor's Conference on Outdoor Recreation. Governor Albert D. Rosellini called the conference to aid him in planning his comprehensive outdoor recreation program for the legislative session which began on January 15th. Conference delegates were briefed by a series of speakers including James Faber, assistant to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. They also received copies of the preliminary draft of the *Governor's Report on Outdoor Recreation* prepared by the staff of a committee of the land-use agencies in the state.

Recreation theme song. Governor Albert D. Rosellini of Washington has announced that recreation needs will be his recurrent theme song in the 1963 Legislature. Here, the Governor (right) is seen handing the deed to some state land to John F. Chesterly, chairman of the Yakima Metropolitan Park District Board. The new acquisition abuts existing district lands under development.

Ideas on outdoor recreation presented by the delegates in discussion groups were recorded by stenographers for use by the governor's committee. Recommendations from the inter-agency committee considered by the conference called for technical assistance and matching funds for county development, increase in boating facilities, enlargement of the Youth Development and Conservation Corps (currently a pilot program), a permanent inter-agency coordinating committee, an addition of approximately forty new parks, 222,000 acres of game hunting areas, and access to five hundred lakes by 1973.

New Major Course

Park administration, a new major course of study at the University of California at Davis, provides under-

graduate instruction for students interested in public and private park and recreation areas. This major brings together administration, horticulture, design, recreation, and related courses.

The park administration major emphasizes horticulture and planning with public administration to provide an understanding of implementation through government process. Recreation instruction indicates the planning and use requirements for park and recreation facilities. To bring these diverse subjects into practical perspective, students are encouraged and assisted in obtaining part-time and summer jobs with park and recreation departments.

A scholarship for students majoring in park adminsitration has been established by the California Association of Park and Recreation Administrators.

Capital Fish Bowl

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, in announcing some planning results on the proposed national aquarium, emphasized that eighteen months of engineering and architectural planning will be required. Ten million dollars has been authorized by Congress, this cost to be amortized over a thirty-year period by "modest admission charges." Secretary Udall said that the center would probably be built on Hains Point in East Potomac Park. The center would display over a thousand species of fish, amphibians, and invertebrates in natural surroundings. There would be unequaled facilities and specimens for aquatic research activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Paved with Gold

The 371 residents of Central City, Colorado, had a twenty-four carat roaring good time at the city's annual "Old West" celebration. Eureka Street, the main drag, was "paved" with gold. Jennite J-16, a widely used coal-tar pitch-emulsion protective coating was applied to the street and, before it dried thoroughly, the surface was sprinkled with small particles of gold-coated aluminum foil. Results were dramatic and spectacular, particularly at night from the reflection of lights.

Strings Attached

Children in the Torrance, California, puppet classes strung together a Nipponese version of "The Three Little Pigs Who Go to the Fair" and sent it to Japan for the New Year's celebration there. The recreation department's puppet class created the script, along with the rest of the fixings for a complete puppet show—puppets, stage, scenery. Miss Sachiko Sakomizu, who translated the script into Japanese, made the arrangements for the show in Japan.

Mass Media Awards

The Thomas Alva Edison Foundation presented its National Mass Media Awards for distinguished contributions to science education and for education and service to youth at its Eighth Annual Awards Dinner in New York City in January. Eighteen awards and citation were presented. Among those cited were one of the nation's leading theoretical physicists, Dr. Victor Weisskopf of MIT, who won the prize for writing the best science book for youth. Charles Edison, the son of Thomas Alva Edison, presented a special citation to the American Telephone and Telegraph com-

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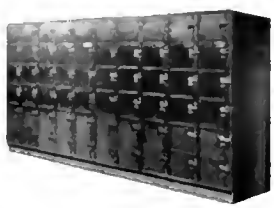

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pany's vice-president for space communications for furthering world communications through Telstar. Outstanding science materials were also honored in radio, television, film, and children's books, and two $1,000 scholarships were given to the radio and television stations that best served youth in 1962. Lewis L. Strauss, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, spoke on "Some Current Intelligence."

Introduction to Music

The Montreal Parks Department's music studio is offering a series of special sessions for youngsters. The program offered weekdays between 4 and 6PM includes *Miniature Operetta*, preparation of mime songs and children's operettas; *Little Pipers*, class in recorders (easy to learn); *Musical Games*, interesting games, introduction to different musical ideas; *Uncle Music*, introduction to sol-fa and knowledge of music; and the *Hirondelles Choir* (the music studio is in Hirondelles Park), children's choir.

Recreation Departments, Please Copy!

PTA-prepared exhibits in glass cabinets that line the lobby of the elementary school, in Bayside, Wisconsin, are bringing to life the history, geography, art, and architecture its students are studying this fall. And symphonic music, played in person by members of the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, is on the agenda for students and their parents, with a backdrop of original paintings, to provide other aspects of a "living encyclopedia" project.

The Bayside School exhibits and concert are an example of the additional dimensions that imaginative parent-teacher association members can give to classroom education and to their children's cultural growth. It offers a preview of activities that await the many new PTA members now being sought by some forty-seven thousand parent-teacher associations throughout the country. Mrs. Milton L. Wiener of Wilmette, Illinois, national membership chairman of the organization, believes that "interesting activity" is the best spur to membership a local association

Continued on Page 149

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MARKET NEWS

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• Transparent letters offer a new instant way to letter or title overhead projection transparencies and to project the lettering in color. Exceptionally easy-to-use Color-Stik Letters are simply dry-transferred from a type sheet to the transparency. The user rubs the desired letters from the sheet to the transparency with a pencil, ballpoint pen, or burnishing tool. No special equipment, chemicals, blades, or glue are required. The finished lettering on the transparency is transparent and is thus projected in color on the screen. Color-Stik Letters are available in transparent red, green, or blue, as well as in opaque black.

Once burnished on to the transparency, Color-Stik Letters are sharp and clean and are eraserproof. They will also adhere to any smooth surface, such as paper, cardboard, or acetate, and can be used anywhere that professional lettering is instantly required. They are especially suitable for lettering charts, posters, slides, displays, maps, and offer a wide selection of type faces and sizes for maximum versatility. For complete information and a free sample of Color-Stik Letters write to Color-Stik, 219 South 18th Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

• Trashy ending. A new twenty-cubic-yard trash and refuse packer has been designed for use wherever hand loading is performed. Outside dimensions are 15′ 6″ long, 8′ wide, and 6′ 2½″ in height and the total weight of the unit including oil, pump, and p.t.o. is 8,280 pounds. A hydraulically operated packing blade compacts sixty yards of refuse into the twenty-cubic-yard body with a maximum compaction force of ninety-one thousand pounds, at 1600PSI. The packing blade makes a complete cycle automatically and is operated by the outside controls on either side of the body. Loading can be performed from either side. The split-opening loading door has a new low height, designed to reduce loading fatigue, and the size has been increased to thirty-six inches wide by fifty-one inches high. The loading area holds four cubic yards, eliminating the necessity of frequent packing cycles and permitting greater economy of operation.

The floor and the sides of the unit are constructed from ten-gauge Hiten steel and the sides are braced for extra strength. To eliminate leakage, a watertight compartment extends thirty inches above the floor. A fold-away, nonslip step and grabrail is included on each side as standard equipment. The tailgate opens a full ninety degrees to insure one hundred-percent body cleanout when the packing blade is cycled. The blade operates on hardwood guide blocks mounted at the bottom portion of the body. This insures positive packing blade alignment at all times. The tailgate locks in place with a device that is operated manually to prevent accidental opening. The *Model 20-S Hydropake* is manufactured by Marion Metal Products Company, Marion, Ohio.

• Conservation was the winner recently when an old device, the traveling water screen, was put to use by the Portland, (Oregon) General Electric Company to help protect sports and commercial fishing in the Clackamas River area. Traditionally, traveling water screens are used to strain out floating and suspended debris and trash from water at or near the intake openings of power plants, papermills, and processing plants using water from lakes, rivers, and streams. As such, they serve admirably to prevent the clogging of and possible damage to pumps, condensers, and filters. The water screen installed by the Portland company, however, serves an entirely different function. It diverts fish migrating downstream in a fish ladder into a pipeline that transports them an additional six miles around a variety of obstructions before returning them to the river. Fish traveling upstream go through a passage at one end of the screen, then jump over a unique false weir to reach the pool above the screen. For further information about the water screen, write to the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company, Ridgeway Avenue, Aurora, Illinois.

• Order out of chaos. The *Cat-O-Logger* was designed to bring order out of catalogue chaos. Fastened to any type of wall with a concealed mounting plate, it holds and indexes for quick reference quantities of catalogues, books, magazines, and miscellaneous literature. Standard baked enamel finishes are grey, mist green, or desert tan, to harmonize with popular office furniture colors; other finishes and colors are available on special order. Accessory and caps dress up the unit.

Due to its design, the heavier the load, the more securely *Cat-O-Logger* becomes anchored to the wall. The hidden mounting plate makes *Cat-O-Logger* suitable for installation with the shelf extended over a desk or other locations where brackets would be in the way or unsightly. No special skill or precise hole alignments are required for attaching it to the wall with screws, molly anchors, bolts—whatever is called for by any particular wall construction. Manufacturer's tests indicate that weight in excess of a hundred pounds per shelf foot can be supported satisfactorily by *Cat-O-Logger* which is supplied in lengths of 18, 24, 30, 42, 46, 48, and 60 inches. Various lengths may be joined continuously. Depth of the shelf is 12¾ inches; height of the end bracket is 9½ inches. Shelf and dividers are of 18-gauge steel; wall mounting plate is 16-gauge steel. For installation, the mounting plate is held level against the wall and plate hole locations marked. When holes have been drilled and the plate fastened to the wall, the shelf hooks over the top edge and is secured by machine screws provided. *Cat-O-Logger* is sold through 230 established Art-O-Graph dealers in addition to other office equipment, art supply, and furniture dealers throughout the United States and Canada. Further information, descriptive literature, and prices may be obtained from Art-O-Graph Inc., 529 South Seventh Street, Minneapolis 15.

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PROGRAM AIDS

BOATING ACROSS THE COUNTRY. A booklet titled *Outboard Vacation Guide* contains a report on some of the most popular boating waters in each of the fifty states. Each state report contains the names and addresses of agencies to contact for more information. Maps of cruising waters and photographs add to the booklet's graphic flavor. For a copy, write to Manager, Boating Services and Education Department, Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

THE PLAYGROUND PRESS. If you're looking for games and puzzles for your playground bulletins, you may be interested in finding out more about the games by a Belgian artist which can be reproduced in your publication. Available in four languages: English, French, German, Flemish. Maze, identification, and coloring games should add more zip to the youngsters' do-it-yourself playground press. For further information, write to Jean Delen Alka, 248, rue Victor Rauter, Brussels 7, Belgium.

SAFETY FIRST. A complete line of materials to promote your 1963 Spring Clean-Up is now available from the National Fire Protection Association, international sponsor of this important annual fire-safety campaign. For local fire departments, chambers of commerce and other organizations sponsoring clean-up campaigns in their communities, the association has prepared a campaign kit with news releases, radio-TV spots, newspaper mats, and other useful aids.

"Clean Up for Fire Safety" is the theme of the eye-catching two-color poster, which has Sparky the Fire Dog for its central figure. The same message appears on a window streamer and a coloring sheet for children, as well as on an attractive folder *Clean Up for a Fire Safe Home.* Folders on a wide range of home and personal fire safety subjects are also available from the association. For samples and information, write the Public Relations Department, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

ODE TO THE PHEASANT. In a book devoted to America's most exotic gamebird, *The Ring-Necked Pheasant,* John Madson guides his audience through ninty-nine pages of delightful and factual reading. The author is information chief of the conservation department of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Copies of the book, which bears a colorful illustration of a pheasant, are available from the Conservation Department, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, East Alton, Illinois.

A SAFETY CHECKLIST, designed for the aged, the handicapped, and their families, was drawn up in an effort to bring about an awareness of the dangers that exist in the home. It surveys every household area, calling attention to such hazards as eye-level clothes hooks, unmarked drugs, and even trailing apron sashes. Copies of the "Safety Checklist for the Aging and the Handicapped and Their Families" may be obtained from the National Society for Cripple Children & Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL CHALKBOARDS. A new eight-page booklet illustrates cross sections of various types of chalkboard complete with backings such as Masonite, plywood, and Insulite. For further information, write Benjamin Division, Thomas Industries, 207 East Broadway, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

SHOOTING PRESERVES DIRECTORY. A list of over four hundred commercial shooting preserves gives locations and game available at each preserve. Many preserves provide guides, dogs, lodge facilities, meals, transportation in the field, and trap or skeet shooting. For further information on the directory, write to the Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 East 43rd Street, New York 17.

FOR OUTDOOR GOURMETS. Two booklets, *Hot Tips for Outdoor Cooks* and *Outdoor Cooking the Easy Way,* are invaluable aids for neophyte campers and cooks, give tips on cooking foods, making utensils, and so forth. Single copies are available free from Joseph D. Bates, Jr., P.O. Box 414, White Plains, New York.

RECORDINGS

HERE COME THE BANDS. The music of the four major U.S. military bands—Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force—will be available on recordings for purchase by the public soon. The records will be produced by RCA Victor Records on an out-of-pocket, nonprofit basis. The normal RCA recording profits will be paid to the National Cultural Center as a royalty.

The four souvenir albums, available this spring, will be recorded on location in Washington, D.C., under the direction of Herman Diaz of the RCA staff. They will bear a manufacturer's nationally advertised list price of $3.98 in monaural version and $4.98 for stereophonic. Proceeds will help build the national performing arts center to be constructed on the east bank of the Potomac River in the nation's capital. In establishing the National Cultural Center, Congress, for the first time, authorized a nationwide voluntary fund-raising campaign to develop the money necessary to build the center.

The U.S. Department of Defense has authorized the military musicians to participate in the band recording project on behalf of the center. The American Federation of Musicians has advised center officials that it wholeheartedly supports the recording project. The recordings will include famous American military marches and patriotic songs. Each service band's repertoire will be different, with

the exception of the national anthem, which will be included in all recordings. At the present time, America's great contributions to military band music are available only on recordings by foreign military bands and American nonmilitary bands and orchestras.

PLAY IT BY EAR. Recordings of famous plays, dramatizations of short stories, poetry, and documentary recordings on the American Revolution, Colonial period, Western movement, the Civil War, etcetera can be used as special features or guidelines in special event, holiday, or cultural arts programs. For further information, write to Enrichment Teaching Materials, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1.

A ROLLICKING ALBUM, *Folksongs of Four Continents*, contains South American, Indian, African, and French songs jauntily sung and accompanied by a printed libretto so that listeners can learn the words themselves. Another recording, *Skip Rope Games*, contains thirty-three rhymes and games to be chanted, sung, and played and comes with directions, detailed descriptive notes, texts, and illustrations. For further information on these and other outstanding folk and children's recordings, write Folkways Records, 121 West 47th Street, New York 36.

Ever New!

Good information on camping is never outdated. Every March issue of RECREATION emphasizes camping; and every article is new until you have read it! Increase your camping resource material by ordering these issues while they are still on hand—and at BARGAIN PRICES. Good as long as they last:

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

TARGET TO AIM FOR. A set of standards for group work and recreation programs for children aged six to twelve are included in *And It's Fun, Too!* This paperback, 10"-by-7" pamphlet is attractive, but its odd size will make it a filing problem. Also, its contents are worth a more permanent format. The material is geared to agencies in the New York Metropolitan area, but the fundamental principles should be the same for any community. It is also center-oriented. Certain standards are suggested, such as the ratio of children to leaders, qualifications of leaders, and indoor and outdoor play space in terms of square feet.

Sample weekly schedule, a master activity schedule, and suggested forms for family registration, group attendance, parents' consent forms, plus a suggested staff library add to the value of this pamphlet. The emphasis on the child and his welfare, plus standard guidelines, many of which are applicable to recreation centers not specifically group-work centered, make this 33-page pamphlet worth careful study. It is important material for leadership training. Available for $.75 (plus postage) from Division on Group Work and Youth Services, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, 251 Park Avenue South, New York 10.

•

DON'T DOUBLE YOUR FAULTS. A forty-page booklet for the coach or teacher with little or no experience in tennis has been written by a real tennis "pro," Harry Fogelman, tennis coach at Davidson College, North Carolina. Of special interest is the Tennis Error Chart included which is available separately in pad form. The booklet, *Tennis for the Coach, Teacher, and Player*, is available for $2.00 postpaid (six copies for $10.00). The pad of charts, thirty-five 8¼"-by-11" sheets (large enough to tabulate errors for two sets), is available for $2.00 per pad, postpaid. Send orders to Harry Fogelman, Tennis Coach, Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina.

•

WORLD AFFAIRS. More than fifty million Americans working through private nonprofit organizations are engaged in some aspect of world affairs activity, according to the new *Directory of Voluntary Organizations*. This wide range of activity indicates, the editors point out, "the growing awareness in all parts of the U.S. and among people of all agea and occupations of how actually and directly foreign policy today effects everyone's life, pocketbook, and prospects for survival in a world worth surviving in."

In listing and describing 388 national, regional, and local organizations—their programs and publications, addresses and executive officers—the directory provides a guide to who is doing what in world affairs. It was designed to answer questions frequently heard from citizens interested in "doing something"; and to aid organizations and agencies wishing to cooperate or identify with similar groups as well as media and commercial interests seeking suitable audiences and markets for their ideas and services. The variety of programs and study projects involves almost every phase of world affairs, offering opportunity for anyone wanting to find an activity suitable to his beliefs and talents.

The directory provides comprehensive coverage of national organizations wholly concerned with world affairs and a representative cross-section of those in which world affairs programs form a significant part of activities. It also includes an annotated list of other directories for additional information on the organization described as well as for those concerned with fields other than world affairs. Available from the Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, for $.75.

•

WHERE AND HOW. A spiralbound, attractive, and informative book, *Trip Tips*, describes a wide variety of interesting places to go and things to see in day trips for children along the Mohawk and Hudson Valleys. The area covered is wide—as far as Utica and Kingston in New York, Pittsfield in Massachusetts, and Bennington in Vermont. The 122-page book covers: *Amusements*, such as playlands, animal farms, scenic rides, et cetera; *Nature*, including forests, caves, bird sanctuaries, fish hatcheries, mines, nature museums, and tree farms; *Arts*, including music festivals, exhibits, dance festivals, movies and theaters; *Military*, such as forts and battlefields; *Local Color*, including copper folklore, county fairs, Shaker villages; *History*, including the Dutch (don't forget Albany was settled before the Pilgrims landed!), famous men, historic houses and museums; *Sports*, such as hiking, camping, horseback riding, skiing, and other winter sports; and *Industry*, including farms, cider mills, marble quarries, wood products, radio and TV stations, transportation, and a raft of others.

If you're coming to New York soon, or to the World's Fair in 1964-65, you'll enjoy going through this beautiful section and find this book very helpful! Available for $1.25 (plus $.25 for mailing) from Junior League of Schenectady, 962 St. David's Lane, Schenectady, New York.

•

TRANSCENDING BARRIERS. A list of books recommended for children, *Books for Friendship*, covers a wide range to enlarge a child's horizons. It includes folklore, fairy tales, legends, and stories; songs, games and foods around the world; holidays and holy days; and many other categories. This third edition in the *Books Are Bridges* series is the joint production of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Available for $.50 from the AFSC, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2 or the A-D L, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

•

IT'S A RUGGED LIFE, as any mother of a preschool child can tell you. A delightful down-to-earth handbook for parents of young children, *Your Preschool Child* (from ages two to seven) by Dorothy Kirk Burnett, contains ideas for the harrassed housewife that can be utilized to real advantage by leaders in totlot, nursery school, and preschool programs. This paperbound, 256-page book costs $.60 and is available from local bookstores. It was published by the Macfadden-Bartell Corporation, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17.

A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 145

can offer. "We are asking friends of children not just to join the PTA," she says, "but to serve it—to grow with it. There is room to serve and to grow in almost any direction one's interests lie." At Bayside School, for example, PTA members interested in amateur photography, exhibit arranging, carpentry, and other practical hobbies, as well as those interested in the fine arts as such, have contributed to the success of the school's current project.

The cabinet displays at the Bayside School are restocked by parents and teachers as the teaching emphasis shifts from American history (with exhibits of documents, flags, early Americana) to Mexico (illustrated with maps, musical instruments, souvenir jewelry) or to natural history (with collections of seashells, underwater photography, and the like). PTA members are due for an added bonus on regular meeting nights, when exhibitors in science, art, architecture, or space exploration are scheduled as guest lecturers.

Bush Survival

"Operation Survival," a project of the Deep River, Ontario, Community Association, is teaching adults and children the art of survival in the Canadian bush region which claims many victims both winter and summer. A group of adults have already completed the course and a series is planned for children this summer.

The enemies of survival in the Canadian bush are pain, cold, hunger, thirst, fatigue, boredom, and loneliness. The adult group learned how to overcome these hazards through evening lectures and bush trips on Sunday afternoons.

Big City Skiing

The first skiing area in New York City was opened recently in Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx. Called the Van Cortlandt Ski Area, the new center opens up a popular recreation heretofore unavailable to thousands of people in Greater New York. It is designed for beginners and more experienced skiers and is open days and evenings with the use of snow-making equipment and floodlights. Facilities include a training area, a slope for beginners, an intermediate slope, and a slope for more advanced skiers. Five rope tows have been installed to serve the slopes.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

CALIFORNIA. District I of the California Park and Recreation Society recently elected Richard Conzelmann, Terra Linda, president; John McBride, Vacaville, vice-president; Elliott Jacobs, Eldridge, secretary-treasurer; and Herbert Tucker, Vallejo, district director. The district society presented achievement awards to Kenneth A. Hill, superintendent of recreation, Santa Rosa, outgoing president, and Joseph D. Rodota, director of recreation and parks, San Rafael, outgoing district director.

KENTUCKY. New officers of the Kentucky Recreation Society are: President, Betsy A. Burke; First Vice-President, Charles Spears; Second Vice-President, Marilyn Remmers; and Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Seelye. The society is planning a spring workshop at Camp Kysoc, April 26-28.

LOUISIANA. New officers of the Louisiana Recreation and Park Association are: President, Mrs. Judith Hornbaker, program supervisor, Baton Rouge; Vice-President, Peggy Brown, director of cultural activities, New Orleans; and Secretary-Treasurer, Bernice Sabrier, community center director, New Orleans. This is the first time in the association's history that its entire slate of officers is female.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Gunnar A. Peterson will become director of the Special Project on Open Land of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago on March 15. Mr. Peterson has a background in group work and recreation and has been director of outdoor education for the Chicago City Missionary Society since 1958. A former vice-president of the American Camping Association, Mr. Peterson is the author and editor of books and articles on many phases of recreation, including *The Book of Outdoor Winter Activities*, of which he is co-author.

The project is now moving out of a five-year study phase into an action

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period, the goal of which is to resolve the problem of the rapid decrease of open lands in the metropolitan area available for conversion to recreation purposes to meet the needs of mushrooming population. The council is seeking a solution to the problem by assisting community action at local levels. Funds for the project were made available by the Wieboldt Foundation, the Woods Charitable Fund, and the Chicago Community Trust Company.

• • •

Maurice duPont Lee, president of the Board of Park Commissioners in Wilmington, Delaware, has been hailed as a "colorful campaigner against idle rocking-chair life" in an article entitled "He's Made a Success of Retirement," which appeared in the January issue of *Harvest Years* and was also reprinted in the January *Reader's Digest*. It describes the 77-year-old Mr. Lee's career since retirement—his work as a public official, personal counselor to hundreds of individuals, and holder of eighteen volunteer jobs. Mr. Lee is currently engaged in improving park facilities to facilitate use by senior citizens.

• • •

Robert M. Morgenthau, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and recent candidate for New York governor, has been elected president of the Police Athletic League, Inc. for 1963. Robert Coulson, outgoing acting president of PAL, in presenting Mr. Morgenthau, declared, "Some on the board have been privileged to know three generations of Morgenthaus. The grandfather of our president served as U.S. Ambassador to Turkey in the early part of this century. His father, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt administration from 1933 to 1945. Our new president is chairman of the Bronx division of the New York City Youth Board and has a vital interest in young people and in the Police Athletic League. . . ." Mr. Morgenthau is chairman of the Association of Bronx Community Organizations and is a member of the advisory council of the New York School of Social Work.

• • •

Robert R. Gamble has been named deputy public works commissioner in charge of parks for Nassau County, New York. He will map programs for future county parks and will also be liaison with the Committee for a Fine Arts Center and the Mitchell Field Development Committee. Mr. Gamble has resigned as assistant director general of the International Recreation Association, a post he held since 1957. Previously, he was on the staff of the National Recreation Association.

• • •

Charlie Vettiner, superintendent of the Jefferson County, Kentucky, Playgrounds and Recreation Board since 1946, recently added another trophy to his already impressive collection when the Kentucky Press Association hailed him as "outstanding Kentuckian of 1962." Mr. Vettiner has close to forty awards for his work in development of recreation programs throughout the Bluegrass State. In the past sixteen years Mr. Vettiner has won citations, plaques, and trophies for initiating such programs as fishing derbies, youth government days, summer camps, hiking trips, athletic tournaments, and foreign tours for youth.

Mr. Vettiner annually uses earnings from the basketball clinics and referee schools he conducts to finance a program of awards and to help needy boys through college. One of his best known awards is the "Good Guy" plaque for youngsters who have overcome severe physical handicaps to take part in athletics.

IN MEMORIAM

• PAULINE (PEP) MARQUETTE, assistant superintendent of recreation in Memphis, Tennessee, died recently at the age of forty-nine. She was regarded as Memphis' greatest woman athlete in the 1930's and had been on the recreation staff for twenty-four years.

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✣ The Second Annual Reunion of the patients of the Rehabilitation Institute in Detroit, Michigan, was planned as an outgrowth of the institute's person-centered recreation program, with patients who had shown leadership ability being invited to participate in the planning. An invitation to join the planning committee for the reunion went to a group with the following disabilities: quadriplegia, multiple fractures, paraplegia, double amputation, transverse myelitis, arthritis, dermatomyositis, peripheral neuritis, and multiple sclerosis.

The Rehabilitation Institute, which provides complete rehabilitation services to the physically handicapped, has a capacity for ninty-five in-patients, with an average stay of fifty-five days, and facilities to treat five hundred out-patients daily. The institute offers the following services to patients: activities of daily living, adaptive devices, complete clinical laboratory services, diagnostic medical services, physical therapy, pre-vocational testing and evaluation, recreation, speech and hearing.

To the reunion committee meeting came former patients by wheelchair, on crutches, and by various other means of propulsion. The first order of business was to elect a chairman of the reunion committee, a secretary, and a chairman for each of the following committees: program, entertainment, food, publicity, decoration, and transportation.

A number of committee meetings followed this initial get-together. A thousand and three hundred invitations were sent out with one of the committee members handling the design of the invitation and other members handling the mailing. The publicity chairman, a multiple-fracture wheelchair patient, used the telephone and the mail for publicity releases to all the Detroit papers and radio stations who cooperated with announcing and writing about the reunion. Other committee members collected food and money donations so that the party could support itself.

The reunion was a big success. Over a thousand people were in attendance and enjoyed a delightful afternoon and evening of socializing and entertainment and plenty of tasty refreshments. Many of the ex-patients brought along

Rehab Reunion. Above, the nursing supervisor of the Detroit Rehabilitation Institute enjoys the entertainment at the reunion of ex-patients. Below, the clerical staff assists at the registration desk while all decked out to take active part in the entertaining festivities to follow.

family or friends or both, none of whom had visited the institute previously. The Secretary of the State of Michigan, James Hare, came as special representative of the governor. There were also letters of good wishes from President Kennedy and many other prominent people. After social hour at six o'clock, four hours of entertainment was provided, including nationally known night-club and TV personalities.

The important factor of this whole affair was the accomplishment of the patients with the various handicaps who certainly proved that, despite handicaps, they had the enthusiasm and drive needed to bring this affair to a successful conclusion.

✣ Recreation for the individual with multiple sclerosis should be understood as a potent force in social rehabilitation and social habilitation, not a medium for developing champion proficiency in an activity. Stress is placed on the social aspects, readjusting to self and others, developing friendships, and accomplishing varying interests and activities.

An increasing number of chapters of

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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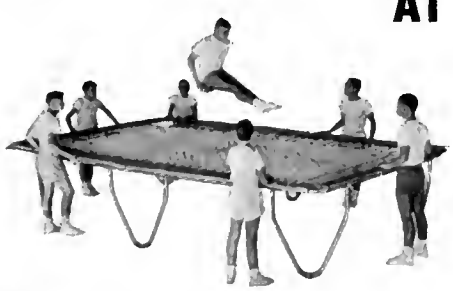

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the Multiple Sclerosis Society have developed well structured and supervised programs. From the loosely organized patient meetings, it is possible to move to a more complex program of craft activities to include ceramics, weaving, and a host of other projects.

One chapter uses the physical facilities of a community agency where a recreation specialist gives instruction in work with clay and ceramics. Approximately twenty-five patients are transported to the center twice a week. The program is directed toward involving each patient to the best of his ability and in accord with his interest. Some patients require encouragement, some need only the companionship of others. Volunteers staff the program and serve a luncheon. Music, games, and a variety of opportunities for self-expression also are provided. Materials used in this program are donated by a commercial supplier, lunch by merchants through a volunteer committee. A significant number of patients find great pleasure in sharing the results of their efforts with families and friends.

Another chapter conducts a weekly program in a parish hall. Because some patients present a problem in diminished attention span, several patients participate in different phases of a given project. Cloth and leather are main items in use and volunteers have learned how to minimize concern for "beautiful finish" and to encourage the sense of belonging and participation with others. Cooperation among a transportation volunteer corps, a church, and a staff of several volunteers who assist the patients makes for a very successful program at a token cost in funds.

A weekly tea or a matinee at the movies may give meaning to many who ordinarily would be isolated and alone. Living with a disability and recognizing others who are disabled yet fighting back can be most reassuring.

✣ The National Association of Recreational Therapists has available a comprehensive bibliography of selected articles, alphabetized by author, which includes the aged, blind, mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped. The bibliography covers publications from 1945 through 1961. Individuals involved in training programs, staff development conferences, and institutes will find this booklet invaluable. For a copy, send twenty-five cents to Miss Virginia Dobbins, Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

✣ The Swimming for the Handicapped Program conducted by the American Red Cross through its local chapters offers communities a splendid way of providing a recreation outlet for carefully

screened handicapped persons. Of the twenty-eight hundred Red Cross chapters having water-safety programs, many have swimming programs for the handicapped. This means that, in the communities where there are such programs, boys and girls who have limited mobility, are mentally retarded, or have other handicaps can know a new freedom of movement in the water. The chapter, when requested to conduct a Swimming for the Handicapped Program, cooperates with other local organizations involved in planning and carrying out the program. Candidates are carefully screened by their respective organizations before being accepted into the swimming program. Classes are usually conducted on an one-instructor-to-one-student basis by skillful, well-trained Red Cross Water Safety instructors. All such instruction is without charge. For further information, write, phone, or visit your local Red Cross Chapter.

✢ Camp Jened, a nonprofit camp for handicapped children and adults in Hunter, New York, is one of the very few camps which offer vacations for both handicapped children and adults. Camp Jened accepts persons with varied disabilities, including those with orthopedic defects, hearing and speech disorders, cerebral-palsy, and other defects. Both ambulatory and wheelchair cases are accepted as long as they can help themselves to a reasonable degree with the functions of daily living.

The camp offers a specialized program of speech and hearing therapies which are coordinated with dramatics, music, and choral speaking. The camp site has separate facilities and program for the children and adults, a lake, fishing stream, and two overnight camp sites. For specific information, write to Camp Jened, 510 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

✢ A leadership training course for personnel from nursing homes and homes for the aged was held recently by Westchester County, New York, Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation in response to the growing demand for recreation activities for the increasing ranks of senior citizens within the county. The purpose of the course was to disseminate information and exchange ideas.

The session on arts and crafts was presented by Margaret Yoder of Hastings, who has worked with senior groups in the County for the past year. A discussion on "Music As Recreation" was conducted by Gus Rovin of White Plains, county music specialist, and information on "Social Recreation" was discussed by Lewis Supton, recreation director for the Guild for the Jewish Blind in Yonkers.

✢ The Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver, British Columbia, has installed a gently sloping ramp leading to the promenade atop a bathhouse. This will make the promenade available to persons confined to wheelchairs. The promenade has garden planters and overlooks the English Bay Beach swimming pool. *(Vancouver's playground and recreation center program for blind children was described in* RECREATION, *April 1962.)*

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Children's Park Supervisor. City of San Jose, $503-$629. College graduate with major in recreation, business administration, industrial arts, or related fields plus one year of responsible experience in business management. Apply before **March 6, 1963**, Civil Service Department, Room 211, City Hall, 801 North First Street, San Jose, California.

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Assistant Director of Recreation. City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Graduate in recreation. Work will involve organizing and implementing leisure-time activities. Assistant must supervise some activities. Salary from $4,500 to $5,000 plus travel. Williamsport Recreation Commission, City Hall, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Recreation Director. Treatment center for delinquent adolescent girls; good facilities, established program; resort location. Range $450-$547 to be increased to $487-$592 on July 1. Full maintenance available at low cost. Require B.A. plus experience. Apply Robert J. Hartford, Superintendent, Home School for Girls, Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

The State Parks, Their Meaning in American Life, Freeman Tilden. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 496. $5.50.

The National Conference on State Parks first met in 1921 at the suggestion of Stephen T. Mather, the first director of the National Park Service. At that time, only a few state parks existed and only in nineteen states. Mr. Mather was finding that every state wanted a *national* park and was being embarrassed by state offers of areas for new national parks which did not exactly measure up to the requirement of "national significance," excellent though they were. The result of this epoch-making meeting was the establishment of the National Conference which would have state interests as its major concern.

During the decades since, there has been rapid growth of the state park movement and now all states have them. Strangely enough, however, there have been few publications dealing with the comprehensive state picture. None has been attempted since Beatrice Ward Nelson's *State Recreation* in 1928 and Herbert Evison's *A State Park Anthology* in 1930.

To write this book, Mr. Tilden took a long journey through state parks, following a list, made up by the two park services, of those parks most nearly measuring up to the criteria adopted by the National Conference on State Parks —but not the "best" parks, nor all parks. The result is an authoritative study filled with detailed first-hand information that can be useful to many people: the tourist, vacationist, naturalist, student, and other travelers—even the arm-chair kind.

Seventy-four descriptive chapters lead the reader from park to park, from the edge of the sea across the mountains, deserts, lakes, and plains, and cover a wide variety of areas. Anecdotes add a human touch and bring the scenes to life.

One of the first sections of the book provides basic information on matters related to financing, what kind of recreation, what state parks are for, the many operating agencies involved. Others cover principles, policies, problems, history, and park philosophy.

Otherwise, the presentation of the material is divided into geographical areas. Each is preceded by a map showing the location of selected parks and each carries a collection of photographs. Thumbnail sketches offer data on each park's location, size, special features, and merits. The overall effect is a study of our natural American heritage. It is well worth owning, not only as a guide, reference, or chronicle, but as absorbing reading.—*D. D.*

The Fun of Family Camping, George S. Wells. Bobbs-Merrill, 3 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 320, illustrated. $5.00.

George S. Wells has produced a practical guide for today's novice or experienced camping family. The reader immediately feels a friendliness with the author, whose writing reflects years of satisfactory camping experiences. He explains the advantages and disadvantages of various types of equipment and describes an intelligent plan for the acquisition of suitable equipment to fit the needs of the individual family. Of equal importance are the chapters on how to best use this equipment.

Only a parent who has camped *with* children could write the wonderful chapter on "Kids Love Camping." Not only will it make the camping experience more meaningful for the children but should save Mom and Dad many frustrations! By using well-chosen anecdotes from his own trips, Mr. Wells impresses the reader with the fact that *family camping is fun.*

The splendid appendices include chapters on camping bibliography; information from government sources; mail-order sources of camping equipment; manufacturers of trailers, coaches, cars, and food; and family camping clubs. Thus, in this one volume, a camping family is enabled to locate the answers to nearly all its camping questions. This book should be of help to leaders of camping workshops, institutes, and clinics, both in interpreting the philosophy of modern family camping and in teaching skills. It is profusely illustrated with humorous drawings by William R. Johnson.—*Richard A. Tapply, New Hampshire field representative, National Recreation Association.*

Sunset Family Camping. Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California. Pp. 128, illustrated. Paper, $1.75.

"Take your family camping and *be comfortable*," seems to be the theme of this book which has been developed from material that has appeared in *Sunset* Magazine in recent years. Largely, it covers camping within easy reach of the family car—with the car an essential member of the party. Some of the scenic photographs of campsites will make the camp-minded reader want to pack up and go immediately.

The text of the book is presented in three sections: planning the great adventure, assembling camp equipment, and life in camp. Each section is packed with practical suggestions, sketches, lists, and pictures. Everything you need to know is included—sometimes in detail, sometimes more briefly.

Although the book is addressed primarily to the beginning camper family, it contains much of value to the experienced family as well, especially new ideas and methods of doing things. This should be recommended to all families who are looking for ways in which to make their next camping trip more pleasant and rewarding.

All About Camping, W. K. Merrill. Stackpole Company, Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 262. $3.95.

Written by a park ranger, with a foreword by Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, this publication differs from the foregoing books on camping in that it is about wilderness camping, packhorse jaunts, knapsack camping, survival, canoe trips, and so on. One chapter deals with national parks and national forests. Wilderness craftsmanship is covered thoroughly, including pathfinding, outdoor measurements, first aid, saddling and packing, care of saddle and pack animals, snow camping, grub lists and emergency rations—to name a few of the topics. It is a complete, compact collection of camping lore for the outdoorsman, family group, or individual who wants to get away from it all, backed by a ranger's wide first-hand experience. Many line drawings add to the book's usefulness. An ideal addition to anyone's reference library on camping. Recommended for practical know-how.

Conservation for Camp and Classroom, Robert O. Bale. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 145. Spiralbound, $3.00.

"To help children to understand the interdependence and interrelationship of the natural resources of the earth; and to help each child to learn to accept responsibility for doing all that he can to maintain and make wise use of the earth's resources"—these are two among the broad objectives cited in this book

written by a boy's program director in a neighborhood house. It is filled with suggestions for learning through experimentation and observation, such as building an ant farm and observing the life of the colony, making soil, collecting spider webs, putting out campfires, building a nature diorama, building a leaf press, taking a magnifying-glass hike; and the like. Exciting nature programs can be based on Mr. Bale's collection of interesting ideas. Camp counselors and recreation leaders should consider it a *must* for their libraries.

IN BRIEF

THE STORY OF LIFE, *Peter Farb. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Pp. 126. $3.50.* The author of this book is a naturalist who also happens to be a professional writer. Only a naturalist would have come up with as lucid and complete a survey of the "parade of life" through the centuries. From the earliest known life, the reader goes on a geographic and biological survey of living things and their evolution or extinction. The illustrations are clear and attractive. Attention-getting subheads draw the reader into a fascinating, unified account of the world we live in. The author has also written *Living Earth* and *The Forest*, among others.

THE ROCK-HUNTER'S RANGE GUIDE. *Jay Ellis Ransom. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 213, illustrated. $4.95.* More than a guide, this small book on how and where to find minerals and gemstones in the United States might be termed a reference manual as well. With it in hand, rockhounds will not only be able to find rocks and minerals through a geological road map of the country and a listing of various districts, but will be able to identify them in their native habitat. Appendix I enumerates various regional field publications which carry details of specific areas while Appendix II lists alphabetically by state and city all the most important rock museums. "These are wonderful places to start from," says the author, "providing you with a background of regional geology and helping you to recognize the rocks and minerals to be found in the surrounding countryside."

A review of The Day Camp Book *by Virginia Musselman, director of the National Recreation Association Program Service, will appear next month.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

CAMPING, NATURE, OUTDOORS

(Including Arts, Crafts, Skills)

About Foresters, Norma Dobrin. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $2.50.

All About Camping, W. K. Merrill. Stackpole Co., Telegraph Press Bldg., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 262. $3.95.

All About Pickup Coaches and Campers, John Gartner. Trail-R-Club of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 160. Paper, $3.00.

Amphibians and Their Ways, H. Rucker Smyth. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 292. $6.50.

Apple Tree Community, The, George A. Smith. Channel Press, 159 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 94. $5.00.

Archaeology as a Hobby, Virginia J. Fortiner. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 45. $1.00.

Art of the Lapidary, The, Francis J. Sperisen. Bruce Publ., 2642 University Ave., St. Paul 14. Pp. 390. $8.00.

Basic Basketry, Leonard G. Allbon. Dufour Editions, Chester Springs, Pa. Pp. 124. $4.50.

Basic Leathercraft, Robert A. McCoy. Steck Co., Box 16, Austin 61, Texas. Pp. 136. Paper, $1.20.

Basket-Making for Amateurs, Phyllis Hosking. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 108. $3.50.

Beaver Business, An Almanac, Glen Rounds. 70 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 110. $3.00.

Bibliography of Studies and Research in Camping and Outdoor Education (rev. 1962). Amer. Camping Assoc., Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind. Pp. 57. Paper, $1.50.

Black Panther Banner (Kansas Boy Scouts), Clifford E. Sutton. William-Frederick Press, 55 E. 86th St., New York 28. Pp. 171. $4.50.

Book of Trees, The (rev. ed.), William Carey Grimm. Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 487. $10.00.

Compground Atlas of the U. S. and Canada. Alpine Geographical Press, Box 685, Station A, Champaign, Ill. Pp. 182. Paper, $3.00.

Camping and Camp Cookery. Collier Books, 640 5th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 125. Paper, $.95.

Cattail House, Phoebe Erickson. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Chapel Talks for School and Camp, Anne B. Townsend. Seabury Press, 1 Fawcett Pl., Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 128. $3.25.

Church Family Camps and Conferences, Elizabeth and William H. Genne. Christian Education Press, Schaff Bldg., 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 95. Paper, $1.40.

City Boy, Country Boy, Miriam Schlein. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Common Edible and Useful Plants of the West, Muriel Sweet. Naturegraph Co., 8339 West Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

Complete Book of Camping, Leonard Miracle with Maurice Decker. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 594. $4.95.

Complete Book of Cave Exploration, The, Roy Pinney. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 256. $4.95.

Conservation for Camp and Classroom, Robert O. Bale. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 145. Paper, $3.00.

Creative Adventures in Arts and Crafts, Gretchen Grimm. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 96. $2.75.

Creative Leathercraft, Francis S. Sunderland. Bunting Publ., North Chicago, Ill. Pp. 68. Paper, $1.00.

Cumberland Gap and Trails West, Edith McCall. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 126. $2.50.*

Danny Dunn and the Fossil Cave, Jay Williams and Raymond Abrashkin, Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 146. $2.95.*

Desert Beauty, The Story of Cacti, Charlotte Jeanes and Joseph Stacey. Follett, Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 32. $1.95.*

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Tennis Handbook, *Bill & Chet Murphy*	$5.50
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Flowers of Field and Forest, Clarence J. Hylander. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 231. $4.50.

Follow the Brook, Dorothy P. Lathrop. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 40. $3.25.*

Fun of Family Camping, The, George S. Wells. Bobbs-Merrill, 3 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 320. $5.00.

Good Times with Maps, Irene Estep. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $2.50.*

Guide for Young Campers, Lt. Col. Mauno A. Lindholm. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 192. $3.95.

Guidepost to Good YMCA Day Camping, John Ledlie, Editor. Natl. Council. YMCA's, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.25.

How to Explore the Secret Worlds of Nature, Vinson Brown. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 174. $3.50.

Let's Go Camping, Let's Go Trailering, Albert B. Evans. Trail-R-Club of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 175. Paper, $2.50.

Let's Go to a Notional Park, Lloyd and Rose Hamill. G. P. Putnam, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 47. $1.95.*

Little Creek, Big River, Dwight W. Follett, Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $1.50.*

Lives of an Oak Tree, Ross E. Hutchins. Rand McNally, 405 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 64. $2.95.*

Living In the Open, E. E. (Deacon) Jones. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31st St., New York 1. Pp. 85. $2.50.

Managing the YMCA Day Camp, John A. Ledlie, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 39. Paper, $1.75.

Mercury Book of Outdoor Living, Bob Brewster, Editor. Popular Library, 355 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 184. $.50.

National Parks of the United States, Luis A. Bolin. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 105. $.95.

Nature Center for Your Community, A. National Audubon Society, 1130 5th Ave., New York 28. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

Nature's Lumberjack, Willis Peterson and Jeffrey Church. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.*

Old Farmer's 1963 Almanac, The, Robert B. Thomas. Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H. Pp. 96. $.35.

One Man's Pleasure, Hugh Fosburgh. William Morrow, 425 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 191. $4.00.

Our World Underwater, William M. Stephens. Lantern Press, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 254. $4.95.

Padre Island Story, The, Loraine Daly and Pat Reumart. Naylor Co., 1015 Culebra Ave., P.O. Box 1838, San Antonio, Tex. Pp. 52. $2.95.*

Rivers in Harness, Allan H. Cullen. Chilton Books, 525 Locust St., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 175. $3.95.

Satellites as a Hobby, Lloyd Mallan. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 45. $1.00.*

Stillmeadow Road, The, Gladys Taber. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 287. $4.50.

Syllabus for Outdoor Recreation, A. Reynold E. Carlson. Indiana University, Bloomington. Pp. 65. Paper. $1.15.

These We Inherit: The Parklands of America, Ansel Adams. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 103. $15.

Training Camp Counselors in Human Relations, Jerry Beker. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 186. $3.75.

We Explore the Earth, Howard A. Munson. Pacific Press Publ., Mountain View, Calif. Pp. 166. $4.00.

Weather Forecasting as a Hobby, pp. 46; **Bird Watching as a Hobby,** pp. 46, Robert Wells. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. $1.00 each.*

Western Campsite Directory—1962. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.75.

Where Away? (National Forest vacations). Employee Relations, Inc., 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 15. $.25.

World of "Wood, Field, and Stream," The, John W. Randolph. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 177. $3.95.

Young Pathfinder's Book of Oceans, Streams, and Glaciers, The, William D. Clarke. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 13. Pp. 128. $3.95.

Young Pathfinder's Book of the Polar Regions, The, James T. Radcliffe. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. $1.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

JUNIOR LEAGUE MAGAZINE, January-February 1963
Old Folks at Home, Betty Freeze.
A World of Silence (program for the deaf).
Understanding Handicaps.
Nursing Home, League Style (recreation program).

THE OPTIMIST MAGAZINE, February 1963
Cost? 91¢ a Boy (physical fitness program).
Shooting for Safety.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, January 1, 1963
The New Architecure of Leisure, Cronston Jones.

_____, January 21, 1963
Banzai Charge to the Top of Old Shiga (Japanese ski kamikazes), Lee Griggs.
Hans Brinker of the Drainage Ditch, Robert Froman.

TODAY'S HEALTH, February 1963
They Don't Loaf in Retirement, Theodore Irwin.

YWCA MAGAZINE, January 1963
Teens on TOUR (Teenage Organization for Urban Renewal), Eleanor D. Draper.

WOMAN'S DAY, March 1963
America's Public Gardens, Jean Hersey.
All Children Are Musical, Rachel Carr.
Don't Be Afraid to Hook a Rug, George Wells.

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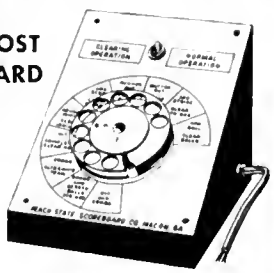

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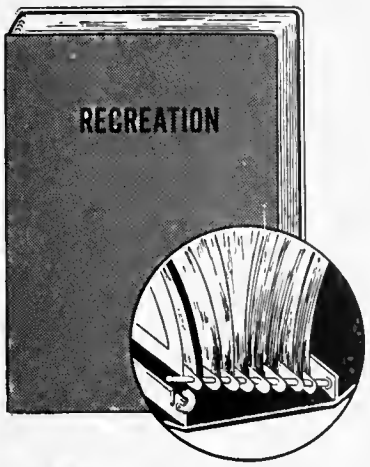

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Southwest	March 26-29	Austin, Texas	Commodore Perry
Great Lakes	March 31-April 3	Dayton, Ohio	Dayton-Biltmore
Midwest	April 2-5	Sioux City, Iowa	Sheraton-Warrior
Southern Southeastern Section	April 16-18	Mobile, Alabama	Admiral Semmes
Pacific Northwest	April 21-24	Eugene, Oregon	Eugene
New Jersey and Middle Atlantic District Recreation and Park Conference	May 19-22	Asbury Park, New Jersey	Berkeley-Carteret
New England	May 19-22	Poland Spring, Maine	Poland Spring House

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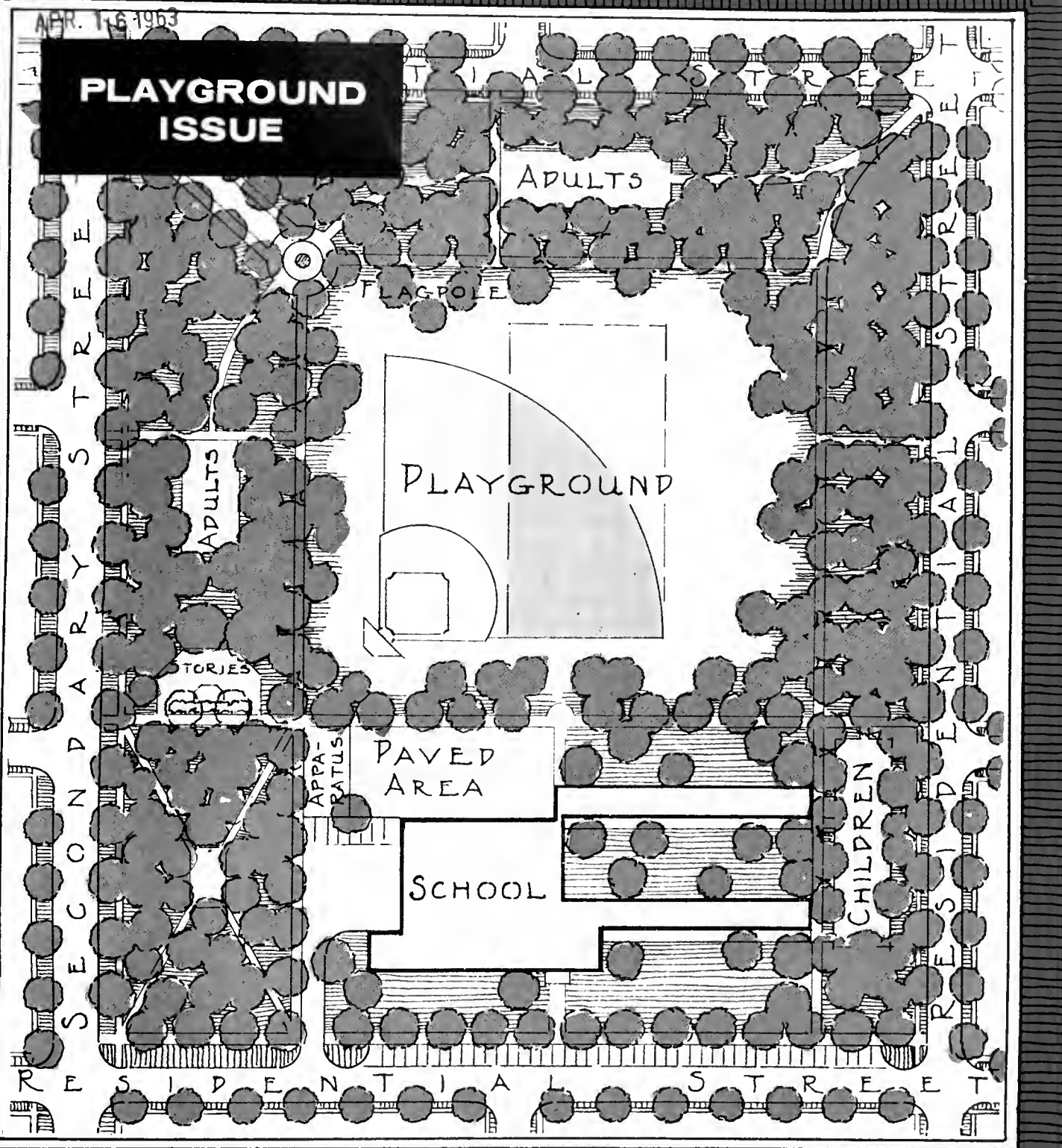

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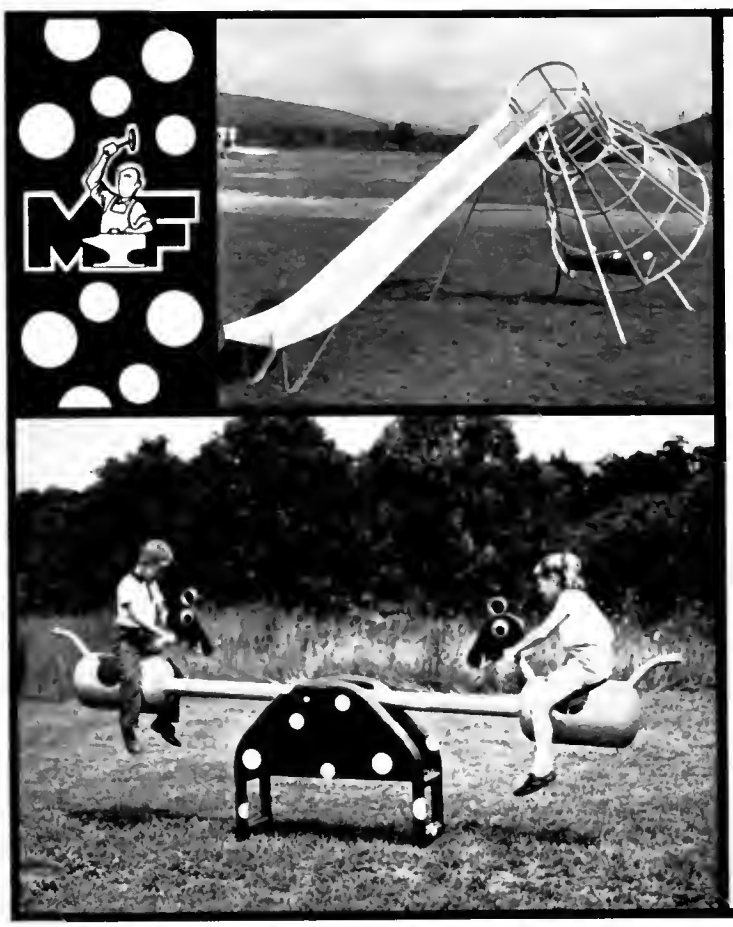

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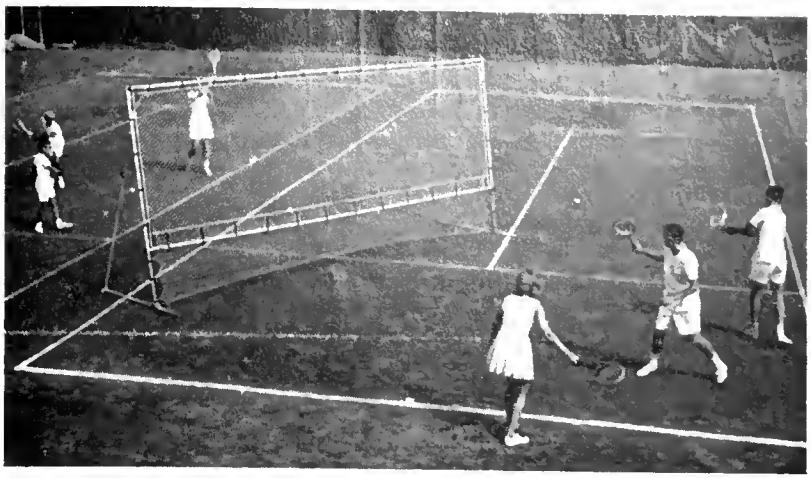

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APRIL 1963 VOL. LVI, NO. 4 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

PLANNING IS IMPORTANT. It is advisable to have a competent landscape artist design your recreation areas. In this recreation-school center, the playground is five acres, the school site three and a half acres. Design by G. Leslie Lynch, National Recreation Association area, facilities, and survey consultant.

Next Month

Articles on programs with the aging and one on planning community bicycle safety activities, in observance of Senior Citizens' Month and National Bicycle Month, respectively. The importance of long-range community planning is discussed in Part I of a two-part article, "What Makes a Good Community Survey," by Merrill F. Krughoff, director of the Institute of Community Studies, United Community Funds and Councils of America. (*Part II of Mr. Krughoff's article will appear in June.*) Also, you won't want to miss: "Municipal Sports Programs and Policies," which reports in detail the results of the 1962 survey of National Recreation Association Service Affiliates; a good "how-to" article on floodlighting for evening programs by Joseph Curtis, commissioner of recreation and parks in White Plains, New York; two pages with pictures of the latest information about the 45th National Recreation Congress in St. Louis; a discussion of "Fund Raising Through Refreshment Operations"; an article on the value of participating in a local "Career Day" by Gordon D. Hunsaker of Coronado, California; and many others.

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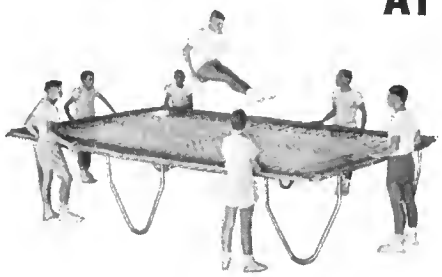

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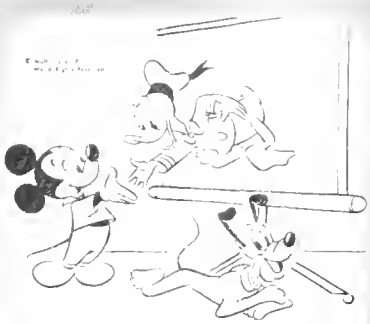

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LETTERS

Curling, Anyone?

Sir:

Against the advice of many old-time recreation administrators, we started the game of curling in Euclid. We had been warned that it would be very difficult to curl on an uncovered municipal artificial ice rink. The difficulties we ran into quickly subsided because of the extreme enthusiasm citizens showed toward the game, even though it is a new game here and we could only borrow enough rocks from the American Curling Association for four teams. Next year we plan to program the ice so we can alternate these stones in order to get more individuals participating. Inquiries ran high, but, with the time available because of other programing on the ice, individuals other than the first twenty had to be asked to wait until next year to curl.

When curling enthusiast Frank Sulentich came into the Euclid recreation office last September asking the department to plan, organize, supervise, and sponsor the activity of curling, the initial action taken by the department was to announce the new activity to the local weekly newspaper. The response was so favorable that curling was added to the winter program. Laurie Carlson, a founder and past-president of the American Curling Foundation, mailed us two curling films to orient the twenty future curlers. After the showing, two members of the Cleveland Skating Club gave a brief discussion on how the game is played.

Recreation Director C. E. Orr decided that free ice time could be allocated these participants; however, each member must obtain a registration card and season's pass. The fee was $11.00 for each curler.

At the organizational meeting, the club president announced that the American Curling Foundation had decided to loan the club sixteen pairs of rocks. The members assessed themselves an annual dues of $5.00 to cover any miscellaneous items to be purchased.

The second phase in providing this activity was preparing the ice sheet. Since we were unable to acquire any knowledge concerning the painting of an uncovered municipal ice sheet, we used trial-and-error method. Initially, we decided to paint the entire concrete pad white, then paint the curling lines and circles atop the white paint. A two-inch ice sheet was to be laid over the painting. Before the ice was able to be laid, we had a rainstorm and the painting was ruined. With "never-say-die" determination, we tried an alternate plan. Because of the expense involved in the white paint *(Polar Ice)*, the recreation department was unable to purchase more white paint, the most desirable to use. The only choice we had was to lay an inch of ice over the pad. Then we painted the circles and lines. We found the best plan for painting the ice for curling to be the use of broken lines and circles instead of solid ones since solid lines increase the absorption rate more than broken ones. We painted the twelve-inch, eight-inch, and four-inch circles black, blue, and brown respectively. The hog lines, center house lines, and side lines were painted black. Our maintenance men prepared three curling sheets on our 85′-by-185′ ice pad.

The final preparation before play was making "hacks." We used 2″-by-4″-by-6″ boards cut at a 45° angle in front, covered with firehose to afford better footing. During our first session on the ice, it was readily seen that the firehose would freeze and not give one substantial footing. After this first session, Mr. Sulentich, the club president, who is a machinist, made a front for the wooden hacks by securing a 1½″-by-4″ piece of perforated steel to the wood. These hacks were secured into the ice by screwing three 3″-by-½″ screws into the wood one and a half inches. This allowed one and a half inches protruding from the base of the hacks. With a portable electric drill, we drilled holes into the ice, then placed the hacks into the holes and completed the menial task by pouring water around the sides of the hacks to acquire cohesion for the hacks to the ice.

Who says curling can't be done on an uncovered municipal ice rink? We did it!

JOHN V. TERANGO, *Recreation Supervisor, Euclid, Ohio.*

Valuable Information

Sirs:

We have received a copy of *The Day Camp Program*, ably written by Virginia Musselman [*director of the National Recreation Association Program Service*] and find this book to be most useful and informative. We highly recommend those responsible for conducting day-camp programs to purchase this well-written book. It contains much valuable information.

KENNETH A. HILL, *Superintendent of Recreation, Santa Rosa, California.*

• For a review of Miss Musselman's book see Page 205.—Ed.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ YOU ARE INVITED! All Associates and Affiliates of the National Recreation Association are invited to Washington, D.C. in June to attend a national conference on litter-prevention and beautification sponsored by Keep America Beautiful, Inc. The three-day conference, at the Shoreham Hotel, is scheduled for June 23-25. Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges will speak at the opening luncheon. Other high government officials, civic leaders, and representatives of labor, industry, and service organizations will participate in the meeting, which is expected to attract some five hundred persons from all over the country.

Topics to be explored in a series of workshops will include "What States Can Do to Prevent Litter," "Organizing for Community Action," and "Anti-Litter Projects for Conservationists and Sportsmen." Other sessions will take up "School and Youth Group Activities," "The Role of Business and Labor in the Litter-Prevention Movement," and "Government Action in Anti-Litter Laws in Fire Prevention and in Public Health."

For registration forms and further information, address inquiries to Miss Laura Freed, Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16.

▶ ATTENTION, AIR FORCE PERSONNEL: In a letter signed by Colonel R. Pankey, USAF, Chief, Personnel Services Division, Directorate of Military Personnel, commanders are encouraged to authorize the attendance, of personnel directly responsible for the Air Force recreation program, at the 45th National Recreation Congress, September 29-October 4, at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. The Congress affords an opportunity for personnel to keep abreast of the latest trends and contemporary advances in the recreation movement. Several sessions will be directly related to military recreation. The knowledge and information gained by delegates can be applied advantageously in planning activities and facilities and in selecting equipment for the recreation program. In order that Air Force recreation programs may function to the best interest of the personnel, it is necessary that responsible individuals be offered opportunities to enhance their professional background.

Military personnel attending the Congress must comply with AFR 35-14. Civilian representatives may attend in accordance with Paragraph 11, Chapter 3, AFM 40-10. *(See also Page 168).*

▶ SMALL-CRAFT SCHOOLS. Over thirty-seven million persons will go boating on more than a casual basis this summer and knowledge of safe boating handling is increasingly vital. As part of its continuous program of small-craft safety, the American Red Cross again this year is scheduling instructor training in boating skills at selected camp sites across the nation.

Small Craft Schools are scheduled as follows: Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, June 11-21; Dr. Johnson's Camp, Raymond, Maine, June 12-22; The Elms Camp, Hammondsport, New York, June 12-22; Camp Wah-Kon-Dah, Rocky Mount, Missouri, August 21-31; Camp Green Cove, Tuxedo, North Carolina, June 4-14.

Aquatic Schools with Small Craft Instructor Courses are scheduled as follows: Lake Murray State Park, Camp No. 2, Ardmore, Oklahoma, June 2-12 (boating instructor only); Owasippee Scout Camps (Camp Stuart), Whitehall, Michigan, June 12-22 (canoeing instructor only).

Red Cross aquatic schools, covering swimming and water safety instruction, will also be set up across the country. Check with your Red Cross area office for schedules.

▶ A NEW PROGRAM OF HOME STUDY in creative writing is being offered by the Writers Workshop of the State University of Iowa, 10 Old Capitol, Iowa City, in cooperation with the Britannica Schools Division of Encyclopaedia Britannica Press, Inc., 14 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. The initial course in fiction writing, the first home-study course in the workshop's 27-year history, has just been announced by workshop director Paul Engle. A second course, poetry writing, is planned for next fall, and advanced courses are also under consideration.

Workshop staff members will correct the lessons and comment on students' writing. Tuition for the course is $150 and no college credit is given. There are two different plans of payment.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▶ A FIVE-MAN STUDY TEAM has been appointed by the U.S. Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to explore resource potentials of federal lands in the North Cascades Mountains section of Washington State in order to recommend the form of management and administration for it which would best serve the public interest. The North Cascades long has been the subject of conflicting proposals for development by outdoor, commercial, and other interested groups. Almost all of the area involved lies within designated National Forests.

The study team will be headed by Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. Serving with him will be two men from the Department of Agriculture, Dr. George A. Selke, consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture, and Arthur Greeley, deputy chief of the United States Forest Service, and two from the Department of the Interior, Henry Caulfield, assistant director of the Resources Program staff, and George B. Hartzog, Jr., associate director of the National Park Service.

▶ AN ALL-TIME HIGH of 88,457,100 visits to National Parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service were recorded in 1962, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The 1962 total showed an increase of 9,417,300 — eleven percent over the 79,039,800 recorded in 1961. National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth attributed the new record to the increasing popularity of outdoor recreation and the service's Mission 66, a long-range conservation and improvement program *(see "New Frontiers for Mission 66," RECREATION, January 1962).*

▶ HOBBIES have become big business, with industry expecting 1963 retail sales to pass the half-billion dollar mark, according to a recent Associated Press release. Albert H. Redles of Philadelphia, president of the Hobby Industry Association of America, said the growth of the hobby business mirrors the growth of our teenage population both in size and in interests.

Surveys indicate that sixty percent of the hobby business is concentrated in the ten to eighteen age bracket. Sales begin to lag among those in their twenties. When people reach their thirties, they again become avid hobbyists, with their interests in crafts and hobbies increasing as they grow older.

One large firm, that made its name in trains, now finds that the miniature hotrod custom automobile has surpassed trains as a youth and adult hobby interest. Trains are now second and science kits, third. Plastic kits of all types have revolutionized the hobby field in the past five years, giving it a retail market value of around $130,000,000 a year.

▶ THE 31ST ANNUAL Field Science and Conservation Workshop will be held in Santa Barbara, California, July 29, under the auspices of the University of California Extension Service. For further information and a copy of a

brochure giving full details, write to University Extension, University of California, Santa Barbara, University, California.

▶ A NATURALISTS' ORGANIZATION has been formed by over seventy people representing national, state, and local park and interpretive programs, according to Park Practice *Grist*, bulletin of the National Conference of State Parks in cooperation with the National Park Service. Its title is the Association of Interpretive Naturalists, "for advancement of education and development of skills in the art of interpreting the natural environment as an instrument of service in the public welfare." President Harold E. Wallin, staff naturalist for the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, announces that several membership categories are available for naturalists, outdoor education and recreation interests. For further information, write to John D. Kason, 2048 Standard Building, Cleveland 13, Ohio. The association has just published its first newsletter, and copies can be obtained from the editor, Stanton G. Ernst, Park Naturalist, Brookside Nature Center, Wheaton, Maryland.

The March/April issue of *Grist* is also inaugurating a new feature section entitled "Speaking of Interpretation—" in light of "a general recognition of the growing importance of interpretation in park work." Equally urgent today is the need for interpretation of recreation work nationally. This is one of the big jobs currently facing the recreation field.

▶ THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE for Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was organized January 31, 1963 as a committee of the American Conservation Association, Inc. "to help meet the growing outdoor recreation needs of the American people," according to *The Congressional Record*. Laurance Rockefeller, who served so ably as chairman of the commission, has agreed to serve as honorary chairman of the citizens committee. Mr. Rockefeller said the committee will:

- Publish and distribute informative material, including digests of Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission's 246-page summary report and twenty-seven background study reports, the most thorough and objective studies ever made in this field.
- Provide information on how citizens and citizen-groups can assist and participate.
- Cooperate with other organizations in developing their own programs consistent with the committee's purpose.
- Analyze and offer comment when appropriate on proposals and actions related to outdoor recreation.

* * *

• ORRC's *Outdoor Recreation for America* is to be reprinted and will be available from the Government Printing Office around April 15, the Department of the Interior announced recently. This report, reprinted by the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, is the result of a three-year study undertaken by the commission at the request of President Kennedy and Congress and is a comprehensive review of the nation's outdoor recreation needs and resources. It contains more than fifty recommendations in five major categaries aimed at assuring present and future generations permanent access to their outdoor heritage. *Outdoor Recreation for America* will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for $2.50.

▶ FROM A NEW HEADQUARTERS at 2401 Grand Avenue, Kansas City 8, Missouri, the People-to-People Program to create world friendship and international understanding, which has been underway for six years, is now putting out an attractive quarterly magazine called *People*. This is available to members only, but dues are very reasonable; $5.00 annually for charter membership, sixty percent of which is for subscription to People-to-People publications. College-student memberships are $2.00, high-school student, $1.00.

Among friends of the recreation field who are active in this movement is J. C. Hall, chairman of the executive committee of People-to-People. In the Winter 1963 issue of *People*, Mr. Hall explains three key programs that are now underway: the *University Program* directed toward the seventy thousand students from abroad who are now studying here; the *Classroom Exchange Program*, designed to introduce the young people of the world to each other; and the *Citizens Program* planned to encourage adults—workers, farmers, businessmen, professionals, housewives, retired people— to play their role in the development of international understanding and peace. He points out that each person, working as an individual, can find thousands of ways in which to get to know people of other lands. People-to-People wants to have a chapter in every community across America.

Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, has been serving on the People-to-People civic, sports, and youth activities committees. L. P. Cookingham, former city manager of Houston, Texas, has been recently appointed director of the People-to-People program.

▶ A NATIONAL INSTITUTE on campus safety, at Iowa State University in Ames, July 8-17, will examine practical measures to reduce accidental injuries to students and faculty. The institute is sponsored by the Accident Prevention Division of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Campus Safety Association of the School and College Conference of the National Safety Council. It will be conducted by the Department of Psychology and the Engineering Extension Service of the university.

The institute will demonstrate techniques in organizing and administering campus safety programs. The faculty will be drawn from universities with outstanding safety programs and from national and state groups specializing in campus safety problems.

The registration fee for the institute will be less than $100, including program expenses, housing and meals for the ten-day period. Inquiries for further information should be made to the Engineering Extension Service, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. The National Safety Congress School and College Sessions will be held at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago, October 28-31, 1963.

Coming Events

The National Catholic Theatre Conference Fourteenth Biennial Convention, *Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, August 26, 1963.* Further information and registration blanks are available from the Conference at 3625 Twelfth Street, N.E., Washington 17, D.C.

The 26th Annual National Folk Festival, *Amphitheatre, Devon Park, Covington, Kentucky, May 16-18,* sponsored by The Kentucky Council of Performing Arts, Danville, Kentucky and The National Folk Festival Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. Festival Headquarters are: Pioneer Playhouse, Danville, Kentucky.

Mental Health Week, *April 28 - May 4,* marks a national rally against mental illness. President Kennedy has called for a bold new approach to this problem based on new knowledge and new psychiatric methods. Participate in the National Rally Program in your community! Mental Health Week is directed and coordinated by the National Association For Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y., in cooperation with the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda 14, Maryland.
Send to the former for "Your Action Kit."

SPACE FOR THE BASIC URGE TO BE ORNERY

A challenge to public recreation departments

BETTY FURST

AMONG my middle-income friends it's been generally accepted that "What's wrong with today's youth is a lack of discipline." Yet when a real-estate man says, "There's no place in our whole downtown district where a boy can hit a ball hard!" I wonder if today's youth aren't under more severe discipline that we were.

In my day it was safe to run, jump, throw, climb, pick flowers, and swipe apples without danger of being run over by cars or picked up by policemen. We could relax. People picnicked free in pastures and woods without getting permission from any park board. If a family wanted a dog, all they had to do was to feed it.

And before my day, my father climbed and crouched along the high wall connecting his parents' house with their carriage house. The carriage-house roof shielded him from view when he shot balls of raw dough at gentlemen's silk hats or the rear ends of unsuspecting dray horses. My pious grandmother provided the pie dough. She just assumed that a boy had to work off his cussedness.

It's forbidden nowadays to follow a fire engine, but my father's friends raced to fires, helped pass water buckets, and felt terribly useful. And there were chores, like brick weeding, which unskilled children could do. Today, a poor boy can hardly have a paper route because it takes an adult with a car to transport those huge Sunday editions.

In the section of Indianapolis where I live, nobody, theoretically, is unprivileged. Yet boys complain, "Unless you're on a school team, there's no chance to play ball!" Couples buzz around in cars because their homes provide no place to congregate. When a church out our way had an after-game open house, a thousand young persons poured into the church social room; they literally bulged out the windows. If this is true in a residential homeowning district, what about downtown among the rooming houses?

YEARS AGO, as a student social worker, I asked an "incorrigible" girl, "What was the happiest time of your life?" Unhesitatingly she said, "When we lived in a house instead of an apartment!" Her family of five ate, slept, cooked, and sat in two second-floor rooms. There was no yard, no accessible park or playground.

Was it do-gooding, or pampering of delinquents, for a church in that neighborhood to start Friday-night parties? It seemed odd for a church to buy boxing gloves, carpentry tools and scrap lumber, but the youth director explained, "When fellows start to get rough, I suggest they either put on the boxing gloves or come in the shop and help me make something. And the neighbors haven't called the police for three weeks now!"

People who boast how they used to piece quilts, or bake cookies, or build boats and birdhouses should ask themselves where rooming-house residents could do these things. A big family piled into two rooms has no space to store quilt scraps or scrap lumber. Relief families can't let the children experiment with eggs, sugar, and shortening. So our church has a craft shop where little girls who'd love to pick flowers in the park can, instead, make flowers out of crepe paper. And six little boys have a cooking club once a week, mixing biscuits or cooky dough in old coffee cans and using the can lids for baking.

We must admit, if we're honest, that in our day children didn't need so much outside help because in small towns, at any rate, they had more room to get rid of their frustrations. #

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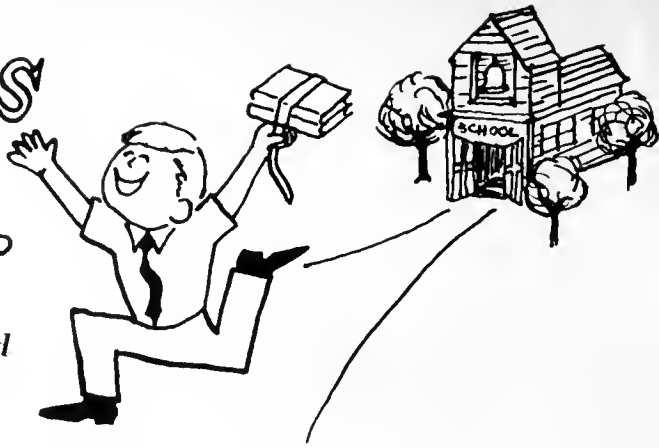
When School's OUT...



playgrounds hum across the land

This summer, thousands of children will spill out onto playgrounds varying widely in size, facilities, leadership, and scope of program. Some will be unimaginative and run-of-the-mill, some will be constructive and stimulating to young minds and bodies. Creativity, exploration, imagination, and discovery mark today's progressive playground. Throughout this issue of RECREATION *are some descriptions of 1963-style ideas.*

NATURE FESTIVAL

A SUCCESSFUL special event was inaugurated last fall by the Richmond, Virginia Department of Recreation and Parks when it presented a nature festival in Maymont Park. D. C. Thompson, nature and wildlife specialist for the department, believed the event should be a cross-section of his nature program on the playgrounds and his nature work with organized nature study groups, such as astronomy, mineralogy, and gardening clubs, school children and Boy Scout groups. It was planned to include also manufactured products showing the different stages of creation of a product from a raw to finished state.

Maymont Park, a 94.14-acre estate, was selected because it is an arboretum, contains a Japanese and Italian garden, has nature trails, houses the Thalhimer-Virginia Wildlife Exhibit and the Children's Farm, and abounds in natural beauty. It overlooks the historic James River.

The first weekend in October was selected for the event and the hours of attendance were set for 10AM to 5PM on Saturday, and from 1PM to 5PM on Sunday. Invitations to participate were sent to individuals, clubs, organizations, and manufacturers in the Richmond area asking them to provide an exhibit for the festival. Enthusiasm grew and inquiries from private individuals not originally invited were received requesting permission to participate.

Playgrounds were asked to submit exhibits and also to supply personnel to man the exhibits and answer questions pertaining to them. Their displays included collections of rocks, butterflies, reptiles, arts-and-crafts displays with nature themes, birdhouses, bird nests, and bird-nest gardens.

A festive air was created in the park when two 15′-by-15′ tents, twelve eight-foot tables, and eight big picture screens were erected on a hillside overlooking the animal exhibits. Also, to give the festival a fresh and original air, Mr. Thompson dubbed twelve-year-old, freckle-faced Mayfield Armstrong from Rueger Playground as Richmond's "Nature Boy for 1962." Mayfield, selected because he showed an intense interest in all playground nature study activities, was crowned with a straw hat and presented with a bamboo fishing pole.

Persons approaching the festival grounds were greeted by a large "Welcome, Nature Festival" sign and walked through two rows of balled trees, set up by the division of street trees of the department, which were examples of the type of trees planted on Richmond streets. Each tree was labeled as to type and where it might be planted. One of them was not set on top of the ground like the other five trees but was planted in the earth with a cutaway model of the planting explaining the method in which a tree is planted on a city street.

Other displays included an azalea exhibit from the Bryan Jark Azalea Garden; fifty plants native to Virginia lent by a local nursery; and a Boy Scout exhibit showing how conservation can prevent erosion of roadsides and hillsides. A seventeen-year-old boy displayed his private collection of South American iguanas, lizards, turtles, and quail, manned his exhibit, and answered questions pertaining to it.

Industrial exhibits showed the manufacture of fishing floats, paper boxes, cigarettes, and included a petroleum and dairy association display. A local fishing-float manufacturer provided fishing floats in various stages of manufacture from raw cork, shaped cork, to finished decorated cork. The story of tobacco was told by a local cigarette manufacturer, from seed to the finished cigarette. It included sacks of fertilizers and nutrients that are added to the soil to help grow tobacco, bundles of tobacco, shredded tobacco, tobacco paper, cigarette filters, and so on.

A paper-box manufacturer's exhibit included pieces of tree trunk, stripped tree trunk, wood chips, wood chips chemically treated and turned into a rough pulp, rough paper, and the final product. The dairy association showed a scale model of a dairy farm with figures of animals normally found in a barnyard and a figure of the farmer himself.

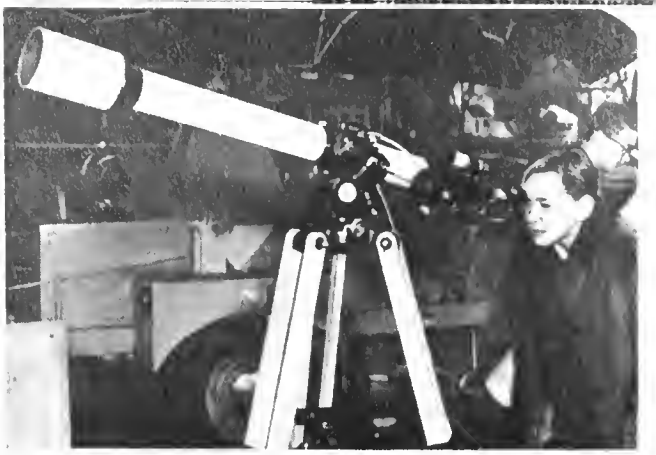
An exhibit by the Virginia State Park Service included nature items found in its parks, such as "Pocahontas Tears," and park literature. The Virginia Commission of Game and

Inland Fisheries supplied literature on game and fish and also a display of original drawings of wildflowers.

Two of the star attractions at the festival were "Smokey Bear" and Indian dances by members of the Nawakwa Lodge Indian Dance Team. Order of the Arrow, of the Boy Scouts of America. Smokey was an electrifying addition to the festival and drew children to him like a magnet. He gave out book markers on the prevention of forest fires. He was on loan from the Virginia Forest Commission which also had an inanimate display of fire prevention.

The Indian dancers performed on a hillside next to the exhibit area. Viewers formed a circle around them about the size of a football field and were six to ten persons deep. The Indians probably lived, hunted, and roamed the very hills on which the festival was held, and Mr. Thompson felt that Indians were a group of people who knew nature at its best and depended on it for their livelihood. thus respecting its proper usage.

An estimated twelve thousand or more persons attended the two-day event. Park policemen directing traffic at the park recorded persons in automobiles from as far away as Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida at the festival. The department supplied the newspapers, radio and television stations with advance publicity and credits them highly for the festival's high attendance figure. Releases were also mailed to the school department, the public library, out-of-town newspapers, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and other organizations and individuals that would benefit from the festival. The nature festival was such a success that the Richmond Department of Recreation and Parks is planning to make the event an annual affair.—XENOPHON MORRIS, *Department of Recreation and Parks, Richmond, Virginia.*



A three-and-a-half-inch refractor telescope holds the interest of a future astronaut while his friend in the background becomes familiar with the wagon's six-inch reflector scope.

The twenty-one-foot-long Starwagon is placed in position for raising and opening its foldup dome.

THE STARWAGON

THE STARWAGON is a simple traveling observatory and planetarium, which has inspired a space program popular with young and old on the playgrounds of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It helps interpret the universe and space on the lay level. It also helps the Milwaukee Public Museum in the use of nearby scientific observatories, and in the fascinating and important subjects of astronomy and astronautics. Most of the funds required for the Starwagon's construction came from private funds.

Sketches of the Starwagon were submitted by the originator to the Milwaukee Astronomical Society for appraisal. The society immediately became interested and provided engineering help through its membership to work out technical details required for its construction. The unit was built by the recreation division's service and maintenance department. The Astronomical Society also assisted in obtaining a competent interpreter who conducts the lectures on the playgrounds under the supervision of the recreation division.

The unit is attached to a department truck or jeep and can be transported to any section of the city. It is twenty-one feet in length and has a fifteen-foot (diameter) collapsible dome set off by a colorful rainbow steel arch. Its equipment includes a planetarium projector, space interpretation globes, reflector. refractor, and satellite tracking telescopes, charts and other visual aids.

The program is generally conducted in the evening and has been exceptionally well received during the *late* hour period on the summer playgrounds. Constellation locations and the equipment may, however, be demonstrated during daylight hours. The interpreter covers the subject of recognition of constellations, daily and seasonal motion of the stars, planetary motions, position of the moon, fixed stars, and the concept of absolute magnitude. This is related to mythology based on the constellations and to man's present attempts to conquer space. The interesting lecture program runs from thirty to forty-five minutes, and viewing celestial objects through the 'scopes usually goes on for an hour or more.—DONALD B. DYER, *Assistant Superintendent of Schools In Charge of Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

TROUBLE SHOOTER

A "detached worker" has been handling special playground problems in White Plains, New York, for the past three years. Last summer, the worker, Frank Chiera, was

Down to earth after a trip through space in the summer playground satellite program in Montclair, New Jersey. The playground astronauts' spacecapsule was called "Friendship Eleven" in honor of the town's eleven playgrounds. At the end of ten weeks of summer fun, re-entry into the autumn atmosphere, for the purpose of education, was made with the aid of a balloon and a briefcase full of books.

first introduced to all playground leaders at a two-day leadership training institute where the sixty summer playground leaders were trained at recreation and parks department headquarters. His purpose and function was described and active cooperation from all playground leaders was invited. At the same time, a police youth officer was introduced to the playground institute and the three-way liaison between playground leader, detached worker, and police officer was outlined. The worker visited all playgrounds as frequently as possible but concentrated on five which required special attention and were designated as patrol areas.

At least fifteen specific minor incidents, including vandalism and delinquent behavior, occurred in which the detached worker was able to draw the problem away from the playground directors and relieve them of this headache. In most cases, a good adjustment appeared possible and the children were integrated into the regular program. Mr. Chiera received outstanding cooperation from the White Plains Police Department, particularly on the part of the detective division. However, he recommends that uniform patrolmen in patrol cars stop their cars at playgrounds when they have the time and walk through the playgrounds occasionally. Further, he recommends that children not be treated so lightly when police are called to a playground situation involving abuse or misbehavior.

Mr. Chiera reports an interesting division in the thinking of youth. They are not generally as mischievous toward private property as they are toward public property, particularly in a city of this size. In the fifteen-to-seventeen-year age group, the boy's attitude was that damage was unimportant since it was city property and therefore could easily be paid for. The worker endeavored to impress upon boys that all costs came out of their family's pockets along with those of other taxpayers. He felt that much greater emphasis should be placed on protection of public property in schools and elsewhere.

Distinct value was found in the use of two major parks as concentrated activity centers for teenagers. Personnel concentrated here are prepared to cope with the vitality and tastes of teenagers from varied socio-economic backgrounds. Mr. Chiera noted that most of the vandalism occurred in the western part of the city involving a relatively limited portion of geography. This area is low-middle-income homes and it provides information as to how future leadership groups may be concentrated to prevent this kind of trouble.

The summer of 1962 seemed to be remarkably light in the number of cases of delinquent behavior and outright vandalism. There were a few bad incidents but, compared to the last two years, this was a good season. Observations by the detached worker and by the department staff in general is that the use of the detached worker is a most helpful device and is definitely a productive technique in a city of this size.—Joseph E. Curtis, *Commissioner of Recreation and Parks, White Plains, New York.*

PEG POLE FOR PLAYGROUND CLIMBING

The game of peg pole will challenge the interest of active boys. It is inexpensive and doesn't take up much room, but be sure to allow plenty of space for spectators, because it will prove popular.

Obtain a post from four to six inches in diameter and about ten feet long. Bore holes of the diameter of an ordinary broomstick three inches deep at varying intervals the entire length of the post, which must be set firmly in cement. Cut three eight-inch pegs from a broomstick and sand to fit easily yet firmly in the holes. Be sure to remove all splinters from the post, and, if possible, give it a coat of good outdoor paint. Allow the cement to set thoroughly before using the pole. It is also a good idea to provide a layer of sand or sawdust a few inches deep around the base.

Contestants take turns climbing the pole by removing the lowest peg and placing it in a higher hole as they climb. They descend in the same manner. Competition may be stimulated by climbing against time, by requiring a number of rotations of the pole while climbing, by limiting participants to two pegs, and any of a dozen variations. The game brings into use muscles not extensively used in other activities.—Roger M. Woodbury *in Mountain Life & Work.*

PSN EVALUATION

Last summer, the recreation department in Charlottesville, Virginia, ordered eight sets of the *Playground Summer Notebook* *(see Page 185)*. Nan Crow, superintendent of recreation, used these in the pre-service training program and provided a set for every playground. In order to check their usefulness and interest to leaders, each playground leader was asked at the end of the season to write a short statement of his or her personal opinion, and to tell which bulletin (if any) had been the most helpful. Each of the twelve bulletins received at least one vote; *Leadership* and *Youth Fitness* received the most, followed by *Arts and*

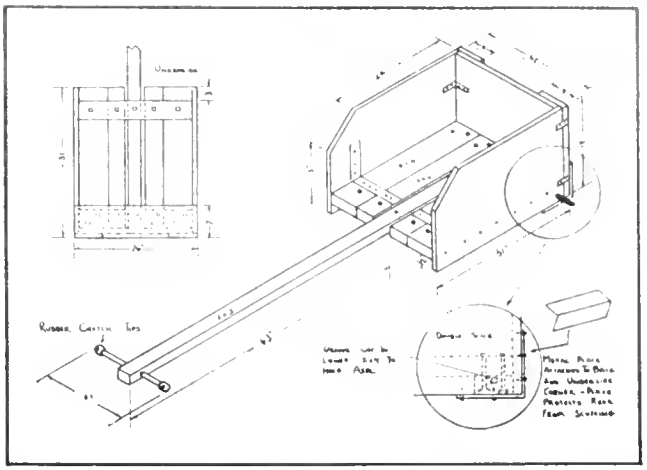
Crafts, Drama and Storytelling, Family Nights and *Special Events*. Without exception, the leaders were enthusiastic about the ideas offered. One leader discussed the topics she liked best and ended with, "Overall, a leader can find something helpful in *each* issue of the *Notebook*. Seek it out!" **• Editor's Comment: We'd like to hear how your department used it and your leaders' opinions of it.**

TREK CART SIMPLIFIES OPERATION

A trek cart designed for camps would be equally useful on playgrounds. Children would love to pull it.

IN LINE with campers doing as much as possible for themselves, the Henry Kaufmann Campgrounds in Staten Island, Pearl River, and Wyandanch, New York, designed and constructed a trek cart primarily for the transportation of foodstuff and supplies from the centrally located commissary to unit sites and cookout areas in the woodlands. They found the uses to which the cart could be put virtually unlimited. Equipment, cookout gear, work tools and so on are hauled from one end of the camp to the other.

The carts are strongly constructed of two-by-fours, carriage bolts, half-inch steel axle and heavy-duty steel wheels fourteen inches by an inch and three-quarters with semi-pneumatic tires. The entire body is bolted together, including the pulling handle. The latter is designed to permit a team of two campers to pull or push. Materials for construction are readily available from any local hardware store and lumber supply company. Heavy-duty wheels may be obtained from Fairbanks-Morse Company, 393 Lafayette Street, New York City. If desired, less sturdy and less costly wheels may be used, but this is not recommended because of the rough wear that the cart will be exposed to in woodlands (or on playgrounds). The cart pictured here has grown out of experimentation with several different types. Final design for the trek carts, as used, were created by Jacob Lobenberg, resident caretaker of the Flora Haas site in Staten Island, and Monte Melamed, executive director of the campgrounds. —*From* Camping Magazine, *June 1962*.



PICNIC IN THE CITY

DETROIT's neighborhood playgrounds in crowded areas of the city have picnic tables and outdoor grills so resident families can come on a summer evening to eat outdoors.

FAST DELIVERY ON FUN AND ADVENTURE

The kids? They're active and learning. Each craft a magic hour, they want to make them all to use in campfire programs and to take home as souvenirs. A theme for a week or a memorable night of fun.

Delighted hundreds of children last summer as they stretched the program dollar. Made of sturdy paper and printed in color, everyone likes their authentic designs and simplified construction.

Six Excellent crafts for children six to twelve.

Sioux Gauntlets • Algonquin Birch-Bark Basket
Iroquois Turtle Rattle • Seneca Corn Husk Mask
Delaware Middle-of-the-day Mask
Chippewa Birch-Bark Rattle

10c Each in orders of five dozen or more. Order any combination to total 60 items. Postage is extra. 10% additional must be included to cover postage and handling. Accredited organizations desiring credit will be billed F.O.B. Elmhurst, Ill., Net 30 days. We pay postage on orders of $30.00 or more.

WINNEBAGO CRAFTS Box 365 Elmhurst, Ill.

FINE CRAFTS FOR 10c EACH

WINNEBAGO CRAFTS
Box 365, Elmhurst, Illinois
Send me six sample crafts plus "New Ideas in Indian Lore."
Enclosed is $1.00 cash or check.

Name: .....
Street:
City: State:

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS

45th National Recreation Congress

September 29 - October 4, 1963*

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri

Mail to:
NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS HOUSING BUREAU
St. Louis Convention Board,
911 Locust Street, Room 406, St. Louis, Missouri

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please give all information requested below. If you wish to cancel the reservation or make any changes later, notify the *bureau* and not the *hotel.*
2. All rooms will be assigned on a "first-come, first-served" basis. No block reservations will be made. Single rooms are limited in number. Please arrange to share room if possible.
3. Be sure to indicate your arrival time in St. Louis. Reservations will be held only until 6 PM of the day of arrival unless otherwise specified. Failure to notify the hotel of any last-minute change in arrival time may result in cancellation of your reservation.
4. Your choice of hotels will be followed if rooms are available, otherwise, assignment will be made to best possible advantage elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS HOTELS AND RATES

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* Pre-Congress Meetings: September 28 and 29 • ARS Administrative Council • NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration.

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Public Relations

on the Playground

ALBERT HOWARD

RECREATION is closely related to education in many of its aspects. The recreation leader, at times, must function in the role of a teacher. The playground leader must be familiar with educational methods and with the nature of human motivation. On the playground the leader must understand the child and his various stages of growth and he must understand the interests of young people and adults. The leader must *always* be familiar with the recreation program as an integral part of the total picture of community living.

An activity is a means to an end; the end being enjoyment, contentment, creativity, and satisfaction. The leader supplies the activities of a wholesome and meaningful nature, the means needed in attaining concrete recreation objectives. What the leader says on the playground is a reflection on the entire recreation department and the community in which he is working. A leader's first year can be a lasting, reciprocal experience. A leader can teach and learn at the same time; children can help you as you want them to. If the leader can convey an air of amiability to the children, a bilateral learning experience will emanate from both sides. The leader should be interested in every child. Courtesy is contagious, and the leader can start an epidemic, if he is genuinely aware of the presence of every individual.

The playground leader should be instructed during training sessions to:

• Advocate the policy of the department. Don't underestimate it because it is not what you want; it is easy to criticize when you don't agree with something. Take your suggestions to the supervisor, not to the participants or their parents. Remember that leadership and direction coupled with manifold experiences have gone into the planning of the recreation program. There are things that you may not understand the first time you attempt a job but there are reasons behind every policy. Try and find out why there are policies, don't refute them just from an ephemeral and unilateral experience. See your superior and ask questions. When you criticize the program you are indirectly criticizing yourself.

• Try and understand personalities and the social, cultural, and physical needs of the individuals. Look in all directions for possibilities that will embellish a child's fun-time. Don't be like a horse with blinders who can't see to either side. Try and open up new horizons and try and understand the gamut of human relationship and the many facets of young children.

• Realize that on the playground you represent the community in which you work. Leadership and direction is accomplished through good sound public relations. There is no time for a moratorium when you are working with children; there is no substitute for good leadership. Be acceptive to the whims of children and later motivate the whims in the direction of creativity. Be sincere, fuse relations, be a goodwill ambassador, and the parents will respect you for it. If the children like you, they will bend over backwards to follow you. You will find that sincere interest in the children will accomplish more than you ever thought possible.

• Always permeate friendship with a solid and unwavering personality; these are your best assets. Activities will fall in line if you possess the other attributes. #

MR. HOWARD, *former superintendent of recreation in Dobbs Ferry, New York, is now supervisor of maintenance for the Department of Recreation and Parks in White Plains, New York. This material is reprinted with permission from the* Dobbs Ferry Register.

RECREATION DIRECTORS

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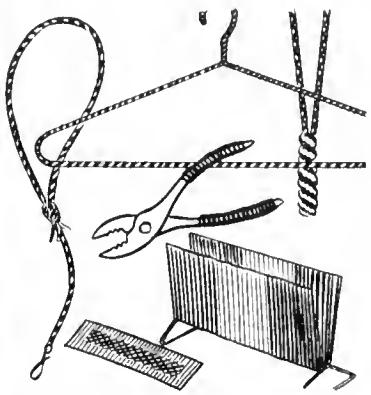

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF NRA ARS

THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION was established in 1906 at a meeting held in Washington, D.C.

The genesis of the Association is to be found in the suggestion, made by the then supervisor of physical education of the Department of Education of the City of New York to the first general director of playgrounds in New York City, that a national organization, to be named the National Playground Association, be formed to promote playgrounds throughout the country. On the evening of the day the suggestion was made, a letter was sent to Joseph Lee, a lay leader in Boston, asking him to come in on the establishment of such an organization. Thus, at the very genesis of the Association, the pattern of a united professional and lay citizenship participation was set.

The suggestion for the Association came out of a series of discussions with reference to the need for establishing a training course for the development of professional recreation leaders. This idea later resulted in the publication by the Association of *The Normal Course in Play* and its successor, *Introduction to Community Recreation.* It also led to the establishment of the Association's National Recreation School and the Association's work with all colleges and universities with major curriculums in recreation leadership education, of which there are now sixty-five.

This concern for the recruitment, education, placement, and professional advancement of recreation leaders has been, and still is, a very important part of the Association's work.

The basic reason for establishing the National Recreation Association in 1906 was well stated at its organization meeting in these words:

> There is in this country no national association having as a specific purpose the development of an adequate playground system for cities and towns, and no organization whose purpose it is to assist in the establishment of such playgrounds or in the development of public sentiment along these lines. We have many associations, but either they are confined to discussion and work along lines different from these or they take up so many activities as to be unable to focus attention with sufficient strength upon a single one. It therefore seems wise to establish such a national organization.

The purpose of the Association, as stated in its 1906 constitution was:

> To collect and distribute knowledge of, and promote interest in, playgrounds throughout the country. It shall also seek to further the establishment of playgrounds and athletic fields in all communities, and directed play in connection with the schools. It shall aim, as soon as finances make it possible, to establish in Washington or New York, a National Playground Museum and Library which shall have models of every form of playground construction and apparatus, a library of all published books and articles relating to play, pictures of games and playgrounds throughout the world, and an information department which shall furnish cities or towns with lectures, pictures, articles, or advice on any phase of the work.

The following comment, made in 1931 by a person who attended the organization meeting of the Association, is also worthy of note:

> The conference divided itself nearly equally on the question: "Shall there be organized a National Playground Association?" The favorable vote (with a majority, I believe, of about five) has been justified so completely and so frequently that it seems impossible so many of our recreation leaders of that day could have doubted for a minute the wisdom of establishing this new organization, limited in its activity to the single subject of "Recreation."

AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING, a constitution was adopted providing for officers, an executive committee, a national council, and an annual meeting of members. Several study committees were also appointed and the secretary of the Association was instructed to keep lists of upper class and graduate kindergartners and college students who might be qualified to assist during vacations in the direction of playgrounds. The officers and members of the council and the committees were made up of outstanding professional and lay leaders of the growing recreation movement.

Dr. Luther Gulick was elected president of the Association and served for three years—from 1906 through 1909. Dr. Gulick was the supervisor of physical education for the New York City schools at the time of his election. In 1907, he became the executive of the Playground Extension Committee of the Russell Sage Foundation. Thus, the first president of the Association was, in fact, a professional rather than a lay leader. The first secretary of the Association was Dr. Henry S. Curtis, the first supervisor of playgrounds for Washington, D.C.

Dr. Gulick took up his position as president of the Association with enthusiasm, displaying great energy and resourcefulness. His personal qualities, his ability as a speaker, his vividness of description at private interviews,

] is unfailing enthusiasm, all were such that the new move- ı ıent made a very great appeal to the country. Dr. Gulick,] imself, in public addresses carried the gospel of play ı o a great many audiences.

A very real service was also rendered to the new move- nent by its first secretary, Dr. Curtis, who showed much ›riginality in suggesting possible lines of activity and ;ave generously of his time to the Association. He never vavered in his faith as to what the new movement might ›ecome.

The first annual Congress of the Association was held n Chicago in June 1907. This meeting was reported as ıaving had "a most unusual quality of vitality, freshness, :nthusiasm." Though the number of delegates attending

was small, the spirit was such that a very considerable impetus was given to the new playground movement. A magazine was also created in 1907, then called *The Playground* and now called RECREATION, as a means of passing along a body of experience and information to the field.

Sometime prior to the Chicago Play Congress, President Theodore Roosevelt, who had received the founding group of the Association at the White House the previous year, had agreed to serve as the Association's honorary president. The fact that President Roosevelt was willing to lend his name and influence to the new Association helped it greatly throughout the country.

In November 1907, Lee F. Hanmer, who had been an assistant to Dr. Gulick in connection with physical education in the New York City schools, was employed as the Association's first field secretary. Mr. Hanmer, in his field work for the Association, traveled almost continuously, usually spending one day in a place. Usually he would interview the mayor and the superintendent of schools, speak at the luncheon of a business group, perhaps meet in the afternoon with the women's club, give a general address in the evening, which late that night would be repeated. The Association owes much to the charm and personality, the solid faithful work, the energy, and enthusiasm of Lee F. Hanmer.

Joseph Lee, a lay leader of Boston who had been elected a vice-president of the Association in 1906, was first elected as the Association's president in 1910 and served thereafter as president until his death in 1937. He was followed by John Finley, a lay leader and editor of *The New York Times*. Mr. Finley was succeeded by Howard Braucher, a professional, in 1941 and Mr. Braucher was followed by lay leaders serving not as presidents but as chairmen of the Association's Board of Directors.

Thus, the leadership of the Association has alternated between lay and professional leaders. During the entire history of the National Recreation Association, a very close relationship between the Association and the lay and professional recreation leaders of America has continued, although the form and pattern of that relationship have changed from time to time.

Perhaps it should be noted here that Mr. Braucher came with the Association as its executive secretary in 1909 on the express condition that the Association become the spearhead of a nationwide movement to bring broad recreation opportunities to all the people of America. Incidentally, it might be added that during the first fifty-six years of the Association's existence it has raised and expended exclusively for the advancement of the recreation movement and the recreation profession. some forty-four million dollars.

It is clear from this brief review of the founding of the National Recreation Association that the time was ripe at the beginning of the twentieth century for a national recreation movement. In fact, more communities established playgrounds during the first eighteen months of the Association's existence than had established playgrounds during the previous eighteen years. Nor can one read the early history of the Association without feeling that a very large number of individuals throughout the country, both lay and professional recreation leaders, were waiting and eager to respond to the national leadership which the Association was to supply. There can be no question but that the Association, then, as well as now, and all through its long and successful existence of over fifty-six years, has never been the work of only one or two or three individuals, either professional or lay recreation leaders, but rather has been the expression of something deep in the nature of America herself. The early leaders both professional and lay, were only giving conscious expression to a movement for which many had been longing and in which many were to participate. We are all greatly indebted to those individuals who had an

active part in the founding of and in shaping the policies and services of the National Recreation Association throughout the years.

THE FIRST MENTION of even the possibility of forming a national professional fellowship organization, which finally resulted in the establishment of the present *American Recreation Society*, to be found in the files of the National Recreation Association is a report to H. S. Braucher, the Association's executive secretary, from J. W. Faust, one of its field workers. The report, dated March 24, 1936, referred to the fact that F. S. Mathewson, then superintendent of recreation for Union County, New Jersey, had told him that when he was at the Congress, several outstanding recreation leaders had brought up the question of establishing a national association of recreation executives as an adjunct to raising professional standards. He stated:

> Mr. Mathewson expressed the rather fervent hope that the Association could take the lead in getting the data on this whole problem and being able to bring together a group of the same leaders and, if necessary, assist them in organizing such an association rather than waiting until some of the less well-balanced leaders went ahead and did the thing and told us about it afterwards.

Apparently, Mr. Braucher shared his concern with the Association's Board of Directors, because in the Board minutes for its May 27, 1936 meeting this item appears:

> Unanimously voted, that the Secretary be authorized to organize within the Association a Department of Recreation Workers and that the Secretary be authorized to form a special committee for the purpose of carrying through such an organization.

In January, 1937, the executive secretary of the NRA sent out a letter to all recreation executives with reference to "the question of professional organization in the recreation field." In his letter, Mr. Braucher said: "Personally, I believe that the time has now come when there should be a more formal organization of the recreation workers of the country. The Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association share this view and so voted some time ago. A number of executives have talked about this problem." Mr. Braucher stated that a "Question to be faced is whether this organization should be within the National Recreation Association or entirely separate," and pointed out that "in the National Education Association the various organizations are a part of the larger society but, of course, with separate officers elected by the membership, each organization having its separate constitution."

Mr. Braucher also said that "on this question as to whether the organization should be within the National Recreation Association or entirely separate there should be absolutely free expression of opinion. A postal card is therefore enclosed on which it is suggested that you record your present thought." In concluding his letter, Mr. Braucher said: "The whole question of organization and form of organization will be taken up at each district conference and time will be set aside at the meeting on the first day of the next Recreation Congress for full consideration of all issues involved. It is important that any organization of this character be not sectional and that men and women from every part of the country have an equal share in working out any plans. Full and free discussion at both the district meetings and the Recreation Congress ought to insure this. It ought to be understood that all recreation executives would have an opportunity to share in the final decisions to be made."

A copy of Mr. Braucher's letter was also sent to all National Recreation Association field workers with a memorandum admonishing them not to attempt to influence executives in making their replies. It is interesting to note that there was a sixty percent return of the postal cards and that seventy-eight percent of those returning the cards were in favor of having the proposed national organization of recreation workers within the National Recreation Association. Dorothy Enderis, the recreation executive at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who handled the compilation of the mail vote reported:

> Very few of those voting "within the organization" gave reasons or definite suggestions concerning what the relationship ought to be. Those voting "without the organization" in almost every case stipulated that there should be a close tie-up with the NRA. Possibilities of ambition for office and rule by cliques seem to worry some who appreciate the absence of these in the Congresses as conducted at present.

THE MINUTES of the organization Meeting of the American Recreation Society held May 17, 1937 at the Atlantic City National Recreation Congress state that F. S. Mathewson, on behalf of the New Jersey recreation executives, submitted a resolution providing for the forming of "a national association to be known as The Professional Workers Division of the National Recreation Association" which was to "have separate officers and constitution and bylaws, but working very closely with the National Recreation Association" and with the Association's secretary "as a member of the Executive Committee of the Professional Workers Division." This resolution was unanimously passed and was referred to a committee of fifteen under the chairmanship of Mr. Mathewson to submit a complete report at the 1938 Congress with the proposed constitution and bylaws.

At a meeting held on October 3, 1938 during the Pittsburgh National Recreation Congress, and attended by 125 professional recreation leaders, the constitution of the Society of Recreation Workers of America was adopted and officers and geographical representatives were elected. Active membership in the society was limited to "full-time professional employees in executive or leadership capacity associated with the recreation movement." Two hundred and thirty-six persons applied for membership in the society during the Pittsburgh Recreation Congress and Membership Card No. 1 was presented to Mr. Braucher, NRA's executive secretary.

It might be of interest to note here that on October 19, 1938 Mr. Braucher sent the following memorandum to the workers of the National Recreation Association:

> On October 6 the organization of the Society of Recreation Workers of America was completed and V. K. Brown was elected president and Arthur T. Noren, secretary. It is my recollection that about two hundred persons have paid the dues of $3.00 and were qualified to vote in the election of officers.
>
> As soon as the articles of the constitution on membership had been adopted I drew my own check for $3.00 and submitted my application for membership and I know that many of the members of the national staff are already accredited members of the new professional organization.
>
> I think it is important that all the leaders in the National Recreation Association should show support of the society by taking out membership. Practically all, if not all, members of the national staff present at Pittsburgh took out membership.

The constitution stated that one of the aims and objectives of the society was "to affiliate for mutual benefit with the National Recreation Association" and the Association's executive secretary was made a non-voting member of the Society's Administrative Council and Executive Committee. The dues included a year's subscription to RECREATION magazine and the society's office was in the Association's office in New York City. The Association provided space for the society's records; sent out material for the society through its bulletin service and magazine; provided meeting rooms at its headquarters; time and rooms at National Recreation Congresses for the annual meetings of the society and in answer to inquiries stressed the opportunities of the society for constructive help to the recreation profession and its individual members.

At its meeting on January 11, 1939 the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association

> Unanimously voted that the Board of Directors note with approval the organization of the Society of Recreation Workers of America and approved the sending of the magazine RECREATION to the members of the Society at the reduced rate of $1.50.

RELATIONSHIPS between NRA and ARS continued close and cordial until a misunderstanding arose between them in 1946 with reference to the establishment of a separate federal Bureau of Recreation in the federal Security Agency. This misunderstanding affected to some degree the official relationships between the two organizations and the personal relationships between some of their leaders but did not really affect the relationship between the members of the two organizations or between the NRA and most of the recreation agencies and leaders of the country. In 1949, Committees on Cooperation were appointed by NRA and ARS and they developed such joint projects as the promotion of an annual Park and Recreation Week.

In October 1950 at the Cleveland National Recreation Congress, the executive director of the Association had a meeting with all the past-presidents of the society at which future relationships between NRA and ARS were thoroughly discussed. As a result of that meeting, a *Joint Membership Statement* was drawn up and officially signed by NRA and ARS. The statement appeared in the official publications of both organizations in February 1951 and reads as follows:

> The National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society are glad to subscribe to this joint statement of the primary purpose of both organizations and to join in urging all professional recreation workers to participate in the activities of the association and the society, as members of both. In this way, effective cooperative action can be developed for the advancement of the recreation movement and the recreation profession.
>
> The National Recreation Association is a national voluntary, civic organization through which professional and lay citizenship participation can unite to provide the many nationwide services in the recreation field which are essential to the sound growth of recreation throughout the country.
>
> The American Recreation Society is a national, voluntary, professional fellowship organization concerned with the building of a strong professional group. Its program, directed to the profession, is designed to improve the quality of professional leadership, and thus the quality of recreation services and opportunities.
>
> To the professional recreation worker and to the individual planning to enter the field, membership in the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society is not a case of "either/or" but of identification with each and support of both.

Eight years later, in October 1958, NRA and ARS entered into a formal agreement which provided for their joint sponsorship of the 1959-1963 National Recreation Congresses. In October 1960, at the request of the Society, the Congress agreement was amended to provide that a society representative should always serve as the chairman of the Congress program committee with an As-

Continued on Page 177

PROGRAM

Year-Round Tennis

How-To information about a successful program which has become famous beyond the boundaries of Milwaukee

MEL WADE with J. Cary Bachman

THE SPORT OF TENNIS in the northern areas of our country no longer need be confined to the few months during summer. The five-year-old community tennis program of the department of recreation of the Nicolet High School District in suburban Milwaukee has emphasized this in all aspects of its program. Tennis instruction in this community of twenty-five thousand is conducted on a year-round basis for an annual total of over 120 adults and 300 children of grades five through twelve.

Year-Round Facilities. Because Wisconsin winters do not permit winter play on outdoor courts, the Nicolet program has discovered that the high-school gym can provide the needed facilities for year-round use, both for instruction and free play. It can be divided by a folding door (used as a hundred-foot bounding board for certain aspects of classroom instruction) with one court set up in each half, using volleyball standards and regulation tennis nets. Where the addition of painted tennis lines conflicts with existing lines, easily removable half-inch white elastic tape is fastened to hooks permanently mounted at the bottom of the gym walls. A black tape sewn to the white tape extends from the edge of the court to the wall.

When the gym is not used for other aspects of the recreation or day school program, these same gym courts are available for recreation tennis on a ten-week, one-hour at a time, rental basis. The long waiting lists for the courts attest to the unbelievable interest in this opportunity for winter tennis. Balls are dyed yellow for greater visibility on the gym floor. An automatic ball serving machine is available on a rental basis for users of these courts. The gym is also used on rainy days during the summer for instructional use, thus allowing program continuity.

Organization of Classes. Adult instruction classes for men and women of all ability levels are offered in the evenings during the entire school year and during the day in the summer. For these classes, the basic ability groups are; *beginning*, consisting of those who had no instruction and little play; *intermediate*, those who have had some instruction or a season or two of play; *advanced*, those who have had some instruction or a season or two of play; and a second *advanced group*, those who have had considerable playing experience but who desire to improve certain aspects of their game. Sections are limited to ten students for each instructor with classes meeting one hour a week for ten weeks.

Summer classes meet one hour, twice a week for eight weeks. The general achievement levels form a natural progression for each individual, with certain definite goals provided by a testing and incentive system. Individuals progress from beginning through intermediate to advanced, then are able to participate in the Tennis Club, which competes in the Wisconsin Junior Tennis League.

Further play is on an individual basis and includes summer tournaments and the high school varsity team, which has won the Wisconsin State Championship. Under ordinary conditions with good attendance and practice between lessons, a student will advance to the next higher classification in two summers of instruction. The student gains a

MR. WADE *is director of recreation and adult activities for the Nicolet High School District, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.* MR. BACHMAN *is tennis director for the district.*

sense of accomplishment as he reaches each level after considerable, concerted effort.

Girls and boys are placed in the same class, thus permitting much more flexibility in scheduling. Grade divisions of fifth through eighth, and ninth through twelfth, are also used, although advanced students may come from either of these designations. This practice has proven satisfactory, as some skill division is still possible within the class.

Instructors. In the summer program, three instructors are utilized in each class period, with a class limit of thirty-three. Allowing for absences, this results in a general ratio of one instructor for each ten students. Instructors include one chief instructor of considerable experience and teaching ability, one college-age assistant, and one high-school-age helper. The instruction of these three is supplemented by voluntary cadet instructors who can thus offer further desirable individual help. Class groups are frequently rotated between instructors in order to satisfy the psychological demand for equality of instruction. A mimeographed curriculum manual including learner's progressions and a variety of class drills has been a great help in providing continuity of instruction from year to year in the case of a turnover in instructors. This manual was requested by the Peace Corps for use in its tennis program in Pakistan.

The Class Period. Each class begins with roll call and a short warmup. Roll is very carefully checked, as consistent attendance is important to progress and often explains achievement failure to parents when they get in touch with them at the conclusion of the program. A warmup usually consists of lunges, footwork, light calisthenics, and running. Each hour is divided into: roll call and calisthenics, fundamentals, practice, and free play. Students are encouraged to make use of courts during free play hours for additional practice.

Incentives. Because progress in tennis is difficult without considerable practice and effort, devices for motivating the student are important. Attendance incentives include the charging of a token fee for class lessons and the annual trip to River Forest, Illinois, for the National Clay Court Championships for those having perfect attendance. Last year, one hundred and twenty were eligible to go on the trip.

The establishment of tennis "clubs" which are used for individual motivation in each of the fundamental skills was conceived by Harry "Cap" Leighton of Des Plaines, Illinois. As the student completes each requirement he becomes a listed member of that club. Players must complete consecutive strokes or start over. This activity can continue throughout the term of lessons. The following are possibilities: "Tapping down," 300 Club, 500 Club, 1000 Club; "Tapping up," 200, 400, and 600 Clubs; alternating five up and five down." 300, 500, and 700 Clubs; and 25, 50, and 75 Clubs of the forehand drive, forehand cross-court, forehand lob, backhand drive, backhand cross-court, backhand lob, beginners serve advanced right court, advanced left court, volleys, overheads, and two player rallies.

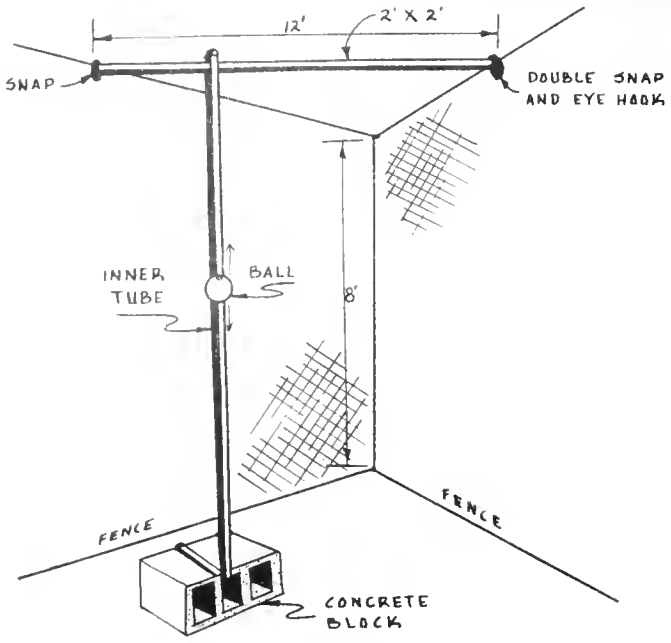
Promotion to a higher level of instruction is another means of motivation. At the conclusion of each year, the Leighton Tennis Tests for beginners and intermediates, also originated by Mr. Leighton, are administered and the pupil's progress evaluated on the basis of the tests, attendance, and amount of practice. A letter is sent to parents informing them of progress and promotion, and printed certificates are awarded to each student promoted.

The motivating factor in preparing for competition is provided by an annual sectional tournament from which winners advance to state championships. The Nicolet sectional has yearly attracted over sixty participants, with Nicolet representatives winning at least two of the state championships each year in the tournament sponsored by the *Milwaukee Journal.*

Equipment and Instruction Aids. As students are required to provide their own rackets, information regarding the choice of the best racket for the individual is offered in the first lesson. Tennis balls furnished by the recreation department include those used previously in tournament or tennis club play as well as new ones. All balls used in instruction are dyed yellow in an automatic washing machine for ease in identification. This practice has resulted in a ninety percent decrease in the unaccountable loss of balls used for instruction.

The following instruction aids have proved effective in improving instruction: the most valuable piece of equipment is the automatic ball-serving machine which can duplicate any tennis shot consistently, thus permitting concentrated

Adult winter tennis instruction class uses gym facilities with aid of automatic ball machine, netline painted on gym door for bounding board, and elastic tape on floor for tennis lines.



practice on a specific aspect of the game. The ball machine is also available during open tennis hours on a rental basis the year around. Hoola hoops are used with the advanced students as targets for placement of shots as are four-foot vinyl-plastic toy dummies which simulate the location of an opponent.

A device aiding in the practice of bending the knees for low shots and getting up on high bounces is easily constructed in this manner. A two-by-two board, twelve feet long, is suspended across the corner of the fence about eight feet above the ground and fastened by means of eyelets and snaps. A one-inch strip of rubber-tire inner tube is fastened to the board, passed through cuts on each side of an old tennis ball, then anchored to a concrete block resting on the ground. The ball is thus left suspended in the middle of the rubber strip and can be positioned at various heights according to instructional requirements. *(See diagram left.)*

Year-Round Tennis Can Be A Part of Your Community. The fine family sport of tennis opens new opportunities for year around fun and fitness. An adequate instruction program provides the basic techniques and impetus necessary for the individual to maintain his enthusiasm and participation in tennis throughout the major part of his life. Organized progression of students, adequate student-instructors ratios, effective use of teaching aids, and full use of available physical facilities can result in a successful year-round program of tennis instruction in any community. #

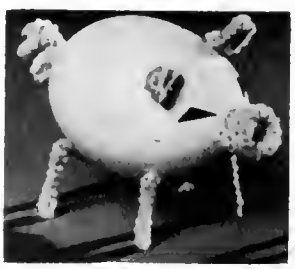
ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

Egghead Ideas

THE ANCIENT ART of egg dyeing—it dates as far back as 5000 BC, and was brought to this country by Dutch settlers as part of their Paas (Easter) festivities—has acquired some modern overtones. Besides coloring eggs to help Peter Rabbit, you can fashion anything from a perky pig or a sassy spider to a charming "social butterfly" from tinted Easter eggs.

Eggs may be hard-boiled or "blown," though "blown" eggs have several advantages: the lightness of the empty shell allows greater variety in decoration, the decorated shells may be saved and used next year—and the raw eggs can provide a bonanza of omelets, cakes, and custards. To "blow" an egg, pierce both ends of the egg with a sharp-pointed skewer or manicure scissors; the holes should be about the size of a small pea. Be sure to puncture the inner membrane. Then hold the egg over a bowl and blow through one hole until the contents come out the other. A "mass production" method — suitable for club or church group projects — is to sterilize the blower attachment on somebody's vacuum cleaner and hold this instrument to a hole in the egg!

After "blowing" an egg, rinse the shell in cool water and drain well. Since the eggshell is so much lighter than the egg itself, spoon the dye bath over the shell to insure an even dye distribution—and be sure to let the shell drain well and dry completely. One of this year's Paas Easter Egg pure food-color kits has a brand new four-color, twelve-page booklet, *Paas Egg Decoration and Party Ideas*, which contains color photographs and detailed decorations for dozens of inexpensive, unusual, easy-to-make decorated eggs and egg arrangements. The booklet also gives practical suggestions for invitations, games, and refreshments for Easter parties. Some "egghead" ideas:



Egg Pig: Use a pink- or orange-dyed hard-boiled or "blown" egg, colored pipestem cleaners, and black plastic tape or construction paper.

For nose and tail: Wind two four-inch pipestem cleaner pieces around a pencil for coil effect. For nose, keep coil tight; for tail, loosen coil. Fasten nose and tail ends of egg with quick-drying household cement or jeweler's glue.

For ears: To make each, bend two quarter-inch pipestem cleaner pieces in half, then in half again, shaping into an oval. Bend the small end slightly for cementing onto egg.

Garden Flowers: Use pastel-dyed eggshells. For flower stem, generously cover end of short, thin dowel stick (or two pipestem cleaners) with quick-drying household cement or jeweler's glue and gently glue it into hole at large end of eggshell. Cover hole at small end by gluing on sequin or tiny pieces of paper, plastic tape, or felt. Cut various shaped "petal collars" from pastel construction paper, shelf paper, or paper doilies; with manicure scissors, cut small hole in center of each "collar." Push each up on dowel stick and glue to bottom of eggshell. Wind dowel stick with bias strips of green crepe-paper or ribbon. Glue crepe-paper or artificial leaves near base of "stem." Anchor "stem" of completed egg flower firmly in center of large gumdrop.

"Lemon" Tree: Wire coat hangers, bent to design, make

the basic tree. Artificial leaves, placed as thickly as you like, are wired to tree "branches." Yellow eggshells (with pipestem cleaner glued into hole at large end, and, if you want, tiny sequins or beads glued to cover hole at small end) are secured to tree by wrapping pipestem cleaners around tree "branches" until egg "lemons" are snugly in place. Stems of leaves and "lemons" plus the tree "trunk" are wrapped with floral tape, crepe-paper, ribbon, or plastic tape. The completed tree is anchored into a flower pot filled with sand, modeling clay, or quick-drying plaster of Paris.

For more information about colorful Easter customs, as well as cues on egg dyeing and decorating, write to the Special Assignments Director, The Paas Company, Division of Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee.

Do-It-Yourself Bunny

Rubber bands, a pretty piece of ribbon, two white terry towels, and a quart bottle of aqua-blue fabric softener are the inexpensive and handy ingredients which make a cheery little bunny. The towels should be very soft and white and about 17″-by-26″. Start with one towel, fold it in thirds, and wrap it around the base of the fabric softener *(NuSoft)* bottle, fastening it with a stout rubber band. Lay the wrapped bottle on the other towel about two inches from the end. Draw these bottom corners together around the bottle and fasten with a rubber band to make bunny's tail.

Now, at other end of flat towel, draw center down until corners take the form of ears. Twist rubber band around them in a figure eight to keep them in shape. Smooth rest of towel around the bottle. Tie ribbon around "waist" of the bottle for bunny's neck. Set bottle upright and balance ears on bottle cap. Arrange towel folds to suggest face. One of the nice things about this particular bunny is that his ingredients are useful after the holiday.

Eggshell Craft

Materials: Glue, glitter, yarn, pipe cleaners, paint, straws, material, and paper scraps.

Tulip Field: Small box, painted green; punch several pipe cleaners through it. These are tulip stems and should be fastened with tape on inside of box. On top of the box, wrap another pipe cleaner around the first to form leaves. Place a painted half of an eggshell on the pipe cleaner to make the flower.

Eggshell Mobile: Paint eggshell halves, decorate with glitter. String on straws with yarn. Place a tassel where knots would ordinarily be. It may be necessary to reinforce the straws or use a stronger material in their place.—Rich Good, *Corvallis, Oregon.*

Eggs-Pert Advice

Hard cook, not hard boil, eggs for better eating and, for better coloring, do not refrigerate before dyeing. Also, handle undyed eggs as little as possible. Skin oils make eggs dye-resistant.

Crafty Tipoffs

• When using a paint spray and the can appears empty, you can often get a great deal more out of it by running hot water over the can and thus increasing the pressure on the inside. Dennis Mullenix, *Matoon, Illinois.*

• To cover large glass areas with an inexpensive water-base paint in a translucent pastel color, make a solution of one part lime, one part water, and roll it on the inside of the glass panes. Before it is fully dry, roll on powder tempera paint, following directions on the can for preparation. The results are attractive and can be done in a repeat color pattern, allowing light to enter the room. Finally, the color may be removed by washing with soap and water.—Morris Ozer, *Arts and Crafts Specialist, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

• Telephone cable wire comes in assorted colors and can be used for many types of creative crafts such as Suji figures, coasters, small baskets, mobiles, and table decorations. —Carita Bunnell, *Assistant Recreation Director, Pocatello, Idaho.*

NRA • ARS Historic Background

Continued from Page 173

sociation representative as vice-chairman and that a representative of the Association should always serve as chairman of the Congress Policy Committee with a Society representative as vice-chairman.

In January, 1962 the Boards of the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society held a joint meeting in New York at the invitation of the Association. At that joint meeting, a committee made up of four representatives of each organization was appointed to explore areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

At the second joint meeting of the Boards held in Philadelphia in October 1962 it was unanimously voted "that (1) a merger of some type be considered by the boards of NRA and ARS, and (2) that, to save undue duplication of effort and thinking, the same committee as now constituted be continued and directed to work out a plan to implement a merger; said plan to be prepared with a view to its submission to the respective boards upon their separate convocation one year hence."

This brings the story of NRA-ARS relationships up to the present. This year, 1963, will mark the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Association and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society; thus there have been over two decades of relationship experience. During that period, there have been both agreements and disagreements, cooperation in many areas, and many areas where there has been no cooperation. There has been coordination of services as well as duplication of services. There has been clarity in certain areas as well as confusion in others.

In the opinion of many, there is no matter of greater importance to the recreation movement and the recreation profession at this time than the future relationship between NRA, ARS, state societies and associations, and all agencies and individuals concerned with the national recreation movement and the recreation profession. 1963 may be the year for decision. #

Starting from Scratch

A one-man department with no paid leaders runs a summer playground program with volunteers

Special events expanded existing free swimming program.

JERRY KERR

TO RUN a supervised summer program at five locations without any staff and a corps of Parent-Teacher Association mothers as volunteer leaders posed quite a challenge. We also had no equipment and very little money with which to buy anything. This problem was solved by simply making public appeal for equipment, new or used. Picture appeals, depicting empty equipment barrels with forlorn children rummaging fruitlessly, were most effective.

In Indianola, Iowa, we met the challenge, succumbed and defeated parts of it, and eventually enriched 396 kids and all 78 of our PTA mother-leaders with the values and benefits of supervised playgrounds. So successful were we in our endeavor that the city fathers of a normally conservative administration without hesitation increased the next year's budget to allow for staffing paid, full-time leaders.

This, however, does not mean we do not intend to continue to use our volunteer help. We will still use them as "second leaders," primarily to help with craft work, story-hours, and programming for the younger children. With these volunteers already trained, experienced, and willing to help, many hours of valuable and needed help is anticipated.

MR. KERR *is director of recreation in Indianola, Iowa.*

Playgrounds and leaders were not the only things new to the community. Recreation itself, the ensuing program, and the director were new too. Recreation started June 1 and supervised playgrounds were opened June 25. Needless to say, under the circumstances, turmoil normally generated under such a venture was increased considerably by the fact that I was dealing with people who were only names to me. Only a sincere interest and a conscientious effort on the part of the community could produce such fine results under these circumstances.

The initial and primary concern was acquiring leaders. Elementary parent-teacher groups responded, agreeing to take the playground in their neighborhood. Schedules for mothers to cover the five-day-a-week program were worked up by each group and within a week we started scheduling training sessions for the leaders. Problems arose and it was necessary to schedule nine meetings to cover four groups, but eventually every volunteer attended.

The basic crutch was a manual of about one hundred pages and we attempted to cover as many incidents and situations, rules and policies, general suggestions and aids, as possible. The manual had about fifty pages of games and ideas divided according to age groupings. Complete schedules by the day and by the week were provided. Special interest days were planned well in advance. The key to use of the manual was the instruction to each leader that this manual was her "guiding light, but not the Bible." The fact that she would best succeed by putting herself into the program and reaching back into the manual for reference or help when needed was impressed upon each leader. She was left with the thought that her inspiration was the prime ingredient toward success.

We planned a five-week program aimed at the child from kindergarten through sixth grade. Our potential enrollment, obtained from school district figures, was 850 to 1,000 children. An existing free swimming instruction program during morning hours was extremely popular with this age group, so we decided on a half-day operation from 1:00 to 4:30, with occasional special events during early evening hours.

We insisted that every child be registered (at no cost) and a parent permission card signed. When new children appeared, a form letter and registration card were sent to the parents, telling them of the necessity of registration for everyone's protection. Final enrollment showed 396 children.

THE MOST POPULAR activity, by far, outside of general play, was craft work. These projects were kept inexpensive and simple. Most of the items cost five or ten cents and could usually be completed in forty-five minutes to an hour. Special orders were taken for specific items of craft work and then priced in accordance with the cost of the item. We did not endeavor to make

Continued on Page 185

1963 *Genuine Autographed*

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

BASEBALL BATS

PERFORMANCE
LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS
HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MAKES THEM FAMOUS

125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash with natural finish. Authentic autographed models of the twenty-two sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $4.80**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Norm Cash	Nelson Fox	Mickey Mantle	Frank Robinson
Ernie Banks	Orlando Cepedo	Jim Gentile	Roger Maris	Jackie Robinson
Yogi Berra	Roberto Clemente	Al Kaline	Ed Mathews	Pete Runnels
Ken Boyer	Rocky Colavito	Harmon Killebrew	Wally Moon	Norm Siebern
	Tommy Davis		Brooks Robinson	

125S SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Listed below are the autographed models in the 125S group. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $4.80**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Ken Boyer	Rocky Colavito	Al Kaline	Roger Maris
Ernie Banks	Norm Cash	Tommy Davis	Harmon Killebrew	Ed Mathews
Yogi Berra	Roberto Clemente	Nelson Fox	Mickey Mantle	Jackie Robinson

43 ASH FUNGO—GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three (34") infield and nine (37" and 38") outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $4.80**

125 FLAME TEMPERED—GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash timber. Flame Tempered finish, and burn branded, the same as the bats used by many prominent major league hitters. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Single lengths (33", 34" or 35") of your choice. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $4.80**

125S FLAME TEMPERED—SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to 125 Flame Tempered above, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. All bats of one length (32", 33" or 34") of your choice. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $4.80**

150 GRAND SLAM—Turned from select northern white ash timber, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six authentic models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $3.70**

150S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM—(Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.70**

140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Turned from fine white ash, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds..... **Each $3.20**

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

Bats for JUNIOR • PONY • COLT BASEBALL

Any bat in the Louisville Slugger bat line may be used in COLT LEAGUE play. For PONY LEAGUE the following are approved: 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S. Also, any Junior or Little League numbers may be used in Pony League or JUNIOR PONY LEAGUE.

HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Also Makers of Grand Slam Golf Clubs

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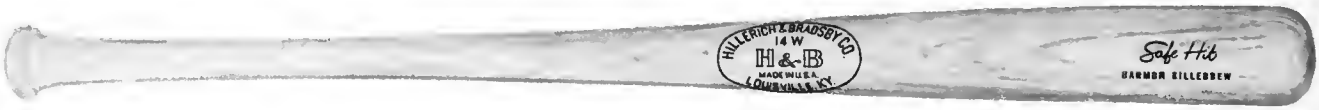
H & B BASEBALL BATS



14W **SAFE HIT.** Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 33" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.70**

11B **BIG LEAGUER.** Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

130S **SPECIAL SAFE HIT.** Turned from ash, with rich dark maroon finish and natural white handle. Patterned after original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

9 **LEADER.** Natural finish. Assorted famous sluggers' models. Assorted lengths, from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $1.80**

Display Assortment

BASEBALL • LITTLE LEAGUE • SOFTBALL

LOUISVILLE NO. 500 BAT ASSORTMENT

with 18 Bats
is shipped in a hard hitting
FLOOR DISPLAY CARTON

Contains:

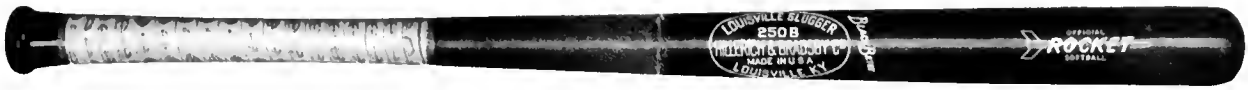
6 BASEBALL BATS—One each of models 125 Flame Tempered, 125S Flame Tempered 150S, 140S, 130S and 9.

4 SOFTBALL BATS—One each of models 100W, 54, 52H and 50.

8 LITTLE LEAGUE BATS—Two each of models 125LL, 125J and J2. One each of models 125BB and JL.

All these bats are illustrated under their proper numbers elsewhere; shipping weight, 35 pounds per unit.....$50.00

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B SOFTBALL BATS



250B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "ROCKET" SOFTBALL BAT—ASSORTED OFFICIAL MODELS. A splendid variety of models—answers full team requirements. Turned from select ash and/or hickory; ebony finish. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $3.40**

125L LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "VENUS" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—POWERIZED. For girl hitters. A small-barreled bat with gradual taper to a small grip. Natural white finish northern white ash. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $3.40**

102 LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SWING KING" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models of first quality ash and/or hickory. Oil Tempered and finished in saddle brown. Packed one dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $2.90**

100W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "DART" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory. Natural white finish and Oil Tempered. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds..... **Each $2.90**

56 *It's a Louisville* **"TITANIC" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Natural finish. Ash and/or hickory. Green zapon grip. One dozen assorted models in carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 22 pounds..... **Each $2.20**

54 *It's a Louisville* **"JET POWER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Assorted models turned from ash and/or hickory. Brown finish and black zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

75 RB RAINBOW ASSORTMENT

75RB H & B RAINBOW ASSORTMENT OF "RED FLASH," "GREEN FLASH" AND "BLUE FLASH" SOFTBALL BATS. An assortment of softball models finished in bright red, green and blue with gold branding. Solid white tape grip. Four bats of each finish to each carton of one dozen, 6/31" and 6/32" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds..... **Each $2.70**

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER and H & B SOFTBALL BATS

54L *It's a Louisville* **"SWATTER" OFFICIAL GIRLS' MODEL.** Natural white finish ash with blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

52H **"RANGER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Turned from ash and/or hickory and finished in ebony. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

51H **"TRU-HIT" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Turned from ash and/or hickory; maroon finish and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One dozen to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.70**

50 **"WALLOPER" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT.** Brown finish. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.35**

RECREATION AND PLAYGROUND BATS

These newly developed models were specially designed to fill the need for all-purpose bats in Recreation and Playground play.

RC5 **LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL "RECREATION" BAT.** Natural ash finish. Blue foil branding. White tape grip. One dozen in carton. All bats single length (28", 29", 30", 31", or 32") of your choice. Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

PL10 **OFFICIAL PLAYGROUND BAT.** An assortment finished in Red, Blue, and Green (4 of each color to the dozen) with gold foil branding. White tape grip. One dozen in carton — assorted models only, 28" to 32". Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

02 **CRACKERJACK BAT.** Small boy's bat. Golden finish, burn branded. Three dozen in carton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 45 pounds ..... **Each $1.00**

In Softball as in Baseball... One Trademark stands Supreme

money on any craft project, just break even.

Special events, such as dress-up contests, inter-playground softball games, drama days, parade and float contests were popular items, but the climax of the season was a free swim (ideally forecast for an extremely hot day) for all registered children. Mother - leaders also jumped in and we all had a ball. Inter-playground water-walking races and tug-of-wars were held with champions declared. This proved to be a very fitting and climactic wrap-up to the program.

We all learned a little, we benefitted the community considerably and we worked hard to make it succeed. Those who had predicted it couldn't be done just didn't know those glorious, ambitious, volunteer mother-leaders I met last summer. #

Publicity Pays Off

The New Orleans Recreation Department opened its summer recreation program with a "June Is Recreation Month" celebration. A full-page ad in a local newspaper, paid for by the local Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company, brought startling results, according to G. Gernon Brown, executive assistant director of the department. The whole department was swamped with new inquiries and registrations for its program. The ad stressed the fact that the activities are free, that fitness is fun. It listed schedules for art, ballet, baton twirling, ceramics, charm school, crafts, children's museum, playhouse, fencing, golden-age club, opera workshop, civic orchestra, variety workshop, piano instruction, square and tap dancing, mobile theater, tumbling, and numerous other activities. Photographs of some of the activities and the offer of the department's hundred-page summer brochure completed the spread.

•

Knit One, Purl Two

The Phoenix, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department recently offered a series of four lessons in knitting for beginners led by Dixie Yost. There was no charge for instruction.

Healthful fun for every age group!

DIMCO SHUFFLEBOARD

Children, young people, adults . . . everyone enjoys Dimco Shuffleboard for excitement, relaxation and wholesome exercise! Court diagram can easily be laid, indoors or outdoors. Famous Dimco equipment, in low-price "Sunlife" or premium-quality "Free-Glide" lines, comes in sturdy Regulation Sets or Junior Sets (2/3 regulation size).

FREE . . . Court layout plans, game rules, catalog of Dimco shuffleboard sets. Write today to:

DIMCO-GRAY, 205 E. Sixth St., Dayton 2, Ohio

Special Sessions for Future Rink Operators
at the
ICE SKATING INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND TRADE SHOW
MAY 14, 15, 16, 1963 *BISMARCK HOTEL*
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
WHERE ICE RINK KNOW-HOW CHANGES HANDS
Write 726 Ridge Road, Wilmette, Illinois for details

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Arts - Crafts - Recreational Wholesalers

ARTS & CRAFTS • VOCATIONAL SUPPLIES • NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES • RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES • SPECIAL CLASS MATERIALS

CREATIVE MATERIALS FOR ALL AGE GROUPS
OVER 1000 CRAFT IDEAS
SEND ONLY 50¢ FOR COMPLETE CATALOG
Applicable to first purchase
BUY BULK AND SAVE

GET THE GUYS TO VOCALIZE

WITH
NATIONAL'S DANDY
"SING-ALONG SONG SLIDES"!!

Meetings that begin or end with sing-along sessions are successful meetings! Watch your gang warm up fast with a lusty group sing! Send for National's fantastic free catalog of more than 850 all-time hit songs, available in slide form for as low as 50c a tune! Need a projector? Let us know . . . we'll save you real dough! Write today to:

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42 West 48th Street, N. Y. 36, N. Y.

MAKE THINGS HAPPEN!

that's the theme of the

1963 PLAYGROUND SUMMER NOTEBOOK

$2.50 ($2.00 to NRA members)

Available May 1

Order Now From
NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
8 West 8th Street, New York 11

LET'S HAVE A CIRCUS

A "HOW-TO" FOR AMATEUR CIRCUS PLANNERS

GLENN (JACK) HASKIN

SOMETHING NEW, something different, something eye-catching and appealing to the public is always of interest to the people working in the field of recreation. One activity that fulfills all of these requirements and has been successfully used by many departments is an all-city circus which serves as a fitting climax to the summer playground season.

A circus involves many things; it includes drama, pageantry, art, music, rhythm, and comedy. It is a means of self-expression for any age group. The word *circus* itself is electrifying so far as enthusiasm of youngsters is concerned, especially those who will be participants. All that

No, you don't have to import clowns from Georgia Tech . . . you'll find enough right in your hometown.

Not as difficult as it seems! High jinks and stunts on aerial riggings can start with simple routines and work up progressively to breath-taking acts.

No need for expensive apparatus. Trick bicycle riding can be a show stopper and full of bigtop hoopla and professional razzle-dazzle.

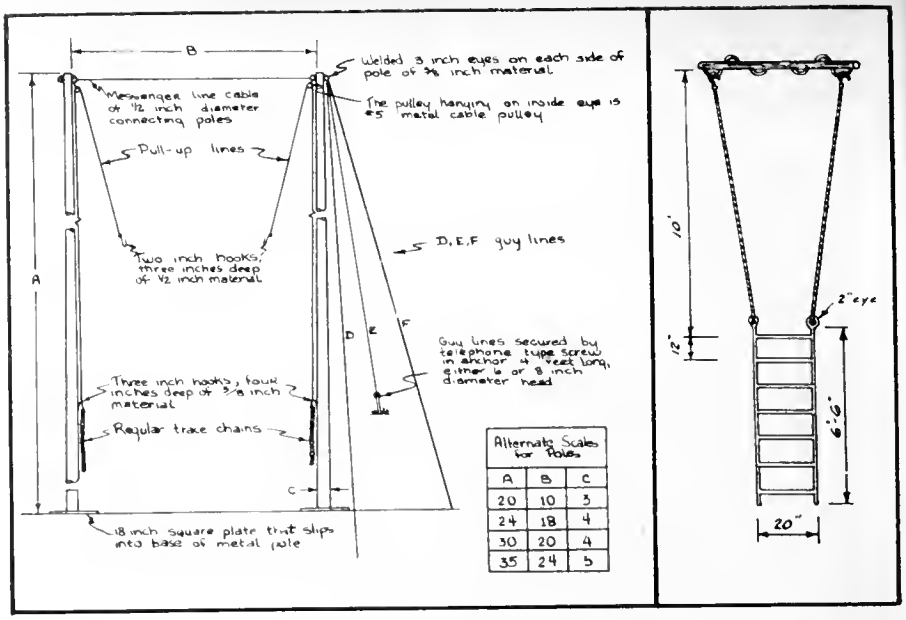
Tiger, tiger, burning bright. . . this home-grown variety can go through the same paces as Clyde Beatty's Big cats and people would love 'em as pets.

is needed to insure good spectator attendance is to let the information be circulated around the community that a circus is in the making. It is doubtful if there has ever been a more receptive audience than the one that will be attending.

What is it that makes a circus the magic thing it seems to be? Is it a composite of activities on apparatus too complicated for the average recreation worker to undertake? Far from it. It is no different than any other new program activity. The same thing applies here that applies when starting with any other new idea: learn to crawl before trying to walk, *start with a few basic and comparatively simple things*, then add more advanced acts each season. If a leader in charge of the activity is energetic, wide-awake, has a good imagination, and is inclined to be interested in new ideas, he or she (because a woman can do this as well as a man) will be successful in producing and staging a worthwhile show.

The first circus can include much of the color and atmosphere of the big top by utilizing acts that are takeoffs on professional acts in the big circus. For example, ten or twelve youngsters might be dressed as tigers with their trainer—complete with whip, chair, and gun—putting them through the same tricks that the famous Clyde Beatty uses with his tigers. Many other acts can be introduced without the expensive apparatus or "rigging," as it is called in the circus world. Couples or quartette adagio teams, boys hand-balancing teams, girls acrobatic teams, trick bicycle riding, the rola-rola, and a variety of side-splitting clown antics are all possibilities.

Not more than three actual rigging-type acts would be necessary to satisfy the desire of the audience to see some type of aerial work. Even these can be basic, elementary routines that can be taught safely at a low height over mats or sawdust *(see diagram of suggested rigging above)*. #


B
Welded 3 inch eyes on each side of pole of 3/8 inch material
Manwangee line cable of 1/2 inch diameter connecting poles
The pulley hanging on inside eye is #5 metal cable pulley
Pull-up lines
D, E, F guy lines
Two inch hooks, three inches deep of 1/2 inch material
A
D
E
F
Guy lines secured by telephone type screw in anchor 4 feet long, either 6 or 8 inch diameter head
Three inch hooks, four inches deep of 3/8 inch material
Regular trace chains
C
18 inch square plate that slips into base of metal pole
Alternate Scales for Poles
A B C
20 10 3
24 18 4
30 20 4
35 24 5
10'
2" eye
12'
6'6"
20"

MR. HASKIN *is circus director, Florida State University, Tallahassee. His work and the university circuses are known far and wide. He says, "I have found by experience that most youngsters (sixth through twelfth grades) will learn the tricks and routines faster than college students. The safety angle is always uppermost in our minds, regardless of age. All of our performers are schooled in fundamental beginning routines before they are allowed to advance to the more spectacular type of acts."*

Needed: Creative Leaders

True leadership is the creative kind, leadership that brings out the power of people to do their own thinking and make their own decisions. It is going to take that kind of leadership to make the most of this country's greatest natural resource—youth, declares Dr. Gaylord P. Whitlock, state leader of the family and consumer sciences program of the University of California Agricultural Extension service. "As the average educational level of our people—especially teenagers—increases, so does their desire and their ability to make decisions."

The extension-service program chief defined four kinds of leadership, institutional, situational, dictatorial, and creative. Institutional leadership, he said, is associated with the position, which continues even though the leader may change. "Franklin D. Roosevelt in his first term of office could be characterized as a situational leader—releasing the energy of a static, paralyzed community," Dr. Whitlock said.

"Both institutional and situational leaders can develop into dictatorial leaders," Dr. Whitlock declared. This can be brought on by the paternalism of an old family, the perpetual office holder, a manager of a dominant business or a political demagogue. "A creative leader derives his greatest satisfaction from releasing power in others rather than exercising power for his own personal satisfaction. The creative leader always has the welfare and best interest of his group uppermost, and it is important that he remain in the background. This is true leadership."

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FREE MEN ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE OF FREE TIME

The National Purpose Project—a demonstration of leisure-time creative thinking

ANNE L. NEW

RECREATION has meant many things to many men. Through the years, the National Recreation Association has pioneered in pushing back the frontiers of recreation, helping people find new and exciting meaning in their free time. It was natural, therefore, that in 1960 the National Recreation Association should undertake still another demonstration of how free people may use their leisure—the National Purpose Project.

At a time, when more and more citizens were seeking not just satisfying but *important* ways to use their leisure, the Association offered a nationwide discussion of our National Purpose—an opportunity for voluntary use of time to consider a matter of deep public concern. Could this be a successful and worthwhile leisure time activity? More than twenty-seven thousand men, women, and teenagers from nine national agencies testify that it could—and was. The entire project was made possible by a special public-service grant from *Life* Magazine.

Approximately 150 groups associated with NRA Affiliates in thirty-one states and the District of Columbia sent in reports of their discussions. These groups included more than twenty-one hundred people who spent an average of three hours each in deciding what they thought America's National Purpose should be.

In addition to the groups from NRA Affiliates, the eight other participating organizations were: the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Boy Scouts of America (Explorer program); Federal Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. (Senior program); Kiwanis International; National Council for the Social Studies; National Education Association, United States National Student Association.

FOR THE MEMBERS of each of the participating organizations, the National Purpose Project was a leisure-time activity. For many of them, it was a revelation of how stimulating and exciting such an activity could be. Some leaders of the youth groups, especially, reported they had scarcely believed that youngsters would want to cope with such serious thinking in their free time. Yet the young people could and did—and thoroughly enjoyed it. As one leader put it. "When faced with need for real thought the suggestions were strong and good."

The discussion groups sponsored by NRA Affiliates differed widely as to age and background. Thus, it might have been expected that their opinions about our National Purpose would vary greatly. It didn't work out that way. There was a wide measure of agreement between the Affiliates and the other participating organizations. In short, the National Purpose Project revealed that most of these Americans—whether teenagers, clubwomen, businessmen, union members, college students, teachers, farmers, or randomly selected members of recreation-sponsored groups—were in basic agreement as to what our National Purpose should be.

They rated maintenance of our national security as a top element in our National Purpose—and close behind this, the majority (including NRA Affiliates) listed "spreading the ideals of American democracy abroad." The need for individual and national sacrifice in order to achieve our National Purpose was stressed by all groups. Next in order, for NRA groups, came "tolerance of extreme political opinions" (apart from active subversion); then, "assurance that every citizen may exercise his constitutional rights."

SINCE the discussions were a demonstration of the use of free time by free men to consider a question of national importance, it might have been expected that there would be a strong "Yes, very much" to the discussion question: "Does the National Purpose include attention to constructive use of our increasing leisure?" In actual fact, the answers reflected the groups' concern for the rights of the individual and their desire to avoid any hint of regimentation. Most groups seemed to feel that if they agreed on a National Purpose there was some compulsion to carry out that purpose—and they were quick to say that compulsion must play no part in the use of free time. (All the groups that discussed the National Purpose were self-chosen—that is, they *volunteered* to take part in the project.)

The report of the National Purpose Project is now ready. Called *A Guide to Action*, it contains much detail that space does not permit here. Copies of the report will go to the nation's highest officials—but copies are also available, as long as the supply lasts, to readers of RECREATION who request and enclose a stamped, self-addressed #10-size envelope.

We know that many groups plan to continue National Purpose discussions. As some Affiliates put it: "Too little thinking and discussion has been devoted to this most important matter" and "Brushing away the cobwebs has been extremely worthwhile." When we consider what recreation can mean to people in our modern world, let us remember this nationwide demonstration—hard, creative thinking about our country's future can be fun, too! #

MISS NEW *is director of the National Recreation Association's Public Information and Education Service.*

ADMINISTRATION

PROSPECTING PARKLAND

Space-age technology gets us back to nature

M. D. MORRIS

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S billion-dollar recreation wilderness land bill* would put on a national level what several states have already so wisely begun on their own. The two actions should be complementary: and, because they aim for the same goal, should get the utmost in general cooperation. Unfortunately, many stones remain in the road, and more shall be rolled in before the end is accomplished.

This situation concerns everyone because to live we must have some free breathing space for outdoor recreation —from reading in a rocker or lawn strolling, to skiing or cougar hunting. The U.S. Bureau of the Census statistics assure us that our domestic population is exploding at the rate of 1.7 percent per year. This rate means (nuclear holocaust aside) that just thirty-nine years from now when the millennium arrives, our present population will have *doubled*.

Before industry, highways, and housing developments make a sea of cement for facilities for all these people, the legislation in question hopes to set aside now a tidy portion of good land so that trees, beaches, lakes, meadows, or other open lands will not become legendary things of the past. How to accomplish this task without having to pay tribute to profiteering real-estate speculators or without litigation against special interests is a problem. Keeping federal and state site selections compatible is another. Coordinating recreation with projected water-supply demands for personal and industrial needs is a third; but foremost is the problem of correct and accurate selection of recreation areas. Not all lands are good for park or wilderness areas. How can the authorities tell which is good and which not, without arousing the scalpers?

For instance, consider a problem in New York State, where in 1960 voters nodded "Yes" to a $75,000,000 bond issue solely for *acquisition* of parkland and in 1962 voted an additional $25,000,000 for this purpose. The state was fortunate in having acquired, as a gift from the U. S. Defense Department, the abandoned Sampson Air Force Base, a 1,265-acre "garden spot" on Seneca Lake. Some believed it ideal for immediate conversion for public pleasure; others held that it had poor park possibilities and should be traded to private interests for a more suitable tract elsewhere. How can recreation experts acquire adequate, substantiated data upon which to base a valid decision?

A MAJOR WAY to learn, quickly, positively, and economically, if land is right for recreation is by proper interpretation of good aerial photographs. The U-2 incident alone points out that today's cameras, film, filters, and stabilizing devices are so good that some military reconnaissance requirements specify the detection of a two-foot-square object from pictures made at one one-hundreth of a second, nineteen miles up! Parkland prospecting photos require only the general commercial, 15,000- to 30,000-foot altitudes and a reasonable acuity. The trick is in the expert analysis of a skilled photo interpreter. By this technique, large parcels (up to hundreds of thousand acres) can be studied rapidly and efficiently for aesthetic values, engineering aspects, natural resources, location of transport routes, drainage, and possibilities for public education in the natural sciences.

A typical project of this nature was accomplished a short while ago in the

Proper interpretation of good aerial photographs reveals recreation values.

* The bill *(S174)* proposed a national wilderness system which would preserve seven million acres as wilderness. The bill was passed by the Senate during the First Session of the 87th Congress but late in the Second Session the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported the bill with numerous amendments under a rule which would not permit debate or further amendments on the House floor. The speaker of the House denied this request and subsequently the committee called two meetings to discuss this and other conservation bills but could not obtain a quorum. Therefore, the bill did not receive further consideration. It has been reintroduced in the 88th Congress. *(S4-HR295)*.

Pacific Northwest. For purposes here, the area shall be called Gar Lake. This easily accessible watershed area, about thirty miles southeast of the nearest central point, was considered as a proposed park area. It comprises some two thousand acres with an additional twenty-five hundred acres along the access route. Another fifty-five hundred acres of primitive wilderness contiguous to the park site were also examined.

The problem was to determine whether this area was suitable for recreation use or not and, if so, what were some possibilities for the planners. The report of Geotechnics and Resources, Inc., whose Outdoor Recreation Resources Department handled this study, gives a general apppreciation of the geology, topography, drainage, soils and vegetation of the park site. To aid in evaluating the recreation potential, the report includes a preliminary summary of recreation advantages versus drawbacks and some development suggestions indicated from airphoto interpretation.

VERTICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY of the site was viewed in the office by a stereoscope not too different from grandma's little parlor gem that gave us our first 3-D glimpse of Niagara Falls. Limitations imposed on this sort of study might possibly stem from small-scale photography or lack of published information about the geology, physiography, and biology of the site. However, considering the project, such limitations are not likely to have a significant effect on this investigation.

Topography. A vertical relief map (*Figure 1*), made from the airphoto, shows about a two thousand-foot altitude difference between high and low points. This is extremely rugged mountain terrain abruptly punctuated with narrow divides and steep slopes. Looking again at *Figure 1*, about half the slopes within the study area are very steep, greater than a hundred percent, or one foot up for one foot ahead. Nearly a quarter are steep (about forty to a hundred percent). In lesser quantities, slopes are a moderate fifteen to forty percent, and moderately flat (up to ten percent grade); while only two in every hundred acres are flat. *(These figures are used only to illustrate relief and are not intended to be a basis for computation or measurement.)*

Drainage. Surface water evaporates or soaks into the ground. Groundwater moves in coarse-textured soil layers (aquifers) of the main valleys and through bedrock fractures. For this park study, the drainage pattern developed in *Figure 2* is medium textured. The main stream of the accessible watershed occupies a "V"-shaped valley. Rudely formed glacial cirques complicate the upper slopes, thereby creating waterfalls as snowfed brooks follow fractures down the granite bedrock. Gar Lake itself drains to the south through a chain of bead-like, small paternoster lakes connected by a spectacular series of waterfalls. The watershed proposed for development drains northward through a narrow steep-walled structure which conceivably could be an ideal damsite.

General Geology, Landforms, Soils. Spectacular avalanche scars can be seen extending down the steep valley walls, which may account for a lack of vegetation at those locations. Bedrock here is well exposed in cliffs on the base upper slopes and in landslide scars shown in *Figure 3*.

Fluvial and colluvial landforms are also present. *Figure 3* shows about half the area to be base rock. The lower valley sides are mantled with talus, slope wash, and landslide debris. Huge blocks of fallen rock dot the lowlands. Several fluvial fans occur where mountain streams reach their local base level. The wide-access valley outside the park area has many glacial terraces, doubtlessly composed of sand and gravel. The deposited soils appear coarse textured, rocky, free draining and trafficable.

Available Construction Materials. Rock, soil, and timber are abundant and accessible. Riprap and stone blocks can be gotten from the talus; sand and gravel from the terraces; and general soil fill from fluvial fans or from the main access valley. Considering all the foregoing facts and applying ground rules, experience, and common sense: two cases evolve, one for a park and one against.

Disadvantages for recreation use of Gar Lake are:

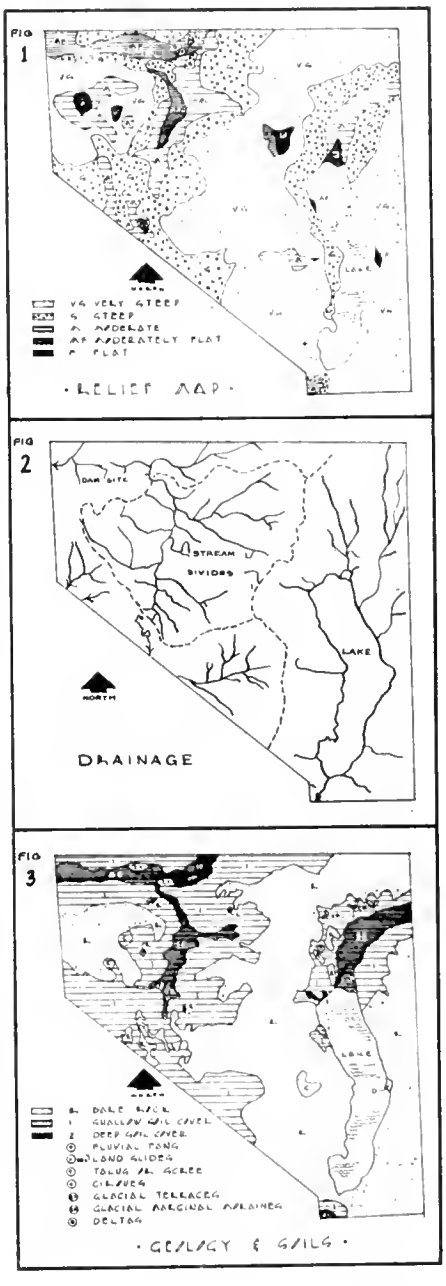
Small summer carrying capacity of the available land, mainly because the valley is V-shaped rather than U-shaped as is Yosemite Valley, with not enough flat land.

Access roads would have to be built for construction but then they would remain as the route to the park.

Rugged terrain leaves few possibilities for easy hikes or drives, thus diminishing suitability for family-group users.

Avalanches and landslides are a threat as evidenced by the many swaths in the vegetation. Snowfall is heavy as is rain.

Cold water from streams fed mostly by snow-melt combined with the short sun period on the lake and slow convection



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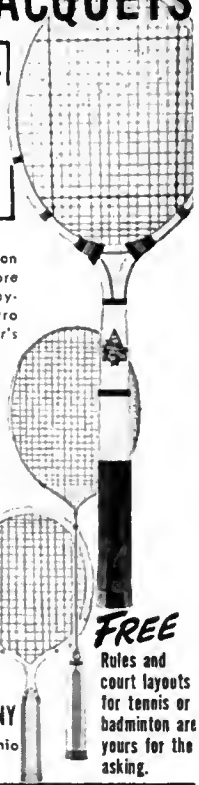

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due to the depth make the lake water too cold for swimming most of the year.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the case *for* the park lies in some specific advantages:

Climate appears to be well suited for recreation use. Snowfall is heavy but the winters are not cold. Both summers and winters lack extreme temperatures.

Foundation conditions and materials for building and road construction are good. The soil is free draining and trafficable. All materials are plentiful and accessible. Building low-cost access roads is possible with this natural subgrade. The terraced stream valleys that form the access route require only a small amount of grading.

Potential as-is is good for recreation use. There is magnificent scenery, steep slopes with rewarding vistas, many geological features with opportunities for horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and all winter sports. Such a park might seem best suited for nature lovers, geologists, campers, and winter sportsmen. Possibilities for trails leading to panoramic overlooks, grand waterfalls, and woodland lore.

However, where are the swimming, boating, summer sports, and family or group areas? If Gar Lake is not good in these respects, then we should go back to the report for more facts. The answer can easily be seen from looking in turn at *Figures 1, 2, and 3* and relating them to each other. The relief map, the drainage patterns, the geology, and the site photo itself, when correlated, all indicate a natural damsite well suited for construction of a reservoir. This would provide water supply and a shallow, warmer lake for summer-winter recreation. It would also serve to shift the center of activity to the flatter area and change the entire concept of the development.

For this purpose a forty-foot-high dam would be adequate. A hundred-foot dam could be built without appreciable increase in its length. Below the dam there is a possible effective head of thirty to forty feet so that some power might be developed for local use. Even with a forty-foot dam, there is a possibility for future sale of power to logging companies planning nearby development. Materials for dam construction are available close to the site; foundation and abutment conditions appear to be excellent. Moreover, a natural site for an emergency spillway exists.

Development possibilities beyond those already mentioned can be fitted to the natural surroundings with a minimum of disturbance to the wilderness character. The possible plan evolved by completely by-passing the obvious land features, could only be accomplished by expert airphoto interpretation combined with adequate ground control, a truly space-age technology helping to lead us back to natural breathing room. #

MR. MORRIS *is a development engineer with Geotechnics and Resources, Inc., a firm of earth scientists in White Plains, New York. The firm is currently doing a survey of Big Bend National Park for the National Park Service.*

$110,000 Fugue

The Lincoln and Therese Filene Foundation of Boston pledged, as a memorial gift, $110,000 for the purchase of an organ to be placed in the symphony hall of the National Cultural Center's projected building in Washington, D.C. Roger L. Stevens, chairman of the center's board of trustees, announced that the pledge from the Filene Foundation in Boston will honor Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Filene, parents of Mrs. Jouett Shouse, a member of the executive committee of the NCC's Board of Trustees. Mrs. Shouse's parents were known for their widespread civic and educational interests in Boston, as well as nationally and internationally.

In speaking of the gift, Mrs. Shouse said, "We had an organ in our home which my mother played, in addition to other instruments for her own pleasure. Our house was the meeting place of many famous musicians. My own interest in music probably stems from my grandmother having been a founder of the Boston Symphony and my mother having founded the Boston Music School Settlement. I am certain there are many throughout the United States who will want to give memorial gifts to the Cultural Center so that others may have the opportunity to enrich their lives by listening to great music."

Is Your Playground Surfacing SAFE?

Molded rubber mats of the interlocking type met all the general requirements.

GEORGE D. BUTLER

As a result of several fatal accidents on the school playgrounds in Los Angeles, several years ago, all playground apparatus was withdrawn from use. Subsequently limited use was made of certain types of apparatus and funds were appropriated for equipment.

A variety of experimental installations were made and tests were conducted with various types of surfacing materials. According to Lawrence E. Houston, administrator of physical education, safety, and youth services for the Los Angeles City School District, sixty per cent of the 427 elementary schools in May, 1962 had a safety pad installed under their playground apparatus. According to Mr. Houston, "There are two schools that have had this pad in operation for ten years. Although considerable improvement has been made in the material since that time, these two installations are still in excellent condition and are proving to be most satisfactory. Approximately three years ago a certified test was made of the material and very little change was noted. Based upon this experience, the manufacturer would be willing to give a ten-year guarantee of the product. I am sure you will agree that this is quite a departure in that it is almost impossible to obtain an item of any nature with more than a one-year guarantee of its quality, properties, and service."

In February 1963, Mr. Houston declared, of a material now in use *(called Safety Surf)*, "Approximately seventy per cent of the 427 elementary schools have this material installed under playground apparatus. It is most satisfactory under climbing ropes and horizontal bars used in the outdoor areas at a junior and senior high school. Also, it is highly satisfactory for use in weight training and body building programs.

"Maintenance costs are nil for the product is so designed as to resist tremendous changes in temperature and other influences exerted by the elements. An experimental pad installed in 1952 is still in good condition and there has not been a single item of expense.

"No product can eliminate certain types of accidents. This material does, however, offer good protection against serious head injuries which is our greatest concern. As one doctor stated, 'It isn't what you fall on but how you fall that determines the extent and seriousness of an injury.' "

An engineering study and evaluation of various materials and products which have been used under playground apparatus as protection from injuries due to accidental falls has been conducted by Engineering Consultants of Los Angeles, California, which issued a report dated November 16, 1960. The report listed thirty-one criteria or requirements established for cushioning material and appraised material such as sand, sawdust, wood shavings, tanbark, turf, and pelletized rubber, in the light of these criteria.

Molded rubber mats of the interlock-

A weightlifting installation has a protective cushioning pad of Safety Surf. The maintenance costs have been nil.

Approximately seventy percent of the Los Angeles schools have installed such safety pads under their play apparatus.

MR. BUTLER *recently retired as director of the National Recreation Association Research Department after forty-three years of service.*

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (FEMALE)

LARGE Midwest association allied to the public recreation field is seeking two women, age 30 to 45, for the above position. Will supervise office, prepare activities reports, attend conventions and special meetings, perform member relationship duties, do some speaking and public relations work; travel 15% to 20%. Background desired in recreation, as teacher, manager, and/or participant. Could be in physical education, public recreation programs, the Y.W.C.A., etc. Administrative experience very helpful, but not required. Should have a college education, and be personable and outgoing, good at meeting people, and unmarried. Starting salary $8,400 to $10,000. This is truly an excellent opportunity, and your interest is invited, in confidence, if you have the desired background and personal qualifications. Please send full details, including mention of your recreational hobbies, to Box 100, Recreation Magazine, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, New York.

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ing type were reported as meeting all the general requirements outlined and also fully complying with *Standard Specification for Protective Surface Cushion Mats* prepared by the business division of the Los Angeles Board of Education. The report concluded with the statement: "We believe that this product has proved to be entirely satisfactory in all respects as a protective cushioning material for extended service under playground apparatus . . . to minimize or prevent injury from fall."

A letter dated November 9, 1962, from the director of engineering consultants, indicated that the previous appraisal of the cushioning mat material needed to be revised. He stated, "A review of accident experience on the first large-scale installation of interlocking mats after the first full year of usage indicated that the degree of protection expected was not being achieved." Reporting on the development of a reliable test procedure he added, "The test procedures, instrumentation details, test data, and an analysis of the test results are being prepared for publication in the near future.

"A new type molded-rubber product, designed to provide adequate protection against falls up to twelve feet, is now being tested and should be on the market in the very near future. This product will provide a protective cushioning structure at least two inches in thickness at a moderate cost and shall have a service life well in excess of ten years."

In view of the widespread interest on the part of recreation authorities in the development of satisfactory and moderate cost surfacing material to be installed under playground apparatus, these experiments should be of great interest and the effectiveness of any newly developed product will be awaited with interest. #

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NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Municipal Immunity

An article entitled "Municipal Immunity from Tort Claims Abolished," appearing in the July 1962 issue of *The Municipality*,* reports on a decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court which may have far-reaching significance for park and recreation agencies. In reversing a lower court decision, the Supreme Court stated, "Upon the facts of this case, we consider that the trial judge was correct in his conclusion that, based upon the past decisions of this court, no cause of action was asserted in the complaint. However, we are now prepared to disavow those rulings of this court which have created and preserved the doctrine of governmental immunity from tort claims." The decision therefore swept away the last vestiges of government immunity from court claims in the state.

The case involved a three-year-old child who was injured while playing in a "totlot" playground for preschoolers operated by the city of Milwaukee. Her father sued for medical expenses and damages due to loss of the girl's society and companionship. The trial court sustained the city's demurrer, holding that the city was entitled to invoke the defense of municipal tort immunity.

In reviewing earlier Wisconsin tort immunity cases, the Supreme Court judge labeled the old distinction between government and proprietary functions as "highly artificial." In overriding the court's previously expressed viewpoint, he claimed that any proposed change in the doctrine of municipal tort immunity should be directed toward the legislature. He stated, "We are now of the opinion that it is appropriate for this court to abolish this immunity notwithstanding the legislature's failure to adopt corrective enactments. The doctrine of governmental immunity having been engrafted upon the law of this state by judicial provision, we deem that it may be changed or abrogated by judicial provision."

In commenting further on the decision, the court stated that it was not to be interested as imposing liability on a government body in the exercise of its legislative or quasi-legislative or quasi-judicial functions. It indicated that the case related specifically to a city, but that the court considers that abrogation of the immunity doctrine applies to all public bodies within the state, including the state and its political subdivisions—whether they be incorporated or not. "By reason of the rule of *respondeat superior* a public body shall be liable for damages for the torts of the officers, agents and employees occurring in the course of the business of such public body."

The *Municipality* article points out some of the areas of municipal activity which may give rise to damage claims and includes among them parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and public beaches. A practical problem created for municipalities by the *Holytz* decision relates to the question of liability insurance. The article concludes with the statement, "Because of the broad scope of the Holytz decision, it behooves municipalities which have not extended liability coverage to the entire municipal plant to now proceed to do so, either by broadening the coverage of insurance policies or by increasing funds earmarked for self-insurance."

In view of the growing evidence in other states that municipal immunity for tort liability is being challenged successfully, the Wisconsin decision handed down on June 5, 1962 is likely to have widespread influence.

* Published by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3, Wisconsin.

Air Space

The conflicting demands for use of open space in cities has given rise to a variety of suggestions for securing land for recreation. A member of the city council in Seattle, Washington, has suggested that the air space over freeways be utilized for parking of automobiles, constructing a limited number of commercial buildings, and also parks. He proposes that the rental from the buildings in the air space be used to provide money to pay for the parks. A number of problems are raised by the suggestion, among them the possibility of developing plans in advance of freeway construction, the incorporation into freeway designs of footings for park floors and buildings, and the fact that air space rentals would accrue to the state.

Self-Sustaining

The April 1962 issue of *Park News*, the monthly bulletin issued by the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission, indicated that the commission has reiterated its policy that specialized recreation facilities, such as golf and artificial ice rinks, be self-sustaining wherever possible. Due to increased costs, the commission has approved increasing its weekend and holiday greens fees for registered residents from $1.25 to $1.50 and for non-registered or non-resident players from $2.50 to $2.75. No change is made in the other golf rates.

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RECREATION DIGEST

Games That Teach FAIR PLAY

Win or lose—youngsters should learn to do both with good grace

RHODA W. BACMEISTER

BEING A GOOD SPORT is not something that comes naturally. One reason is that it demands two contradictory things of us. We must play the game hard, trying our best to win. But we must also keep within the rules, take failure cheerfully and success without bragging or taunting the vanquished. The combination of attitudes is not easy to acquire—even for grownups, as certain customs in sports show. If no one broke rules, there would be no need of penalties for fouls. By and large, however, we do demand good sportsmanship of adults.

Children, though, are ill equipped to meet such rules of the game, even when they understand them. They are naturally more self-centered than adults and are only beginning to care about other people's feelings. They don't have much ability to control or hide their emotions. Until adolescence, their desire to make a good impression can't compare with their desire to triumph.

To play hard and want to win is easy. Children do that with no trouble at all, and our highly competitive society reinforces this attitude. But how can they suddenly switch to accepting defeat gracefully, to covering chagrin with a smile? And how can they modestly hide victorious elation?

Well, they can't; not suddenly. Adults must be patient, and not demand too much too soon. Equally important, we must also become expert in using devices that ease children along toward good sportsmanship.

During the preschool years, the problem is minor. Young children rarely play organized, competitive games. They keep house, use clay, play cowboys, or jump rope rather than play games with a winner and loser. Most four-year-olds recognize that taking turns is fair—even if each tries to get more than his share. Their emotions are stronger than their convictions, but they show their understanding by demanding that other children play fair.

Simple circle games can be introduced at this time, for they go only a step beyond unorganized play. Someone is *It*, and it's pretty generally recognized that everyone should have a turn at that. All but a few shy children are eager to star and they will stand a good deal of teasing and frustration by the group for the privilege. This is good practice in self-control, though it is to be expected that some children will not yet be able to play fair, and not too much should be made of it. Children of this age keep the rules, when they do, largely to please adults.

Around five or six, races and simple scoring games featuring a winner begin to be popular. Now the child is face to face with the calamity of losing, and tears and temper often result. Bragging is to be expected, but it can be played down. It should certainly not be encouraged by giving prizes.

However, competition soon becomes the life of any game and eventually boys and girls will have to face its hazards. Fortunately, many of the games popular with seven-to-tens involve choosing sides. This has two advantages. The turn and turn about of choosing up emphasizes the importance of having sides evenly matched and children learn that this makes for a good game.

Along with active outdoor games, the middle-aged child plays dominoes, checkers, ring-toss, and various other indoor games, usually as an individual competitor, sometimes with a partner. Of these indoor, or so-called quiet games, the easiest to take in stride seem

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This material was condensed with permission from Parents' Magazine, *December 1962.* MISS BACMEISTER *is the author of* Your Child and Other People.

to be those involving a large element of luck.

Card games meet this requirement beautifully because they involve not only skill in play but also a very large dependence on the fall of the cards. You are not necessarily stupid or clumsy if you can't win: you can blame it on your cards.

The enjoyment of chance carries over to many games with their spinners, dice, or card drawing. Eight- and nine-year-olds are great devotees of Lady Luck and have all sorts of rituals and incantations for invoking her favor. They only half believe in them but it is fun to pretend and to hope.

Most upsetting are the games which feature direct attack upon the opponent's men. A child who can keep his good temper while another's score forges ahead will often break down when one of his men is captured or sent back. It seems to him as if this has happened to him personally, not just to a counter on the board.

Perhaps as a natural defense against too much stress, children are likely to change the rules of any game. Much good may come of this if the changes serve to make it a better game for the particular players.

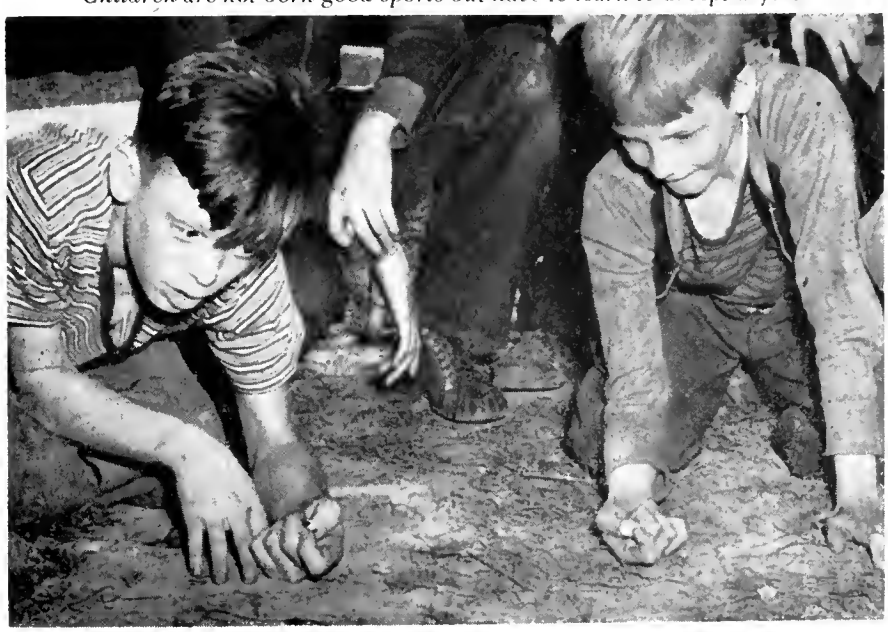
The natural sequence of play interest does a good deal toward gradually overcoming difficulties of learning to be a good sport. Most children manage to meet the requirements for each age without too many lapses unless they are pushed too early into highly organized or over-competitive games.

But even when demands on their self-control are kept reasonable, there are many children who find it hard to make the grade. Individual differences in emotional stamina are great. We must be very patient with the child whose basic faith in himself is so weak that an injury to it overwhelms him.

The four-year-old can briefly enjoy games that have rules, but his natural joy is in free play. The five-year-old likes games better and cheats less. He can stand some races and win-or-lose competitions, provided he has a fair chance. If a child breaks down regularly in playing one type of game, it is well to move back a step to a less demanding one. Sometimes the difficulty is that a youngster can stand tension only so long; then try a shorter game. Or it may help to introduce a nonsense game, one of those where the *It* acts silly and you musn't laugh, for example. They lead to hilarity and indifference to winning or losing.

Cheating is one form of breakdown. All children try it at times, and children, themselves, do not regard cheating by their opponents too seriously unless it is blatant or chronic. Still, we must make sure that cheating does not pay and is outgrown. This requires alertness and firmness but not the shaming or severe blame than can further hurt an already tottering self-confidence. #

Children are not born good sports but have to learn to accept defeat.



"my grandfather makes the best playground equipment in the whole world...because

he loves little people like me! he makes slides and swings and see-saws and all kinds of things. they're real strong and they're very safe. if you're going to buy playground things you better talk to my grandfather or my father first. they're both named mr. burke."

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Signs of Spring

It's spring and time to refurbish totem poles and window boxes and to plant new trees and hopes . . . and that's just what park and recreation departments are doing.

• In Vancouver, British Columbia, Indian carver Doug Cranmer has been busy in the Stanley Park service yard carving and renovating totem poles. Five of the rebuilt and repainted poles now stand in a totem glade near Brockton Point and the Nine O'Clock Gun, the city's famous time piece. The gun is loaded with a charge of gunpowder each morning by Frank Rance, a park board employe who lives in the house at the entrance to the service yard. The gun is set off electrically each night by a National Harbors Board attendant on duty in the signal station at the middle of the Lions Gate Bridge. When he pushes a button at the appointed hour everyone within hearing distance of the resultant BOOM sets his watch.

• Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "I, too, could have a window box if nothing more"? He has a staunch supporter in the Montreal Parks Department, which is offering a course in windowbox gardening again this year. The classes (in both English and French) are held in the Montreal Botanical Garden and cover the theory and practice of windowbox gardening. Conducted in both the greenhouses and garden classroom, the course, includes demonstrations on sowing annuals indoors, and students get practice in the preparation of soils, sowing of seeds and planting of cuttings; also the transplanting and preparation of flats. Students are permitted to take home seed pans, prepared cuttings and flats. An illustrated lecture on the preparation of boxes and the identification and cultural requirements of different plants is also included. All tools and materials are provided with students required only to bring along an apron and paper shopping bag.

• Taking advantage of that verdant urge inherent in us all, the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Rec-

reation has managed to acquire nearly all the trees and greenery found on its parks and playgrounds through its promotion of annual tree-planting ceremonies, according to Warren M. Dorn, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. The latest planting occurred on local Arbor Day, March 7, honoring the birthday of Luther Burbank. Tree planting ceremonies were observed by civic leaders, Boy and Girl Scout troops, and school children at twenty-five Los Angeles County parks and playgrounds.

Arbor Day, which originated in Switzerland in the fifth century, was first observed in this country in 1872 when the Nebraska Legislature adopted a resolution setting aside April 10 for annual statewide tree-planting festivities. Like most of the Plains states, Nebraska was nearly treeless at this time. The success of this annual program converted Nebraska into a national leader in practical forestry. California began observing Arbor Day as a school festival on March 7, 1886.

• Indians and rancherias are included in horticultural and nature-study workshop courses for children offered by the Los Angeles State and Country Arboretum in Arcadia, California. The classes are held weekdays after school. The courses include:

INDOOR GARDENS *(Grades 1 and 2)*, teaching propagation by seeds and cuttings, soil structure, and an understanding of the water cycle. Planters and terrariums are made to take home.

EXPLORING NATURE *(Grades 4 and 5)*, centered at the upper lagoon and the gardens around it. Outdoor observation trips and indoor projects produce an understanding of the inter-relationships of soil, water, plants, and animals.

INDIANS AND RANCHERIAS *(Grades 3 and 4)* depicting the life of the Gabrielino Indians and early California pioneers: how they spoke, worked, and played. This is presented through storytelling and audience participation with historical artifacts.

Get a Horse!

The working horse may be rapidly fading from the scene, but the pleasure horse is really coming into its own in America, according to Carroll E. Howell, professor of animal husbandry on the Davis campus of the University of California. "People are enjoying horses as much as they ever did, probably even more," says Professor Howell, one of the West's most noted horse authorities. "Pleasure horse riding is rapidly becoming a top national pastime. In fact, the recent Presidential Report on Outdoor Recreation ranked horseback riding as more popular than camping, hiking, water skiing, and sailing."

Professor Howell strongly advocates the association of children and horses. "It's a wonderful way of teaching children how to take care of themselves. They learn the principles of care and feeding of the horse, the maintenance of saddle and bridle, and from that they learn how to care for their own shoes and clothing, the importance of being regular in their habits and responsible human beings."

Historic Art Center

Montreal's recently opened permanent center for art exhibitions, the Mount Royal Art Center in the historic Smith house, was especially renovated for its new function. The H. B. Smith house is a unique relic of the country homes on the outskirts of Montreal on Mount Royal. It was constructed by Mr. Smith on his farm in 1858 with stone walls three feet thick as a protection against the epidemics of the time. The farm was expropriated by the city of Montreal on June 13, 1872, at a cost of $110,000 to form part of the new

Mount Royal Park. In all, sixteen properties were expropriated and the total cost at the time was $789,422.07.

The Smith house was used as a residence for superintendents of the park until twenty years ago when residences were no longer provided and then the house was used as a police and first-aid station on the mountain. Since 1961, other buildings have been opened to serve the police and parks maintenance crews. After the construction of the new police quarters and the new maintenance and forestry building in 1962, it was decided that the Smith house be preserved as a permanent art center with exhibition rooms. At the present time, only the ground floor has been renovated and it has three exhibition rooms. The renovations were made by the buildings division of the public works department.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Helen Keller Crusade for the Blind, sponsored by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, recently awarded the Louis Braille Medallion to **Jack Woody,** superintendent of recreation in Miami Beach, Florida. The presentation noted that this is the only medallion so created in connection with the Louis Braille Commemoration and honors Mr. Woody in recognition of the work he has done for the blind. In accepting, Mr. Woody declared that originally he was merely asked for a meeting place for the blind in his community. He observed the many needs that could be met, using the same meeting day and hours, and then undertook to provide what is now a wide range of program services to the blind.

Handcrafts (ceramics, mosaic tile work, shell and tropic craft), music appreciation, choral singing, dancing, current events discussions, book reviews—all supervised by trained recreation directors and skilled specialists—are but a few of the activities now regularly offered each week for the blind in Miami Beach. Monthly socials, holiday parties, and celebrations, picnics and boat rides—with increased requests for additional such programing—have seen these handicapped members of the community making increased use of the Miami Beach Recreation Department facilities, almost comparable to that of sighted participants. Significant has been their theater parties, group attendance at each "Little Stage" (community theater) production, with an entire performance booked solid for the Miami Beach Guild for the blind.

Mr. Woody pledged his department's continuing cooperation on behalf of the sightless and handicapped. *(Mr. Woody and Miami Beach play host to the 46th National Recreation Congress in 1964.)*

• • •

William H. Shumard has been named the director of recreation for the city of Seattle, Washington, effective April 15. Mr. Shumard has been executive director of program for the Oakland, California, Recreation Department for the past five years. Previously he was Pacific Northwest district representative for the National Recreation Association for twelve years. The Seattle position has been vacant since Ben Evans retired about two years ago. During the interim, the National Recreation Association conducted a survey and a city charter revision was approved by the people of Seattle, making it possible to recruit for this position nationwide.

• • •

Helen H. Iverson, whose service with the Oakland, California, Recreation Department is the longest on record—forty-one years and four months—retired in March. Mrs. Iverson, supervisor of Oakland's municipal camping program and production manager of

Continued on Page 204

AMERICAN APPROVED

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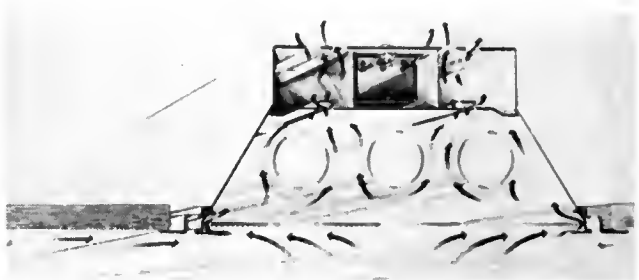
MARKET NEWS

For further information, please write directly to source given.

• Litteral solution. A new, heavy-duty litter vacuum cleaner, designed for picking up all kinds of debris, the Clarke *Litter Vac*, picks up a thirty-inch swath of litter, including quart milk cartons, all kinds of paper, leaves, grass clippings, wood shavings, light metal chips, sand, gravel, et cetera. It is expected to be widely used in playgrounds, stadiums, picnic areas, shopping centers, parking lots, warehouses, terminals, and other heavy traffic areas where litter is a problem. The *Litter Vac* has a three-horsepower Briggs & Stratton gasoline engine which powers the unit's twelve-inch diameter, nonsparking, aluminum-alloy impeller for unusually vigorous suction through the 30″-by-4″ intake.

Its frame is formed and welded steel equipped with chrome-plated steel-tubing handles and plastic handle grips. It has two fourteen-inch steel wheels with low-pressure pneumatic tires and a three-inch, ball-bearing, swivel-type front caster for easy maneuverability. The cast-aluminum-alloy housing is nonsparking and absorbs impact of hard objects. Filter bag is fleece-lined, high-strength cotton filter cloth with fifty-inch heavy-duty zipper and 11½ cubic foot capacity. Further information on the *Litter Vac* may be obtained by writing to Clarke Floor Machine Company, Division of Studebaker Corporation, 30 East Clay Avenue, Muskegon, Michigan.

• Thermal balance. Nearly seven hundred heat-removal troffers will play an important part in the unusual heating and cooling system being installed in a new high school in Kimberly, Wisconsin. This system could be used very effectively in recreation centers and multi-use buildings. These recessed fluorescent fixtures will be utilized to provide a high classroom illumination level of over 100-foot candles and, in addition, they will remove excess room heat so it can eventually be reused. A majority of the fixtures will be the



four-lamp type, using four-foot fluorescent tubes in a two-foot wide canopy. The remainder incorporate two four-foot units in a one-foot housing. The heat removal features of these units will keep approximately sixty percent of the total fixture heat from entering each classroom. This heat, plus that generated by the occupants, will average approximately eighty degrees, ten degrees greater than the temperature in the room itself. Having been drawn into a plenum chamber above the room, this warmer air is returned to the heating-cooling source for reuse.

The removal of heat will mean a definite reduction in the amount of cooling required and according to the air-conditioning, heating, and ventilating consultant for the school, will cut the duct tonnage by ten percent and will increase the coefficient of performance of the heat pump. Further, a total reduction of twenty-five percent in fan horsepower will be achieved. Besides the ventilating properties of the troffers, the removal of heat from the fixture will also increase lighting efficiency by creating a cooler environment for the fluorescent tubes. The Kimberly project will have no boiler or furnace as such; instead, it will use a heat pump, a device which converts the heat loss from the air-conditioning equipment, exhaust air, and well water into usable energy in the form of hot water. For further information write to Sam K. Wilson, Benjamin Division, Thomas Industries, 207 Broadway, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

• Cushioned comfort. New degrees of comfort, safety, and shock protection are provided by a recently developed gymnastic shoe now available to teams of all levels. The new *S-4 Shoe* has a molded sole of floor-gripping white rubber; in addition, a protective layer of foam padding is sandwiched beneath the inner sole. A snow-white cotton-canvas top provides both lightweight and dressup appearance. The new shoe is available in hard-to-find "E" widths. For complete information and special team prices, write to Gymnastic Supply Company, Inc., 250 West Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

• Sound on the move. A new thirty-watt, mobile public-address amplifier that weighs only eleven pounds and features an all-transistor design is ideal for use in parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, on sound trucks, boats, mobile units, and automobiles. It will operate from any twelve-volt direct current source including a car cigarette-lighter receptacle. The unit is ruggedly designed and will maintain its top performance despite rough and long use. Its transistor circuit has extremely low battery drain and idling current of only one quarter amp, less than that used by a car's parking lights.

An AC power supply converter is available for the amplifier which operates on the standard 110-125 volts, 50-60 cycle AC. It weighs twenty-two pounds. Also offered is an optional "phono-top" that plays all records up to twelve inches at the popular speeds of 33⅓, 45, and 78 RPM, designed for use with the mobile amplifier. It has a ceramic flipover cartridge with sapphire needles. For full information on the *KN-3230M* amplifier and other Knight public-address equipment, write for the new 1963 General Catalog #220, available from Allied Radio Corporation, 100 North Western Avenue, Chicago 80.

• New slotted-angle, easy-to-erect steel framed stands solve a seating problem common to many small, low-budget athletic programs. As a rule, conventionally built stands are too expensive and time-consuming to build, particularly for a "gratis" audience. Standard ten-, twelve- and fifteen-foot lengths of AIM Brand framing come premarked for cutting in three-inch increments, are aligned through matching slots and holes and bolted together with 9/16-inch wrenches. For further information, write to Acme Steel Company, 135th Street and Perry Avenue, Chicago 27.

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FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given and Please Mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

A NEW SERIES of parking-lot layout templates includes six different plans. The templates are suitable for use in plotting many different types of parking arrangements. They are especially adaptable to the layout of parking areas for public buildings. Two templates provide for 45-degree parking, two for 60-degree, and two for 90-degree. Each permits safe, convenient placement of the maximum number of cars in any area. Scales are one inch to twenty feet and one inch to fifty feet. For a free set of template copies, write Maintenance Inc., Wooster, Ohio *(ask for T-6)*.

A NEW PLANT NUTRIENT with a one hundred-percent base of organic pine bark is steam impregnated with chemical micro-nutrients that assure slower breakdown and steadier, more even, feeding action as the bark decomposes and becomes humus. Uniform dispersion of the plant nutrients prevents an over-concentration in any one area and protects against burning. In addition, the bark's natural insulative properties protect plant roots against heat, cold, and dryness. *Greenlife Plant Food* is available in three-pound boxes and in twenty-five- and fifty-pound bags. Fifty pounds will cover up to six thousand square feet. For further information, write to Greenlife Products Company, West Point, Virginia.

BE SEATED! A new twelve-page fully illustrated catalog on mass seating describes folding bleachers and folding chair stands, electrically operated mechanical folding bleachers, mobile folding bleachers, forward fold gym seats, folding wall seats, steel deck grandstands, movable and portable bleachers, dividing curtains, locker benches, golf driving range, and basketball backstops. Complete architect specifications, capacities, and dimension charts are included. For your copy, write to Seating Division, Berlin Chapman Company, Berlin, Wisconsin.

BAD NEWS for rabbits and meadow mice. Gardners and park men don't care to share shrubs with our forest friends. To convince these small ravagers to stay away, spray with *Chaperone*, a new repellent developed specifically for this purpose. One application applied to foliage, twigs, or bark will last three to six months and will not wash off with rain or snow. *Chaperone Rabbit and Deer Repellent* comes in a generous giant-size aerosol can, easy to apply. Write to Department R-43, Sudbury Laboratory, Sudbury, Massachusetts.

SPARE THAT TREE! Protect young trees and shrubs from animals, bicycles, lawnmowers and garden implements with a newly developed, rotproof tree guard. Made of polyethylene, the lightweight protector contains an impregnated dog repellent to protect both tree and the ground around it. The self-standing guard is buckled into place with three straps, making it adjustable for various tree diameters. Five polyethylene stakes can be individually adjusted along the straps for best positioning. For trimming and fertilizing, the tree guard may be easily lifted or unbuckled. The green stakes and white straps blend well with the landscape and come in two heights, twenty-two and thirty-eight inches. Further detailed information may be obtained from the H. Talbot Division, Tasol Corporation, 125 Terrace Drive, Cincinnati 15, Ohio.

THE FULL TREATMENT. A new list of publications available from the Calcium Chloride Institute contains a brief description of forty-two up-to-date information pieces on the use of calcium chloride. The information offered includes up of eleven pieces on snow and ice control, twelve on various types of road construction and maintenance with calcium chloride, and six on calcium chloride in concrete. Still more publications are offered on the use of calcium chloride in tire weighting, dust control, air-drying refrigeration, fire protection, and mineral treatment. Order your list of publications by writing to the Calcium Chloride Institute, 909 Ring Building, Washington 6, D.C.

PURE WHITE OAK. While most briquets are made from mixed hardwoods, Gregory briquets are made of one hundred percent pure white oak which has a very high carbon content and burns with a more intense heat. This results in the elimination of almost all wax and gum residue. It also provides a slow, steady heat which is highly desirable for charcoal cooking. This company also offers White Hickory Smoke Wheels and White Hickory Smoke Meal (used to add hickory flavor to charcoal cooking), Three-Way Mulch (an organic, all-purpose plant food supplement), Bright Tobacco Stem Meal (plant food supplement which triples in use in dog kennels and fowl range areas), Virginia Fire Logs (decorative or wood-burning fireplace logs), a lightweight, aluminum portable grill for charcoal broiling outdoors, and Plate Mate (spun-wire attachment to hold cup or glass). For complete information on any of these products, write to Colonel Stone Gregory, Gregory General Farms, Java, Virginia.

SPECIAL EFFECTS. Unusual designs in cast aluminum and bronze identification tablets, dedicatory plaques, special designs. A complete selection of exterior and interior cast aluminum and bronze letters. Color catalogue also includes new ideas in custom-designed plaques for buildings where an unusual effect is desired without the expense of sculpture work. The manufacturer has specialized in fine, hand-finished castings for over fifty years and is now expanding to offer complete design, drafting, and sales services. For a copy of thia 1963 catalogue write to Art in Bronze Division,

Wooster Products Inc., Spruce Street, Wooster, Ohio.

CREATIVE ENGINEERING. A complete product line of pumps, generators, and agricultural sprayers is covered in a new four-page bulletin which illustrates a typical product in each of the sixteen lines offered, together with a pictorial indication of their many varied applications in both agriculture and industry. Bulletin G-62 may be obtained by writing Marlow Pumps, Midland Park, New Jersey.

FIFTY STRONG. Full-size flags of all fifty states have been assembled in a single, low-price collection ($25 or $.50 a flag). Printed on tough, polyethylene plastic, these flags can withstand rain, sleet, and snow. Their intricate, fascinating designs also make them ideal for indoor displays; for parades; patriotic parties, dances, and fetes; historic celebrations and special occasions.

The history of state flags often reflects early state history. For example, the buff background of the New Jersey banner was derived from the Revolutionary War uniforms of the New Jersey Continental regiments. The Maryland flag is one of the oldest in the world. It bears the arms of the Calvert and Crossland families. Calvert was the family name of the lords of Baltimore who founded the state; Crossland was the family name of the first Lord Baltimore's mother. Arkansas' flag features three blue stars below the state name. Each star represents one of the three nations which have successfully laid claim to Arkansas—Spain, France, and the United States.

Some state flags reflect poignant stories. One of these is the flag of Alaska. It was designed by a thirteen-year-old orphan boy who entered a public-school flag design contest conducted by the American Legion in 1927. Upon winning, he said, "The North Star in my design stands for the future state of Alaska." One of the state flags, Idaho, contains nine colors which would test the printing ability of the most dedicated craftsman.

If a customer desires to use quantities of a single state flag or the flags of only a few states, these are also available in lots of fifty for the same $25 price. For further information write to Midland Plastics Company, 3001 East 30th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A NEW CONCEPT in physical education, the *Athlete Builder* machine, develops muscles in every area of the body on completion of the twenty step-by-step basic exercises provided in an accompanying manual and presents an enjoyable, safe, and economical program of physical buildup for both young people and adults. The machine has four stations: the squat platform, the extention bench, the lat bar, and the press bench. As many as twenty people can use it in forty-five minute segments by rotation at the stations. The machine can be folded and stored in a small place. When in use, it can be wheeled into a compact area without damage to finished floors. Maintenance problems are eliminated because of its durable construction, tough plastic pads, and unbreakable parts. Inquiries about the *Athlete Builder* should be directed to the Athlete Builder Corporation, National Station, Box 2493, Springfield, Missouri.

FILMS

LET ME COUNT THE WAYS. New York City, which has been wooed by countless admirers, is being courted by the biggest one of them all. It's a tall, slim building with its feet planted firmly on Fifth Avenue and its top floating high over Manhattan. It is, of course, the tallest building in the world . . . the Empire State Building. The 1,472-foot building serenades New York City in an enchanting thirteen-and-a-half-minute color movie called, appropriately enough, *My City*. According to the opening titles, the film is "produced, directed, written and narrated by the Empire State Building."

In kaleidoscopic fashion, the Empire State Building surveys the ever-changing patterns of New York. Set to a musical score which catches the different rhythms of the city, the film shows the movement through, over, and under the streets. Most of the famous and historical spots in New York are shown in striking color scenes as the camera roves restlessly back and forth between the two rivers which encircle Manhattan, from as far north as The Cloisters to as far south as the Statue of Liberty.

The variety of sounds in New York are given poetic visualization in a section of the film which contrasts the quiet of the Cloisters with the bustle of a Greenwich Village art show, the morning sounds of New York's many churches with the noisy blare of nightclubs. The film concludes with night scenes of New York, catching the glitter of Times Square and then the whole sparkling city as viewed from the top of the Empire State Building.

The new 16MM film is available for free showings on television and at schools, clubs, and lodges from the Institute of Visual Communication, Inc., 40 East 49th Street, New York 17.

WINTER POETRY. A new 16MM color motion picture for ski experts and tyros alike, *Aspen—Winter Mood*, highlights a winter holiday of skiing and relaxation at Colorado's famous Rocky Mountain ski resort. The 28-minute film shows slalom, downhill, and jump competitions; ski classes where enthusiasts as young as three learn from the experts; and professional skiers cutting graceful patterns on Aspen's snow-covered slopes. To convey the sensation of skiing, many of the scenes were actually filmed on skis along the swift, winding trails and on the two-mile continuous descent. Prints are available from the regional libraries of Association Films: Broad at Elm, Ridgefield, New Jersey; 561 Hillgrove Avenue, La Grange, Illinois; 799 Stevenson Street, San Francisco; and 1621 Dragon Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. Sports clubs may obtain on loan a 16MM movie, *The Right to Keep and Bear Arms*, in color with sound. Craig Stevens, TV's Peter Gunn, lends his talents to the film which traces the development of and growing interest in the shooting sports. Audiences are shown how the man with the rifle (the Kentucky rifle is featured) pushed back the wilderness and helped to fashion our great American heritage. The film is available from the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

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FUN AND SERVICE. The enthusiastic response to the Trick or Treat for UNICEF Halloween program by young people of high-school and college age has led to the formation of YOU—Youth Out for UNICEF—under the auspices of the United States Committee for UNICEF. YOU offers students many opportunities to assist the United Nations Children's Fund. Through programs of education and community service, YOU members learn about the work of the Children's Fund and the great needs it is helping 115 governments to meet.

The films and filmstrips of the U.S. Committee form a good basis for programs. International festivals, fashion shows, dinners, dances, and hobby and handcraft exhibitions are a few of the activities undertaken by YOU members. From the U.S. Committee they may obtain for $5.00 a set of thirty colored slides with a script to set the stage for a discussion of the needs of children throughout the world. Money may be raised by penny admission charges and by service projects such as car washing, baby sitting, dog walking, tutoring, and the sale of UNICEF greeting cards.

The U.S. Committee has educational and promotional brochures which are free on request. Its six *Hi Neighbor* books carry stories about how children live in some of the countries receiving UNICEF assistance and give ideas for costumes, games, and dances, as well as recipes. Each book is supplemented by a recording with songs and dances from the countries covered in the book. For further information, write the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

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DEPOSIT OR NO DEPOSIT . . . save that bottle, be it a glass cider jug, pickle jar, or cold-cream container, for attractive glasscraft projects. A glass hobby contest sponsored by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association resulted in more than 550 entries. The prize-winning ideas are included in a pamphlet, *How To Make Useful Articles for the Home from Glass Bottles*, which supplies directions for such projects as a sewing shelf *(cheese jars)*, salt and pepper shakers *(shampoo bottle)*, terrarium *(pickled herring jar)*, tobacco humidor *(Mason jar)*, and teddy bear bank *(syrup jar)*. Available for $.25 from Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y.

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DO'S, DON'TS, AND NEVERS. A boon companion for the ever-growing tide of recreation mariners, *Outboard Boating Skills*, a forty-eight-page manual, covers everything from care of boats and motors to trailer boating and the weather . . . and what to do about it. The manual contains common-sense pointers as well as technical know-how and explores the many activities that can be combined with boating: camping, water skiing, hunting and fishing, mass cruises. This is a good basic resource for your family boating program and clubs. Available for $.25 from Evinrude Motors, 4143 N. 27th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin, or Evinrude dealers. *(Evinrude also offers a free book on water skiing.)*

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ The Sewall Rehabilitation Center, operated by the Denver, Colorado, Society for Crippled Children and Adults, has initiated an unusual pilot program for children with asthma and other pulmonary conditions. Under the program, complete physical conditioning is conducted in a recreation situation, including breathing exercises, gymnastics, judo, and boxing. Though the activities are performed in a group, each child competes with himself rather than with the group and the activities are tailored to individual capacities. Judo and boxing activities have proven especially useful and popular as they help to overcome feelings of inferiority developing from weakness and lack of physical development.

Measures of progress include frequency of respiratory attacks, how the child sleeps, how well home instructions are carried out, how well the child participates in the group, and impressions of progress physically and psychologically. There is a graded activities chart for muscle-building activities, on which the child's progress in tolerance of physical exertion is recorded. There is an initial description of deformities and recording of outstanding weakness. This is checked against a final description and muscle examination.

The program consists of twice-weekly sessions over a nine-month period and is open to children with various types of respiratory conditions, cystic fibrosis, asthma, and emphysema. They must have the permission of their physician to participate, with a brief medical history, diagnosis, and treatment, together with identifying information. Reports on the child's progress are sent to the physician regularly at three-month intervals.

Impetus for the program came from the success of similar projects at King's College, London, and in Charleston, West Virginia. In addition to Sewell, forty other centers is this country are now undertaking similar programs.—*From* Chronic Newsletter, *December, 1962.*

✢ Meyer Screiber, director of group work, recreation, and camping for the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, 200 Park Avenue South, New York 3, reports that the following materials are available from his agency:

- *Proceedings, Second Annual Institute on Group Work and Recreation with the Mentally Retarded* ($1.00).
- *Proceedings, First Annual Institute on Camping with the Mentally Retarded* ($1.00).
- *The Retarded Child Goes to Camp: a Guide for Parents* (free with self-addressed envelope).

✢ The United Hospital Fund of New York, 3 East 54th Street, New York, has scheduled a volunteer training course in recreation for May 6-8.

✢ Fellowships for graduate study in therapeutic recreation are available for the academic year 1963-64. This educational assistance program administered by Comeback, Inc. and now in its second year, has been established to help meet the pressing need for professionally prepared consultants, research workers, administrators, and educators in the field of therapeutic recreation. Applications will be accepted until April 15, 1963. Application forms can be obtained by writing to the following colleges and universities:

Columbia University: Dr. Richard G. Kraus, Major Advisor, Recreation Curriculum, Interdepartmental Program in Rehabilitation Services, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 West 120th Street, New York.

New York University: Dr. Edith Ball, Major Advisor, Recreation Curriculum, Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, School of Education, New York University, Washington Square, New York.

University of Illinois: Charles K. Brightbill, Head, Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

University of Minnesota: Dr. Fred M. Chapman, Major Advisor, Recreation Curriculum, Department of Physical Education and Athletics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

University of North Carolina: Dr. Harold Meyer, Chairman, Recreation Curriculum, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

San Francisco State College: Dr. John L. Hutchinson, Major Advisor, Graduate Program in Recreation Education, Recreation Department, San Francisco State College, Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, California.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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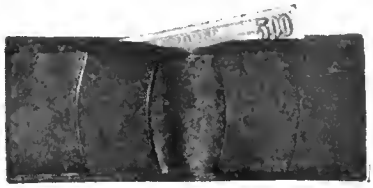

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A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 199

the Children's Christmas Pageant, joined the department in October 1921. Her co-workers honored her with a city-wide "Helen Hopkins Iverson Night" celebration and program.

• • •

Raymond Forsberg, director of recreation in Waterloo, Iowa, was recently awarded the "Service to Mankind Award" presented annually by the Waterloo-Cedar Falls Sertoma Club. Mr. Forsberg has also won the Sertoma's Club's district "Service to Mankind Award," which includes all of the clubs in Iowa.

• • •

Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg has received the Larry C. Whiffen Memorial Award for his outstanding contribution to the furtherance and promotion of archery in the United States. Dr. Klopsteg, of Glenview, Illinois, is the third recipient of the award. Dr. Klopsteg, formerly a director of research at Northwestern Technological Institute, is one of America's outstanding scientists. He served as a consultant to the government during World War II and has received numerous honors and recognitions for his public service. His avocation is archery, and he was awarded the Compton Medal of Honor last year by the National Field Archery Association.

From 1929 through 1943, Dr. Klopsteg contributed many scientific articles on archery and on research of bow design. Notable contributions include *Turkish Archery and the Composite Bow* in 1947. In the same year, he co-authored *Archery and the Technical Side* with C. N. Hickman and Forrest Nagler. Proceeds from the sale of the latter publication were assigned by the authors to the National Field Archery Association and the National Archery Association for the promotion and benefit of the sport of archery.

IN MEMORIAM

• Don Sharp, chief of recreation at the Fort Lyon, Colorado, Veterans Administration Hospital, died in March at the age of thirty-nine. Before settling in Colorado in 1958, Mr. Sharp had been chief of recreation at the Muskogee, Oklahoma, Veterans Administration Hospital for nine years.

• Beecher Bowdish, who devoted his entire career to the New Jersey Audubon Society, died in February one week before his ninety-first birthday. Mr. Bowdish was a noted bird bander; when he stopped banding in December 1958, he had been pursuing this activity for forty-five years. A militant fighter for conservation legislation, he once said that it took ten years to obtain legislation to protect the bobolink as a songbird. The society's first bill in the New Jersey State Legislature was defeated in 1915, enacted in 1921, repealed in 1922, and re-enacted in 1925. He also inspired Audubon members in efforts to protect nesting cliff swallows, to win enactment of legislation designating the goldfinch as the New Jersey state bird, to prohibit commercial gathering of bittersweet, to oppose a shooting season on mourning doves, and he led the society in its successful fight against the Passaic Valley Flood Control Commission's proposal to flood Troy Meadows.

• Bert Swenson, retired superintendent of recreation in Stockton, California, died in February at the age of seventy-seven. During his thirty-six year career, he helped make Stockton's recreation program one of California's best. When he came to Stockton in 1918 as superintendent of playgrounds, the city had a four-year-old playground department but lacked swimming pools, public golf courses, softball diamonds, spacious parks, and much in the way of an organized program. Under Mr. Swenson's direction, all that was changed. He and his wife dedicated their lives to make Stockton's recreation and youth programs outstanding. Perhaps his best-known achievement was the establishment of the family summer camp at Silver Lake in 1922. It has enabled thousands of families to enjoy vacationing in the high Sierras at modest cost. Swenson Park, a 180-acre area which includes an eighteen-hole golf course, was dedicated in honor of Mr. Swenson and his wife, Stella, in 1952.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Day Camp Program Book, Virginia Musselman. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 378, illustrated. $7.95.*

Here is an activity manual for day-camp counselors which will prove to be a key resource book for all phases of day-camp program development. There is a clear formulation of today's philosophy of day camping, its aims and purpose, and how to achieve them through a well-balanced program. This publication is the first comprehensive analysis of day-camp program.

The author enables the day-camp director to provide new values especially related to day camps. To meet goals and enhance the reputation of day camps, a random selection of activities and projects which a day camp requires is broadly treated so that a program can be planned under whatever auspices the camp is administered or wherever the camp is located. The section devoted to related program includes many examples and types of activities needed for rainy, hot, or humid days. Even the more experienced directors and counselors will find many novel ideas and apt suggestions on how to pick optimum activities for special settings in any location.

Of particular significance is the emphasis on the children from five to early teens, including youngsters with disabilities as well as special abilities. The suggestions for program activities are surely consistent with principles of child development. The author shows unusual ability to present creative activities, many of which require little equipment —simple crafts, songs and drama, sports and games, and new ideas for space-age and for bus travel.

The chapter on day-camp emergencies shows that the how-to-do in accidents and other emergencies can be good activity for day campers; it emphasizes the importance of learning the value of prevention and stresses that this is a most useful lesson day campers should learn early. Appendices include the official day-camp standards of American Camping Association, the health and safety check list for day camps of New York City Department of Health, a bibliography of further resources for successful day camping and program ideas, and a classified index.

Every chapter of this book emphasizes the inestimable value of a day-camper's experience that can be stimulated to develop his full potential. In this and other ways, a day-camper's intellectual, emotional, spiritual, physical, and social needs as an individual and as a young citizen will be met. As a practical guide this is a valuable contribution to day camping and all people involved in day-camp program development.—*Gretchen H. Yoffa.*

School Dances and Proms, Marietta Abell and Agnes J. Anderson. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 362. $3.95.

The newest thing about this book is its cover! The various party and prom plans in it have been reprinted from some older collection dating from the late '20's or early '30's to the late '40's. Current famous movies stars in one of the parties include Clara Bow, Shirley Temple, and Charlie Chaplin! References in this book have not been checked, unfortunately, nor has it been proof-read very carefully. Authors' names, and in too many instances their addresses, are either inaccurate or misspelled. Therefore, other inaccuracies are bound to follow. (Denison has not been at 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, for many years.) Some of the books listed were published in the '30's, are no longer in print.

It is really too bad that the publishers did not edit the parties with greater care, because many of them are planned around good ideas that were probably excellent in their day, and might be adaptable to today's idea of what is good—even though their factual material is inaccurate.

Rainy Day Fun for Kids, Claire Cox. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 256. $3.95.*

This book is unusual in that its classified index is part of its program content. For example, one of its chapters asks "Which of These Situations Is Nearest Yours?" and then lists a number of rainy day dilemmas. Under each is a listing of appropriate games, stunts, crafts, et cetera. Each of these is included in the alphabetical description or directions in the last 164 pages. A long listing of odds and ends having play possibilities, and a chapter on *where* to find *what* make up the remainder of the book.

Many harrassed mothers, babysitters, and leaders will find a number of ideas that they can use successfully from among the more than five-hundred suggestions.

*Available from Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

IN BRIEF

SPOTLIGHT ON DRAMA IN CAMP, *Barbara Winslow. American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana. Pp. 25. $.75.* Three publications on drama have appeared recently in the group work field, the present one, *Spotlight on Drama in Camps, Stagecraft for Boys Clubs* issued by Boys Clubs of America, and *Drama Is Recreation* issued by the National Recreation Association. These publications, although designed for special purposes, have one thing in common: they regard drama as an art, however simple its form, not as a stunt.

Barbara Winslow examines the formal drama program, creative dramatics, dramatic situations, and provides practical answers. Part II deals with problems of leadership and equipment costs; Part III with evaluation; Part IV supplies useful references. *Spotlight on Drama* will cheer the hearts of leaders and participants who are looking for a sound philosophy for drama in the camp program.—*Siebolt Frieswyk.*

FLOWERS OF FIELD AND FOREST, *Clarence J. Hylander. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 231, illustrated. $4.50.* A unique method of identifying wild flowers makes this book interesting for beginners and more experienced naturalists alike. We learn that wild flowers have "likes" and "dislikes," and personalities as well. The author takes you from the forests of Maine to the dry deserts of Southern California and explains why the flowers differ in color and structure, and so forth. Another excellent addition to a nature library.

FOR THE YOUNG VIEWER, *Ralph Garry, F. B., Rainsberry and Charles Winick, Editors, McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 181. $5.95.* This publication describes 425 TV programs for children presented by 252 TV stations. Descriptions cover programs of exploration, doing, storytelling, orientation, and multi-purpose programs. Guidelines for programing, sources of material, and list of stations are included. Recreation leaders will not only be pleased generally with the types of programs described, but will readily see many opportunities for informing the public about recreation activities in which children participate and may participate. TV has more than "violence" to offer children, as this volume convincingly demonstrates.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

FAMILY

Brief Encounters in Family Living, Jean Schick Grossman. Play Schools Association, 41 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 67. Paper, $.75.

Family Book of Fun, The, Shirley and Monroe Faxman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 191. $3.95.

Fun with the Kids, Shari Lewis. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Unpaged. $3.95.

Safety in Your Home, Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

HEALTH, PHYSICAL FITNESS

Basic Facts on the Health and Economic Status of Older Americans (87th Congress 1st Session). U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington. Pp. 38. $.15.

Be Active and Feel Better, Donald A. and Eleanor C. Loird. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 214. $4.95.

Controlled Exercise for Physical Fitness, J. R. Peebler. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 188. $6.75.

Evaluation Process in Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, The, Marjorie Latchaw, Carmille Brown. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 267. $7.65.

Health in Elementary Schools, Leslie W. Irwon, Harold J. Cornacchia, and Wesley M. Staton. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo. Pp. 440. $5.90.

History of Health Education in the United States, A, Richard K. Meons. Lea & Febiger, 600 Washington Sq.,Philadelphia 6. Pp. 412. $8.50.

Making of American Physical Education, The, Arthur Weston. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 319. $5.00.

Multiple Sclerosis—New Hope in an Old Mystery, Jules Soltman. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. Paper, $.25.

Positive Health, Joseph Edmundson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 198. $5.00.

Professional Preparation in Health Education, Physical Education, Recreation Education. Amer. Assoc. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 159. Paper, $2.00.

Teaching Aids for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Thomas E. Flanigan. Teaching Aids Library, P.O. Box 27, Mokena, Ill. Pp. 54. Paper, $1.50.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Activities on P.E. Apparatus, Joseph Edmundson and Jack Garstang. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 197. $5.00.

American Football League (1962 Official Guide), Al Ward. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 94. Paper, $1.00.

American League Story, The, Lee Allen. Hill and Wang, 141 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 242. $5.00.

American Shotgunner, The, Francis E. Sell. Stackpole Co., Telegraph Press Bldg., Cameron & Kelker Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 301. $6.95.

Baseball the Major League Way, Don Weiskopf. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 223. $6.00.

Inside Big League Baseball, Roger Kahn. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 98. $1.95.

Inside Forward (Know the Game—Coach Yourself Series), Walter Winterbottom. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Instant Tennis, Dick Brodlee. Devin-Adair, 23 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 100. $3.95.

Official Baseball Rules. Sporting News, St. Louis 66. Pp. 86. $.50.

Official 1962-63 National Basketball Association Guide. Charles C. Spink, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 254. Paper, $1.00.

Official World's Series Records (1903-1962). Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 322. Paper, $2.00.

Teach Yourself Archery, M. E. Richardson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. $2.00.

Tennis Handbook, Bill Murphy and Chet Murphy, Editors. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 345. $5.50.

Track and Field Athletics, D. G. A. Lowe. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 116. $3.75.

Triple-Post Offense, The, Fred "Tex" Winter. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 228. $6.00.

Trampoline Tumbling, Larry Griswold. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York. Pp. 120. $3.50.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Canoeing, The, Raymond R. Camp. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 96. $2.50.

SCIENCE

Allied Electronics Data Handbook (3rd ed.), Nelson M. Cooke, Editor. Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80. Pp. 80. Paper, $.35.

Antony Van Leeuwenhoek and His "Little Animals," Clifford Dobell. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 435. Paper, $2.25.

A.R.R.L. Antenna Book. Amer. Radio Relay League, West Hartford, Conn. Pp. 318. Paper, $2.00.

Boy's Book of Engineering Wonders of the World, The, Leonard Bertin. Roy Publ., 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 144. $3.75.

Educators Guide to Free Science Materials (3rd ed. 1962). Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 307. Paper, $7.25.

First Flight, Lou and Zena Shumsky. Funk & Wagnalls, 360 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 147. $2.95.

Fun-Time Radio Building, Joseph A. Smith. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 63. $2.50.*

Life of Pasteur, The, Rene Vallery-Radot. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 484. Paper, $2.00.

* For younger readers

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Assistant Director of Recreation for the Township of Springfield, New Jersey. Work as a Program Supervisor and Director of Leagues. Must supervise some activities. Require college graduate with recreation major. Salary from $5,200 to $5,500 to start. Apply Edw. J. Ruby, Director of Recreation, Municipal Building, Springfield, New Jersey.

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MAGAZINE ARTICLES

ARTS and ACTIVITIES, March 1963
Summer Sculptors, Irving Berg.
Quick Clay Cutouts, Edith Brockway.
Serious in the Service (silk screen posters), Alice Ehrlich.

PARENTS' Magazine, March 1963
They All Fall Down, Morvin R. Weisbord.
A Bridge to the Post (historic places), Edith Fisher Hunter.
Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Teen-Agers? Rachel Bennett.

SAFETY EDUCATION, February 1963
Toys in the Classroom.
Freak Squeaks of 1962 (offbeat accidents), Tom Dodds.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, February 1963
Discourse of a "Sometime" Play Director, Lockett Chambers.
How Many Extrocurricular Activities Are Enough? Horry C. McKown.

....., March 1963
The Science Club, Frederick A. Lawrence.
I Am Working Towards a Photography Club, Winifred C. Kaiser.
Pupils Capitolize on Hobbies, Curn C. Harvey.
Rx for Tired Club Programs, Devon Davidson.

TODAY'S HEALTH, March 1963
They Make Child's Play of Speech Therapy, Charles R. Carver.
To Exercise or Not to Exercise, John J. Lentz.

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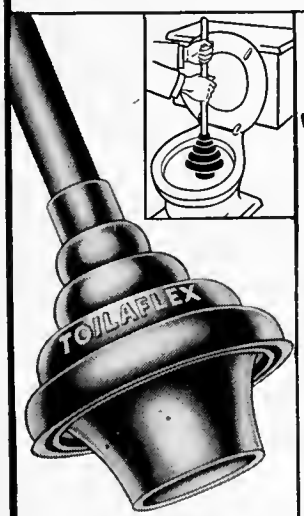

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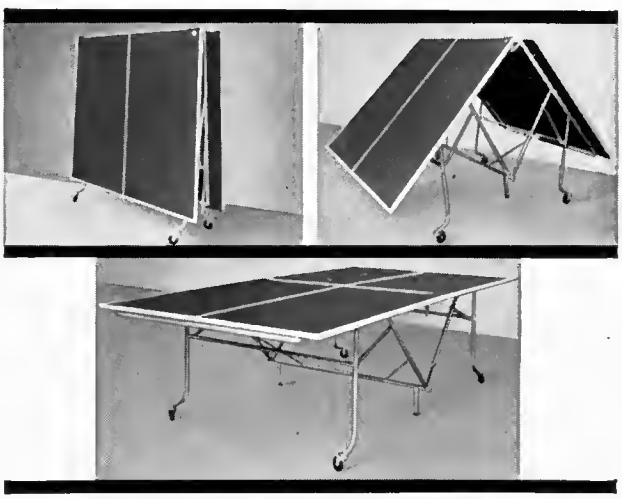

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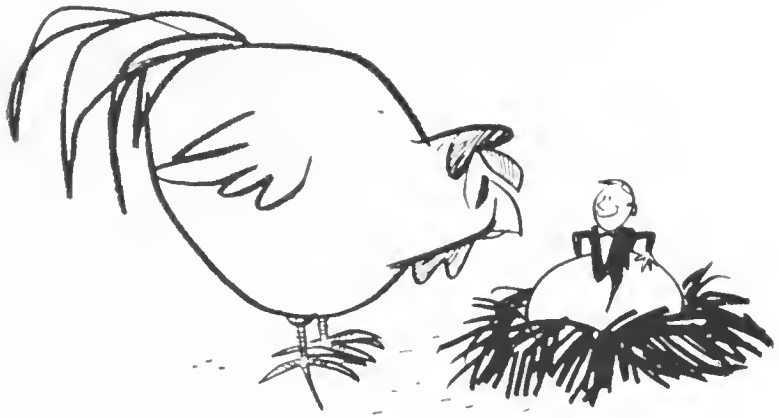

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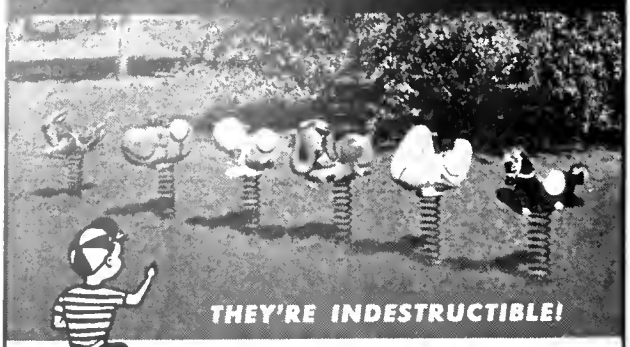

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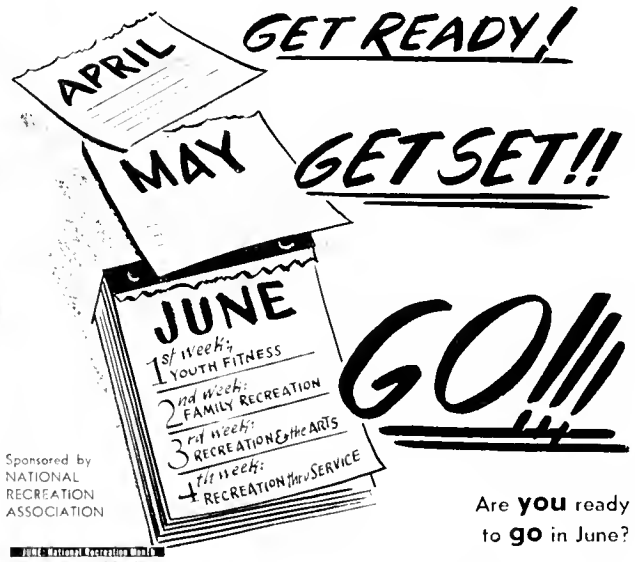

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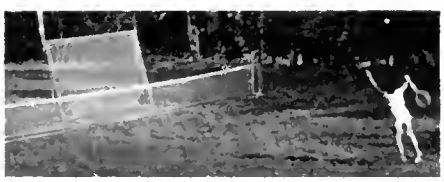

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

MAY 1963 VOL. LVI, NO. 5 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

An exquisite fairyland of blossoms places an emphatic end to winter. This enchanting scene is a part of the dramatic spring display in Essex County, New Jersey, where twenty-two hundred Japanese cherry trees burst into delicately colorful bloom in Branch Brook Park along with two thousand others in the county's other parks. The trees are night-lighted after dusk and viewed by hordes of delighted visitors. The display was telecast over TV Channel 13 in April.

Next Month

This will be the last issue of RECREATION to be published before summer. Packed with information, it will include the criteria for the new National Recreation Areas System *(see Page 211)* and reports from some of the states on their plans and present situation in the "Race for Open Space." Outstanding will be "Public Recreation Progress and Problems," by Arthur Todd, field director of the National Recreation Association, based on an analysis of the annual reports of the Association's district representatives. There will also be a story on community developments in St. Louis; Part II of "What Makes a Good Community Survey"; and "A Nationwide Testing Program," a report on the AAU Physical Fitness Testing Program; while "A Physical Fitness Pilot Project" will describe the program in Huntington, New York, one of eight communities designated by President Kennedy for experimentation in this field. The program is conducted by the public recreation department.

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LETTERS

Appreciation from Down Under

Sirs:

Our Australian local government concept of recreation facilities is on a somewhat different plane than the activities generally covered in your magazine but I do find there quite a lot of interest to me personally. As engineer to the city of Blue Mountains (whose area covers nearly six hundred square miles), a well-known tourist area to the west of Sydney, I frequently find references to developments which I feel could be used with advantage in this country. In fact, I feel that there should be many more of our local government engineers interested in the information which you publish, and I am suggesting, through an engineering news column which I edit, that they should consider joining the National Recreation Association.

One column in your magazine which particularly interests me is "Market News," and there are many items there which are completely unknown in this country and which I am sure would find a ready market here if available.

JOHN YEAMAN, *B.E., M.I.E. (Aust.), City Engineer, Blue Mountains, Katoomba, N.S.W., Australia.*

In Tune

Sirs:

A copy of your March 1963 issue has reached my desk for reference. This issue, the first one I have read, was given me by Charlottesville's recreation director. I have read your publication with great interest and the articles and features proved most enjoyable. Having conducted a teen record hop-dance on a weekly basis for the past two and a half years, in cooperation with our local recreation director, Nan Crow, I doubly valued your magazine. I look forward to reading future issues.

BOB GRANT, *Public Relations, Radio Station WINA, Charlottesville, Virginia.*

Skiing on a Nutshell

Sirs:

Our city recreation department conducts an annual ski school and we have developed a very acceptable substitute for snow. We have constructed a small hill in our city park and covered the entire area with twelve to fourteen inches of English walnut shells, which we can acquire locally. The results are amazing! The shells produce a condition excellent for beginners, although it is slightly slower than snow. This is an advantage in teaching skiing. Some of the advantages of "walnut-shell snow" are:

- Wind and rain do not affect the shells.
- The shells are clean and easy to work with.
- The shells are not sharp or hard to fall on as they are used in very small particles.

In our locality, walnut shells are very inexpensive, $2.00 for all you can haul away in a truck, six to eight yards per load. They in no way harm the bottoms of the skis and skiing can be taught all year round. Plans are already being developed for a higher, longer, steeper slope for intermediate skiers.

HAL SPENCER, *Director of Recreation and Parks, Willows, California.*

Gymnastic Service

Sirs:

The Midwest Gymnastic Association, now in its twelfth year, is a service organization assisting in the conduct of gymnastic meets, such as the Annual Midwest Open Championships, the Central Junior and Senior AAU gymnastic championships, and a developmental meet for boys and girls. It has been instrumental in promoting a summer gymnastic clinic. The MGA gathers gymnastic news from all organizations conducting gymnastic programs, such as high schools, colleges, and universities, YMCA's, recreation centers, sokols, turners, and private clubs, and edits the material quarterly for circulation. Recently, the MGA inaugurated another service, one we believe will be of merit to the lay teacher or persons interested in beginning a gymnastic program in their community. The MGA is prepared to bring a program of films, demonstrations, and prominent personalities to any community, upon request, to entertain, instruct, and inform audiences about gymnastics . . . at any level. For further information please write to the MGA.

BOB BOHL, *President, Midwest Gymnastic Association, Department of Parks and Recreation, 1802 Maple Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.*

If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours. . . . If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put the foundations under them.

—HENRY DAVID THOREAU

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ CRITERIA for the establishment of a system of National Recreation Areas throughout the United States has just been set up by President Kennedy's Recreation Advisory Council. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, has long urged this step and has addressed Congressional hearings in its favor. The criteria will be published in the June issue of RECREATION.

▸ ELDERLY CITIZENS OF OUR NATION. In his Message to the 88th Congress, President Kennedy pointed out that never before in our history have we had so many elderly citizens. "There are present today in our population 17,500,000 aged sixty-five or over, nearly a tenth of our population—and their number increases by one thousand every day," he told Congressmen. "By 1980, they will number nearly twenty-five million. Today there are already twenty-five million people aged sixty and over, nearly six million aged seventy-five and over, and more than ten thousand over the age of one hundred. These figures reflect a profound change in the composition of our population."

And he added, "The heart of our program for the elderly must be opportunity for and actual service to our older citizens in their home communities. The loneliness or apathy which exists among many of our aged is heightened by the wall of inertia which often exists between them and their community.

"We must remove this wall by planned, comprehensive action to stimulate or provide not only opportunities for employment and community services by our older citizens but the full range of the various facilities and services which aged individuals need for comfortable and meaningful life."

The bills affecting older persons, introduced to the Congress in January 1963, were: Federal Organization and Aid to the States, Social Security and Railroad Retirement, Health Care, Veterans Pensions, Tax Benefits, Housing, and Employment.

▸ NEED FOR EXPANDED SERVICES. "The rapid increase of urbanization and its effect upon family living underscores the need for expanded and improved recreation services and other activities to help children use their leisure time profitably and productively," stated John H. Fischer, president of Teachers College, Columbia University, in his address at the Spring Meeting of the National Social Work Assembly in New York. "One valuable aspect of recreation services often overlooked is that they place young people in situations where they can make choices of their own and engage in voluntary commitment to worthwhile organizations, activities, and causes. As supplements to schools, churches, and families, such organizations are an essential part of modern life and should be supported, staffed, and financed at levels that will lead to the highest possible accomplishments."

In discussing the responsibilities of the school, he says, "The school has its part to play in teaching the arts by which we live, the mastery of tools and techniques for controlling, shaping, and using the physical environment. . . . No list of the school's proper functions is complete if it does not include the fine arts. Developing the aesthetic capabilities of children and teaching them to appreciate beauty in music, the drama, the dance, the plastic and the graphic arts is as fundamental as any of the other subjects to which that honored adjective is customarily applied."

▸ A CUT IN THE BUDGET of the Department of the Interior of almost $93,000,000, or nine percent, was made by the House Appropriations Committee during the last week in March. The department had requested a thirteen percent increase. Considering the final supplemental appropriatia for 1963, the increase represents slightly over $9,000,000. Among other items completely cut out was a $2,000,000 request for the acquisition of land for the new Cape Cod Seashore Park. No funds were approved by the committee for this acquisition. The committee did allow more funds than originally requested for camping and picnicking facilities in the National Parks.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation had requested $2,462,000 and received approval for almost $1,900,000. The Bureau had anticipated that the field offices would staff about twenty-five people; this would be cut to ten staff members.

▸ THE SPRING-SUMMER EXODUS from homesite to campsite is near and the Department of the Interior again is prepared to offer a bargain for the season. Through its National Park System, the department has available—for the price of "pioneer spirit"—25,253 camping sites or spaces spread throughout sixty-nine units. Conrad L. Wirth, director of the department's National Park Service, noted that each year the number of camp-use days increases considerably—6,016,030 were recorded in 1962, a gain of fourteen percent from the 1961 total—and forecasts for 1963 indicate yet another peak year.

▸ ADDITIONS to the National Park System of seven seacoast, desert, lake, and river areas in five states has been urged by the Advisory Board on National Parks. Of the scenic and historic areas recommended by the eleven-man board at its Washington meeting, three would provide new and varied outdoor recreation areas to large metropolitan popu-

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Youth Conservation Corps *(H.R. 3683, S. 1):* Establishes a Youth Conservation Corps and a local-area Youth Employment Program to train and employ unemployed youth.	R	P
National Wilderness System *(H.R. 930, S. 4):* Establishes a national wilderness preservation system and places 6,800,000 acres of national forest in the wilderness system.	C	F
Land and Water Conservation *(H.R. 3846, S. 859):* Provides for a land and water conservation fund to finance planning, acquisition, and development of state and federal outdoor recreation facilities.	C	C
National Service Corps *(H.R. 5625, S. 1321):* Provides a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.	C	C

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed F: floor*

lations in and around California, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia. They include: Channel Islands National Park, off the Southern California coast; Great Falls Park, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac; Abo-Quarai National Monuments, New Mexico; seven Santa Fe Trail Sites, from Missouri to New Mexico; Voyageurs National Park, a peninsula on the U.S.-Canada border in Minnesota; Great Salt Lake National Monument, Utah; John Muir Historic Site, California.

▸ The Natural Resources and Power Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Government Operations will examine and hold wide-ranging public hearings concerning the nation's water pollution control problems, according to a report by its chairman, Congressman Robert E. Jones. The Chairman of the Full Committee on Government Operations is Congressman William L. Dawson. The subcommittee's hearings will begin in Washington about mid-May and thereafter the subcommittee will conduct field inspections, as well as additional public hearings, in various parts of the country to examine the water pollution control problems of particular river basins.

Chairman Jones stated: "The diminishing quality of America's water supply is one of the most urgent problems facing our country today. The subcommittee's hearings will therefore focus on what can be done to improve our techniques for preventing and controlling water pollution to meet all the nation's operating needs—domestic, municipal, industrial, agricultural, recreational, conservation of fish and wildlife, and other essential water needs."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

IMPORTANT NOTICE

▸ Wanted for the Publications Display at the 45th National Recreation Congress, St. Louis, September 29 to October 4: Copies of your annual reports, newsletters and bulletins, or other regular publications, to be exhibited, and used as give-aways where possible. These should be mailed to St. Louis *to arrive not earlier than September 16, not later than September 26.* Address to: Exhibit Area, 45th National Recreation Congress, Chase-Park Plaza, St. Louis, Missouri. Care of Dorothy Donaldson.

▸ S. O. S. RECREATION magazine would like to have stories about your successful surfacing of recreation areas and/or any experimentation along these lines (*see "Is Your Playground Surfacing Safe?" by George Butler,* RECREATION, *April 1963*). Also photographs and descriptions of new recreation buildings. Information about any new materials used in construction or any unique or ultra-modern features of the finished facility. (If you sent material on your building to Mr. Butler before his retirement, don't repeat. His files are at our disposal).

▸ BROTHERHOOD ON THE PLAYGROUND is the title of an editorial in *The Daily Journal* of Elizabeth, New Jersey, which says: "Mayor Biertuempfel in defending a proposal for the use of a bit of land in [the city of] Union as a playground may have tapped the paramount purpose for setting aside places for children to congregate—real brotherhood.

"Residents of the area had objected by voice and by petition with all the reasons common to municipal proceedings—the children are noisy, property values would be impaired, it isn't needed 'in this neighborhood.'

"Doubtless those are valid to the objectors, even in Union where all the green places have not disappeared and where most families have a few feet of ground at their disposal." Mayor Biertuempfel delved much deeper, however.

" 'These people,' he said, 'do not have the proper concept of what a playground is and the value of children getting together. The playground is the first step in getting rid of bigotry.' "

▸ NO COMIC BOOKS were disapproved in 1962, according to the Comics Magazine Association of America, in its April '63 C.M.A.A. *Newsletter.* For the eighth consecutive year, since the Comics' Code became operative, the National Office for Decent Literature in 1962 listed no comics magazine titles as "disapproved for youth." One hundred and forty-two titles were listed as "acceptable comics." The NODL considers publications objectionable which: glorify crime or the criminal; describe in detail ways to commit criminal acts; hold lawful authority in disrespect; portray sex facts offensively; feature indecent, lewd, or suggestive photographs or illustrations; carry offensive or harmful advertising, use blasphemous, profane, or obscene speech indiscriminately and repeatedly; hold up to ridicule any national, religious, or racial group. It is estimated that fifty million Americans—children and adults—read comic books.

▸ A BROCHURE on "The Plight of Migratory Farm Worker Families" and some of the legislation for migrant welfare which is pending is being distributed by the Friends Social Order Committee, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania. Passage of the National Service Corps Act (*see "Congressional Scorecard"*) will be helpful to this group. *(For further information on the plight of migratory workers and their children, see "Letters" to the editor,* RECREATION, *November 1962.)*

Coming Events

The 18th Annual Meeting, Soil Conservation Society of America, *Utah State University, Logan, Utah, August 25-28.* For details, write to society at 7515 N.E. Ankeny Road, Ankeny, Iowa.

Fifth Perry-Mansfield Dance Seminar, *Steamboat Springs, Colorado, August 21-25.* For teachers and students over sixteen years. The $75.00 fee includes instruction, room and board, swimming in Steamboat Springs hot mineral pool.

The 18th National Convention, American Symphony Orchestra League, The 9th Arts Council Conference, *Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, June 19-22.* For details write to the League, Symphony Hill, P.O. Box 66, Vienna, Virginia.

World Recreation Congress, *Kyoto, Japan, October 2-7, 1964.* For details about the International Recreation Charter Flight to Japan, write to Travel Division, International Recreation Association, Room 912, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

The 91st Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, *Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, November 11-15.* For further information write to Schless and Company, 59 East 54th Street, New York 22, (attention George Schless).

Aquatic leadership workshop, *August 18-24,* will be offered cooperatively by Indiana University, the American Red Cross, and the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, at the university at Bloomington. This workshop will provide a review of the water safety and first aid instructor training in addition to the following specialized program content: skin and scuba diving, water skiing, small craft including power boat safety, sailing, and water safety seminar (including special-interest areas scheduled during the evenings to met the participants' needs). For additional information write to Dr. Ben F. Scherer, Department of Health and Safety, School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

The CHALLENGE of LEISURE in OLD AGE

As Senior Citizen Month rolls around again, the recreation leader should take stock of his responsibility to this group

Janet R. MacLean

FOR CENTURIES, the welfare of the elderly was principally a family affair and an individual responsibility. Today, social, economic, technological, and scientific developments have created changes which have focused dramatic attention on acute problems of the aging in our country. In the general pattern of socio-economic and cultural change affecting the aging, recreation assumes an ever-increasing position of importance to the individual and to society. Not only to *live*, but to *live fully* may be the test of our civilization. To have years added to our lives without adequate provision or education for zestful living in those years can spell tragedy for a growing segment of our population.

What do we know about these aging individuals? Why should they be a concern for the recreation profession? First, they are with us—and in numbers—over sixteen million today—a possibility of double that number in the year 2000. Present estimates report one thousand persons reaching the age of sixty-five every day. A rise in the standard of living and an accompanying decrease in the mortality rate have combined to add years to normal life expectancy at birth. With more persons who can expect to live more years, comes the challenge to make those years meaningful and satisfying.

What do we know about this age group? There is no single prototype physically, mentally, or emotionally. There are some generalizations we can make, however.

The average person in retirement today is in better physical condition than the average retiree years ago. He has greater capacity for enjoying physical activity and needs opportunity for pleasureful exercises to help him keep physically fit. Psychologically, he may have a very real problem because of changing status. Just as the teenager is constantly confused and frustrated with his role of half-child, half-adult, so the older person is insecure as he passes from being an active breadwinner, respected for his skills, to being in that somewhat suspended state of "being retired". He needs meaningful involvements which will allow him to keep healthful mental attitudes. There are no easy answers, but three challenges seem to emerge quite forcefully.

DR. MACLEAN *is assistant professor of recreation at Indiana University in Bloomington.*

WE MUST ELIMINATE stereotyped images which all too often show the aged in unfavorable lights. Just as teenagers often suffer as a group because of a few delinquents, so the aged are often categorized unfairly. Our first challenge, then, is to educate public attitudes toward leisure and toward the aged. *(See "Ten Basic Concepts of Aging," RECREATION, February, 1963.)*

Second, we must attract and educate professional leadership with knowledge of the interest and capacities of our older citizens and knowledge of a broad cafeteria of meaningful activities. We can no longer be content with treating the elderly en masse once a week with bingo, square dancing, and band concerts. They need community service, cultural arts, group discussions, and any other activity which will intrigue their interest or provide an outlet which will allow them to feel they still play a significant role in our society. More attention must be given in recreation curriculums to the nature of the aging process, the special needs of our aging population with regard to facility or involvement. Research in this area must be accelerated.

And last, but not least, we have the challenge of planning now as a profession for the recreation literacy of future generations. We can't turn back the clock for today's senior citizen; but we can make sure that we don't have the same problem for those who will be sixty-five, thirty years from now. We need to start *now* to educate attitudes toward retirement years and to encourage skills and appreciations which can carry over into meaningful leisure consumption in later maturity. Anything we can do to broaden the recreation horizons of youth today should inevitably help elders of the future to be less isolated, more imaginative in recreation choices, and more easily motivated by our professional counterparts of tomorrow.

Oscar Ewing at the 1950 National Conference on Aging, remarked, "This is a country where it is wonderful to be young. It must become a country where it is wonderful to be old." The key to that challenge is partially ours, to make this country a place in which individuals can *grow* old, not just *get* old. If we accept the challenges and succeed, future generations who are retired at sixty and live another forty years, adults whose leisure may far exceed their work hours, may find life-saving, life-giving interests in the enthusiasms which we engendered. Who knows, the lives we save may be our own. #

Municipal Sports Programs and Policies

HOW MANY recreation and park departments are members of the Amateur Athletic Union and sponsor or cosponsor AAU-sanctioned events? What percentage of the total participation in the programs of these departments is devoted to athletics and sports? To what extent would departments participate in out-of-city competition if sponsored by a recreation agency? Should the National Recreation Association encourage public recreation agencies to take a more active part in sports competition on a statewide, regional, and national basis? These questions are being asked because several state recreation groups are urging local recreation authorities and state agencies to play a greater role in the conduct of competitive sports programs now directed by independent sports organizations, and efforts are being made by some recreation leaders to encourage greater affiliation and cooperation of public recreation departments with the Amateur Athletic Union.

To obtain answers to these and related questions, asked repeatedly of the NRA, a questionnaire inquiry suggested by Ben York, superintendent of recreation of West Palm Beach, Florida, was addressed to the Association's Service Affiliates in the summer of 1962. The survey was designed to reveal the present status of sports policies and programs of public recreation agencies and their attitude with reference to several questions relating to sports.

Responses were received from 436 local and county recreation and park departments. Additional forms were submitted by eighty-two individuals who reported for hospitals, military units, youth organizations, industries, and a variety of other agencies. Since the inquiry was concerned with programs of public departments, the information sent in for these other groups is not included in the tabulations, although a few significant findings in their reports are given special mention. Much of the data has been summarized by the eight NRA service districts in order to reveal differences in programs and policies in various parts of the country. The number of departments in each district reporting are:

New England	29	Midwest	36
Mid-Atlantic	97	Southwest	12
Southern	65	Pacific Northwest	23
Great Lakes	107	Pacific Southwest	67

Athletics and sports comprise slightly more than three-fifths of the total participation in the entire recreation program of 406 departments reporting. The percentage in individual departments varies from fifteen to one hundred; in a majority of them the participation in sports exceeds the total in all other aspects of their program. The overwhelming emphasis on sports in many cities indicates that other types of activities are not receiving a proportionate share in the department program. The average percentages of participation in sports as reported by the districts are:

New England	67 %	Midwest	60.6%
Mid-Atlantic	60 %	Southwest	55 %
Southern	55 %	Pacific Northwest	65.4%
Great Lakes	57.4%	Pacific Southwest	52.3%

The figures suggest that sports receive the greatest relative emphasis in New England, the least in the Pacific Southwest.

A question related somewhat to the one on participation was, "What importance do you attach to competitive athletic activities as compared with other phases of your department program?" The great variety in the answers made exact tabulation impossible, but many replies indicated clearly the degree of emphasis attached to sports. *Table I* affords a fair indication of the opinions expressed by the authorities reporting.

TABLE I
Importance Attached to Competitive Athletic Activities, by Number of Departments Reporting

District	Major, Main or Primary	High or Great	Equal - Same As Others	Secondary or Minor
New England	3	9	5	1
Mid-Atlantic	2	11	40	8
Southern	7	16	24	2
Great Lakes	5	22	44	4
Midwest	1	6	16	1
Southwest	2	1	3	—
Pacific NW	1	4	7	2
Pacific SW	11	6	35	3
Totals	32	75	174	21

Great importance is apparently attached to sports in New England and the Southern district; also in the Southwest, although very few reported from this area. In the Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Southwest districts, sports are considered less important than in several other areas. In a relatively few cities sports are ranked lower in importance than other aspects of the program.

MANY REASONS were offered for giving sports a high rating. They were cited as a most effective public-relations medium and a means of reaching large numbers

Results of the 1962 survey of NRA service affiliates reveal the present status of sports in public recreation agencies

of people of different ages quickly and inexpensively, of securing public support, and of providing spectator activities for adults. Other reasons given were that competitive sports serve to motivate physical fitness, develop sportsmanship and character, release tension, and create interest in the entire program. Many authorities mentioned, however, that their primary value lies in the opportunity they afford for participation and the resulting enjoyment rather than in intensive competition and the development of champions. In view of the importance widely attributed to competitive athletic activities, it is highly significant that in nearly three-fifths of the departments, competitive athletics and sports are considered to be of equal importance to other types of activity and to merit no more emphasis than other aspects of the program.

In order to gain a picture of the extent to which athletic activities are organized, supervised, or conducted by recreation departments, authorities were asked to check a list of twenty-eight activities. Some of them also recorded the total participation or the number of individuals taking part in these activities. Of the twenty-eight athletic activities, the average number reported per department was eleven. Only eight of the activities were checked by as many as a half of the reporting departments. These are, in the order named, softball, basketball, baseball, tennis, swimming and diving, volleyball, track and field, and archery.

A few differences are noted in the composition of the sports programs in the eight regions. Half the reporting departments in the Southwest provide boxing; very few in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific Southwest. Regulation football ranks high in the Southern District; touch (or flag) football in the Pacific Southwest. Many departments in the Midwest and Pacific Southwest offer gymnastics and tumbling; the Great Lakes District leads in the percentage of departments providing boating, ice hockey and scuba and ranks second to the Pacific Southwest in trampolining. Weightlifting is most frequently reported by Southern cities; next, by cities in the Pacific Southwest, which indicate little interest in such activities as boxing and wrestling. As might be expected, winter sports lead in New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and Great Lakes Districts. *Table II* summarizes the activities reported.

The table indicates by NRA Field Districts, the number of departments reporting for each of twenty-eight activities, the ones which they organized, supervised, or conducted during the year 1961 or the year ending June 30, 1962. The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table represent

TABLE II
Activities Organized, Supervised or Conducted by Recreation and/or Park Departments

Activity	New England (29)*	Mid-Atlantic (97)*	Southern (65)*	Great Lakes (107)*	Midwest (36)*	Southwest (12)*	Pacific Northwest (23)*	Pacific Southwest (67)*	Total (436)*
Archery	15	51	29	62	20	6	6	33	222
Baseball	27	83	59	100	31	10	17	58	385
Basketball	28	93	60	100	34	9	21	65	410
Boating	4	6	12	20	3	—	2	7	54
Bowling	11	43	20	36	7	4	5	20	146
Boxing	5	10	13	19	8	6	4	4	69
Football—Regulation	8	27	41	29	7	4	8	7	131
Football—Touch	13	34	30	52	9	5	8	56	207
Golf	13	41	22	53	21	4	10	20	184
Gymnastics & Tumbling	11	83	25	43	19	8	8	36	183
Handball	3	10	8	7	2	2	3	10	45
Hiking	7	25	10	24	10	2	4	13	95
Horseback Riding	—	7	7	5	5	—	1	4	29
Ice Hockey	12	20	2	49	5	—	4	2	94
Ice Skating	23	69	1	82	23	—	11	8	217
Scuba	2	5	10	17	3	1	3	10	51
Shooting	6	22	11	23	8	5	5	9	89
Skiing	11	14	—	22	7	—	9	8	71
Soccer	6	26	8	15	6	3	10	19	93
Softball	25	92	59	101	35	10	20	60	402
Swimming & Diving	28	63	43	89	29	9	21	52	334
Tennis	23	78	51	94	35	11	17	57	366
Track & Field	18	65	44	63	15	9	15	53	282
Trampoline	6	15	15	27	11	4	5	22	105
Volleyball	18	66	46	80	24	8	16	54	312
Water Skiing	1	3	3	9	1	—	—	3	20
Weightlifting	8	24	28	26	8	6	5	26	131
Wrestling	5	19	10	22	7	2	6	7	78
Aver. No. Reported	11.6	11.2	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.7	11

*Total departments in district reporting.

the numbers of departments submitting reports in the sports survey.

In addition to providing their own programs, many departments assist affiliated athletic organizations or clubs in various ways. The survey showed that 217 departments give some such service to other groups: 211 do not. Among the organizations listed as receiving help from the reporting departments were athletic clubs and associations, clubs or associations in a single sport, church leagues, industrial groups, YMCA's, Scouts, men's fitness clubs, managers' associations, golden-age groups, civic clubs, and public and private schools. Types of service mentioned included the providing of umpires and coaches, help in organizing the groups, supervising tournaments, conducting training institutes for leaders and baseball and football schools, providing instruction in individual sports, helping groups find volunteers, and coordinating group programs.

A number of departments indicated the reasons they do not organize, supervise, or otherwise assist local groups. Among the reasons given in the order of frequency reported are:

Never requested.
No need or no such groups.
The cost—or inadequate funds.
Groups can and do supply their own.
Inadequate personnel.
Contrary to department policy or function.

Most reporting departments did not name the group served, but merely indicated the form of sport sponsored by the group. The activities which other groups were helped to conduct included the following:

Activity	No. of Depts. Reporting	Activity	No. of Depts. Reporting
Baseball	95	Ice Hockey	9
Tennis	81	Bowling	8
Swimming & Diving	46	Boxing	8
Basketball	44	Shooting	8
Softball	37	Wrestling	8
Football-Regulation	27	Volleyball	7
Weightlifting	21	Football-touch	6
Golf	17	Soccer	6
Track and field	17	Ice skating	5
Archery	15	Skiing	5
Gymnastics-tumbling	10		

Membership by recreation departments in the Amateur Athletic Union, their sponsorship of AAU-sanctioned events, and use of their facilities by the AAU were questions included in the survey. Returns indicated that less than a third of the reporting departments belong to the AAU; forty-two percent sponsor or cosponsor AAU-sanctioned events; and half permit AAU clubs to use their facilities for AAU-sanctioned events. Comparatively few cities charge AAU clubs for such use and most of these fix a rate that merely reimburses them for the cost of making the facilities available. Many departments stated that they would grant AAU clubs free use of their facilities if requested to do so. The replies to the three questions above are summarized as follows:

District	Is the Department a Member of A.A.U.?		Does the Department Sponsor A.A.U. Events?		Does the Department Permit Use of its Facilities for These Events?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
New England	5	25	6	23	5	16
Mid-Atlantic	17	79	31	64	27	33
Southern	29	35	25	37	28	23
Great Lakes	26	80	32	72	32	61
Midwest	13	23	17	17	13	11
Southwest	8	3	10	2	7	5
Pacific NW	7	16	14	8	15	2
Pacific SW	27	39	42	23	42	14
Totals	132	300	177	246	169	165

Few departments indicated the nature of the sponsorship or cooperation or named the sanctioned events, but the types most frequently reported were meets, contests, fitness tests, and championships. Some events were sponsored directly by the department; others, in cooperation with an AAU body. Open, women's, and junior events were reported. Cooperation by the departments took various forms, as organization of the event, administrative assistance, furnishing officials, and providing the awards. The types of activity most frequently reported and the number of departments reporting them are:

Swimming and Diving	114	Boxing	14
Track and Field	43	Gymnastics and Tumbling	10
Basketball	33	Weight Lifting	10
Junior Olympics	29		

Among the public facilities used by AAU groups and the number of reporting departments are:

Swimming Pools	93	Gymnasiums	42
Athletic Fields	45	Tennis Courts	7

Many departments answered the question as to why they had not joined the AAU. By far the largest number stated there was no apparent need, interest, or reason for doing so. Other reasons given in a number of replies were:

Department is too new, small, or with too few facilities.
Have never been approached or asked.
Would not benefit our program.
We do not compete in out-of-city events.
We do not agree with AAU policies or overemphasis on winning.
Too many AAU restrictions.

Others stated: "We have our own association"; "We desire to remain a local recreation body for enjoyment of all"; "No AAU in the area"; "Limited budget better spent in other ways"; "Have no information on the AAU." A few individuals apparently are strongly opposed to joining the

AAU, in at least two instances due to unfortunate experiences.

THE EXTENT to which individuals and teams sponsored by recreation departments should be entered in competition involving travel outside the city is a question faced by every department. In general, national championship events for children have not been looked upon with favor by recreation authorities for a number of reasons. The growing number of sports programs for children promoted and conducted by organizations over which recreation authorities have little or no control and which involve state and national competition has been a matter of increasing concern to recreation departments. The inability of many departments to meet the growing demand for local sports facilities and programs has also raised questions about the desirability of participating in events involving inter-city, state, and national competition. The inquiry therefore requested opinions as to the types of competition in which the recreation department would participate if it were sponsored by a city, county, state, regional, or national recreation agency. There was reason to believe that the degree of participation might be different if the competition were sponsored by a recreation agency rather than by an independent sports body.

TABLE III

Number of Departments that Would Participate in Out-of-City Competition, by NRA Districts

Types Competition	New England (29)*	Mid-Atlantic (97)*	Southern (65)*	Great Lakes (107)*	Midwest (36)*	Southwest (12)*	Pacific Northwest (23)*	Pacific Southwest (67)*	Total (436)*
Inter-City									
Boys	22	63[1]	52[2]	71[1]	25	9	18[2]	49	309[3]
Girls	22	58[1]	49[1]	66	25	9	17	46	292[4]
Men	21[2]	60[2]	51[2]	75	22	9	16[2]	50[2]	304[2]
Women	19[2]	55[2]	47[4]	66	19	9	15	44[2]	274[4]
Inter-County									
Boys	16	48[2]	49	51[2]	16	8	14	35	237[1]
Girls	14	41	38[2]	47	15	8	12	27	202[2]
Men	16[2]	55	47	60	14	7	13	34	246
Women	12[2]	43	40[2]	54	11	7	12	29[2]	208[1]
Inter-State									
Boys	10	26[1]	36	27[4]	11	9	9[2]	19	147[5]
Girls	8	18[2]	27[1]	18[2]	11	8	7	16	113[3]
Men	13	32[4]	39	45	10	7	13	24	183[4]
Women	8	26	28[2]	35	9	8	9	21	144[2]
National									
Boys	4	18[2]	21	17[2]	7[2]	4	4[2]	15[2]	90[4]
Girls	4	13[2]	15[4]	13	7	3	2	13[2]	70[3]
Men	10	25[2]	28	39	8[2]	4	9	21[2]	144[1]
Women	7	22[2]	17[2]	28	8	4	7	17[2]	110[1]

[1] Plus two conditional replies.
[2] Plus one conditional reply.
[3] Plus four conditional replies.
[4] Plus three conditional replies.
[5] Plus five conditional replies.
* Total departments in district reporting.

In their replies, several departments stated they would engage in no out-of-city competition. Others qualified their readiness to participate in some of the events. A few listed specific activities, such as swimming for boys and girls, tennis and golf for men and women, or Little League baseball, as the only events in which they would take part. Others favor out-of-city competition in individual sports but not for teams. Several would not participate in events for children under twelve. Others would take part only if adequate safeguards were assured to protect the participants. *Table III* indicates the number of departments that reported they would take part in four types of competition for each of four groups.

Table III indicates that a considerable majority of the reporting departments would take part in inter-city competition; approximately a half, in inter-county events; and a minority, in inter-state competition. A relatively small number would take part in national meets, especially those involving individuals or teams, composed of boys or girls.

Reasons were given by many recreation park authorities why they would not participate in one or more forms of competition involving travel outside the city by boys, girls, men, or women. In some cases, the reasons apply to only a single type of competition, such as national; in others, they may apply to more than one type. Likewise, they may apply to one or more of the four groups of participants. Several authorities mentioned more than one reason why they would not participate. Reasons most frequently mentioned are listed according to the number of departments citing them.

High cost, budget limitation, etc.
Transportation and overnight travel, with related expense, liability, control, etc.
Overemphasis on winning, excessive pressure, especially on emotionally immature children.
Not the purpose of the department, which should seek to secure total participation.
Sufficient opportunities for competition afforded by other agencies, such as schools, etc.
No need for it—not in best interests of children.
Too time-consuming.
Adequate emphasis on competition at local level.
Results in neglect of the many for benefit of the stars.
Contrary to department policy to finance and/or sponsor out-of-city competition.

Other reasons given were: Department is too small or too young; lack of adequate personnel; departments should stress recreation and physical condition, keep activities simple, give children something to look forward to; the benefits are too small, the dangers too great; season is too short to justify it; disrupts the local program; coaching problems; adult standards are superimposed on youth; department loses control the farther the activity gets from home; would compete only if athletes could make a good showing; women can't well get away from their homes or men from their work.

REPEATED SUGGESTIONS that the NRA should play a more active role in the field of competitive sports prompted the final question, "Should the NRA encourage public recreation agencies to take a more active part in sports com-

petition on a state-wide, regional, and national basis?" Since the nature of such action was not indicated, the question was interpreted in a variety of ways. However, 157 authorities answered "Yes," whereas 194 gave a negative response.* A summary of the returns from NRA districts follows.

District	No. of Depts. Answering	
	Yes	No
New England	13[1]	11
Mid-Atlantic	36[2]	43
Southern	31[3]	23[3]
Great Lakes	33[1]	51
Midwest	9[6]	19
Southwest	7	2
Pacific NW	10	9
Pacific SW	18[4]	36
Totals	157[5]	194

[1] Plus three conditional votes.
[2] Plus two conditional votes.
[3] Plus one conditional vote.
[4] Plus four conditional votes.
[5] Plus fifteen conditional votes.
[6] Plus five conditional votes.

Comments on their "Yes" or "No" answers were submitted by many authorities. Some gave reasons in support of their answer; other comments dealt with the pros and cons of out-of-city competition. In some cases it was difficult to reconcile comments with answers to the question on readiness to participate in out-of-city competition. The same reasons were given by some who favor more NRA action as by others who oppose it. Some authorities who would participate in sports competition at all levels believe the NRA should not encourage it; others who would not take part want the NRA to be more active in promoting such competition.

* By way of contrast, nearly three out of four of the eighty-two persons reporting for other types of agencies believe the NRA should encourage such action.

Conclusions

1. Sports and athletics account for a majority of the total participation in municipal recreation programs. Even so, most departments include relatively few activities in their sports and athletic program.

2. In spite of the widespread emphasis on sports and athletics, more than half of the recreation authorities reporting believe they are no more important than other aspects of the recreation program.

3. Only half of the reporting departments render service to other local organizations or clubs sponsoring or conducting sports activities.

4. A small minority of recreation departments are members of the Amateur Athletic Union. The chief reason others have not joined is that there has been no apparent need, interest, or reason for doing so.

5. More departments sponsor or co-sponsor AAU-sanctioned events than belong to this organization. Swimming and diving, track and field, basketball, and Junior Olympics are most widely reported.

6. More than half the reporting departments permit the AAU to use their facilities; many more would do so if requested. Very few departments charge the AAU for use.

7. Departments differ widely in the degree to which they would participate in out-of-city competition if sponsored by a recreation agency. A majority favor inter-city competition; participation would be successively less in inter-county, inter-state, and national contests. There is more support for competition among boys than girls; among men than women. Only a small minority would take part in national events.

8. A majority of the departments replying believe the NRA should not encourage public recreation agencies to take a more active part in sports competition on a state-wide, regional, and national basis. #

Aesthetic Goulash

The automobile and the haphazard growth of American cities, explosively spurred on by the Industrial Revolution, are basic causes of rapid obsolescence and decay of our city centers. As Detroit architect Mark T. Jaroszewicz recently pointed out to members of a landscape-design study course presented by the University of Michigan and the Federated Garden Clubs of Michigan, the automobile, "coupled with a characteristic desire of the increasingly affluent American to own his own home, gave rise to at first graduate, then accelerated, development of the suburbs. This spread, covering untold millions of acres of hill and dale, was made possible by the advent of the automobile.

"The automobile made possible living far from work—and yet [made it] well-nigh impossible to get to it. It gave our society increased mobility and freedom, yet its hard-steel and poisonous residues become tools of death, taking a higher annual toll in life and property than many a war fought in the past.

Detroit and other cities, he pointed out, are using drastic surgery in "tearing down blocks upon blocks of half-ruined, substandard dwellings, closed stores, and abandoned factories, which surround our lofty and soaring city centers with thick, choking belts of impoverished humanity, often teeming with crime and desolation. The intent of this homeric undertaking is to replace our slums with bright, sunny, light and cheerful single and multiple dwellings and buildings, set among lawns, trees and playgrounds, with the automobile confined to strictly limited areas along the periferies."

Americans who want beauty in their communities must subordinate some privileges, Mr. Jaroszewicz added. "Our misapplied sense of independence, exaggerated pride of possession and urge for self-expression force us to tolerate one-story shanties next to soaring skyscrapers, to close our eyes and ears to the screams of neons and the aesthetic goulash of our typical shopping streets."

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO WALK?

James H. Hocking

TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO the article condensed below appeared in RECREATION *(May 1942 issue) with this comment by the editor: "The lost American art of walking may be revived, if the rationing of automobile tires continues and if the American people retain the health-conscious attitude that has gained such impetus the last year or so." Its author, James Hocking, celebrated his* eighty-fifth birthday *by taking a fifty-five mile walk.*

However, the National Campers and Hikers Association warns us that, "The tremendous national rush to hiking is a healthful sign but like all unaccustomed exercise it should be entered with judgement and good sense, and the person who breezes off on a long hike without practice periods is headed for trouble and twinges. Heart failure heads our list of deaths. Walking helps the heart, so specialists tell us, but fifty miles at one clip is too much for softies accustomed to hop into the car just to shop around the corner."

Today, hikers of every age, shape and sex, swarm over the American landscape, with motorized travelers making way for a growing pedestrian populace. As, for example, five thousand citizens setting forth from Pittsburgh the other day. . . . This enthusiastic state of affairs has been inspired by President John F. Kennedy in his admirable zeal to have this country become physically fit. It all started when, as a part of the national fitness program, President Kennedy issued a challenge to the Marine Corps. He asked the men to match the Marines of 1908 in marching a fifty-mile distance as laid down by Teddy Roosevelt under similar circumstances. They did.

SINCE WALKING is a main activity of life, it would seem that everyone would learn to move correctly, whatever his size or age. Just watch your step now, and see if you do it correctly.

To really walk, you must use a heel-toe stride. The heel should touch the ground first, then the ball and the toes, to give the final spring to the foot. The feet must point straight ahead, not to the sides. The body should be carried erect, the arms swinging naturally, the lips closed, and the lungs taking the air through the nostrils.

Perhaps you have been coming down on the balls of your feet with the toes pointing to the sides. This is a common error and is responsible for fallen arches and feet and hip trouble. Misfit shoes, too tight laces, and poor fitting socks are other faults that prevent smooth navigation over the earth—little things, but they all figure in the total against walking. To the average man and woman, walking is a lost art. . . .

The muscles and nerves of the entire body are stimulated. The sun shines on you—when it shines anywhere—and you inhale an extra volume of life-giving oxygen. Your heart action is quickened and the blood is sent with greater force to all parts of the body to nourish it, while it also carries off with greater energy the wastes of the tissues.

To exert the body, to put one's strength against the winds, to cause the sluggish blood to stream warm against a nipping cold, to feel the sting of sleet on one's face, to bring all one's being to hearty, healthful activity—by such means one comes to the end, bringing to his refreshment, satisfaction; to his repose, contentment.

Time was when five or six miles a day were a mere jaunt to the post office, the general store, or the next door neighbor's, but many of us, in this motorized age, have almost forgotten walking as a pleasure and an adventure now that it is no longer a necessity.

Explore your community and its environs on foot and you will find many things to interest you that you have probably never been aware of. In planning your leisure hours, save some time for a walk. Start walking for exercise with open eyes and ears and an expectant mood, and you will soon find yourself walking for the joy of it. A famous school of philosophers had all of their discourses while walking and thus came to be called the "peripatetics." It is easy to understand how the philosophical attitude flourished while walking. One of our well-loved Americans—George M. Cohan—prescribes a walk to banish dejection and despair. "You never heard of anyone," he said, "doing away with himself after a long walk." #

Senior Citizens in Suburbia

Mary G. Hickerson

SENIOR CITIZENS in Peekskill, New York, are very much in the swim in the sea of suburbia around them. They have plunged headlong into community affairs and launched a fleet of service projects. Among other things, they have helped Peekskill retain state funds for a middle-income housing project, assisted local welfare and health agencies, as well as the local library and museum. For its impressive list of a wide variety of services to the community, the Peekskill Senior Citizens Club was asked by the Bureau of Adult Education for the Aging of the New York State Department of Education to send a club representative to appear on an educational TV channel to relate some of the club's achievements and inspire similar groups throughout the state.

The Peekskill Senior Citizens Club was born on September 23, 1959, at a tea party at the Peekskill YWCA after the local newspaper had carried an announcement inviting all residents over sixty in the city and outlying areas to attend and discuss formation of a senior citizens club. About fifteen elderly persons (four men and eleven women) attended. The local Kiwanis Club had initiated the idea as a part of its community service program, and a committee had conferred with state and county senior-citizen representatives and with recreation representatives.

The group voted to voluntarily pay ten cents dues each meeting to cover refreshment funds, birthday cards, et cetera. The program, as planned, included half of the meeting devoted to activity projects and the other half, after a coffee break, to demonstrations, speakers, cultural entertainment, and the like.

The group had many skilled women (from factory workers to a teacher) and also two musically talented individuals. Within a short time, the club had a hobby show, at which members displayed work they had done and gave demonstrations, and the musical members performed. Thus, a real feeling of admiration and respect was engendered in the group, and all became better acquainted.

The club soon realized finances would be a major problem, so it decided to collect as much scrap material as was possible from which to make articles and plan a bazaar to raise self-sustaining funds. Since the club had no sewing machine and no tools, members and the director loaned what tools they could, and initiated the idea of "homework," doing much finished sewing at home. Planning and designing of the secured scraps was done at the meetings. Kiwanis members and their wives sent donations of scrap material and the director secured some cotton remnants from a lingerie factory which resulted in many beautiful handmade articles: children's dresses, skirts, baby jackets and bonnets, felt caps and booties, wool and silk scarves, aprons, dolls, bags and pocketbooks, coasters, hot-plate mats, jewelry, Christmas stockings, stoles, doll furniture, potholders, guest towels, and tablecloths.

Each week the newspaper carried a story of the club's activities; also of its first public service project: a cancer prevention survey. The director secured discount tickets from the local movie theater for all members, obtained printed club membership tickets from a local printer, discounts on materials (cotton goods and yarn) from several local shops, and began a program of slowly educating civic and social clubs in the community regarding the group's needs. Thus, the club was able to enjoy tickets to the community concert series (local and out of town), a fashion show, church suppers, music festivals, drama productions, local movies, demonstrations, a Christmas tea party and open house.

THE IDEALS of service were carried out in the first year by participating in a county-wide cancer survey. Since then, the group has aided the Red Cross, the YWCA, the United Fund, community concerts, the local library and the local museum, welfare and health agencies, the Veterans Bureau, as well as the large Veterans Hospital in the area. When the city stood to lose a $75,000 state allotment toward municipal housing for lack of sufficient interest and action in the community, the group offered its services, got in touch with New York state housing officials, heard a state representative speak on the subject, and suggested to this state official that the newspaper survey questionnaire that had been used was inadequate. With suggestions by the group, a new survey questionnaire was printed, distributed, collected, and funds for a middle-income housing project were assured.

Having done an effective job on that housing survey, the group is making inspection tours of other housing projects for the aging—private, public and cooperative—and analyzing the best features of each. It will send recommendations to the local housing authority to be included in ideas for the local urban renewal project.

This group proves that senior citizens in suburbia can effectively solve their dilemma of displacement and prove they can be once again a vital social functioning force in their respective communities. #

MRS. HICKERSON *is educational director of the Senior Citizens Club in Peekskill, New York.*

PART 1

WHAT MAKES A GOOD COMMUNITY SURVEY

These principles are adaptable to long-range recreation planning and point up the importance of community action

Merrill F. Krughoff

PERHAPS it is an American characteristic to believe in periodic stocktaking. We want a "fix" on our position now and where we should be in the future. A community survey is an effort to set goals and guidelines for future action to improve community services. Some years ago Arch Mandel aptly said, "A survey is a telescoped version of the day-to-day planning which is provided through a community welfare council." It is pertinent, therefore, to review the objectives of community planning for social welfare as stated by a committee of community welfare council executives in 1950. These objectives stated at that time, and still generally accepted today, are as follows:

- To enable citizens to work together to determine needs and to develop the social welfare resources to meet these needs.
- To bring about community recognition and understanding of the needs of people, and to stimulate interest and participation in meeting them effectively.
- To bring about an orderly development of a well-balanced social welfare program.
- To work for prevention and elimination of social conditions which cause social problems.
- To promote the highest possible quality and efficiency in the operation of services.
- To promote effective coordination of effort.
- To make services readily available to all people as and when they need them.

These objectives summarize equally well the objectives of any community survey, for a survey is simply a method in community planning. It is not the only method, nor is it the most important method. It is a method which many communities have chosen, often too hastily. It is desirable, therefore, that community and agency leaders understand the prerequisite conditions and the essential elements for effective use of the survey method.

A community survey is a method in community planning. Properly conducted, it can blend the analysis of experts with the judgement of local leaders to develop understanding and action toward improving the social welfare program. On the other hand, a survey will be a waste of money if the climate is not right or community participation in the study process is neglected.

THE IDEAL SURVEY is one in which improvements have occurred during the course of the study or conviction has developed leading to definite plans for action in the future. Success depends upon the process more than upon the final report. The main ingredients for success are readiness, positive motivation, good staff help, involvment of community leadership and the presence of a strong community planning body which will carry forward action on survey recommendations and continuously adapt programs to changing needs in the years ahead.

A community survey is expensive, both in money and effort. Before any community undertakes a survey, it should consider very carefully alternative methods, such as a local study, use of short-term consultation from a national agency or other source, conferences to resolve differences, or specific actions to make changes which the leadership already knows must be made. The decision to undertake a survey should be made only after thorough discussion involving all parties at interest in the various aspects of community life. →

MR. KRUGHOFF *is director of the Institute of Community Studies, United Community Funds and Councils of America.*

Definition of a community survey. The term "survey" is used rather loosely in the social welfare field to refer to studies of various types. Literally dozens of such studies are made every year in any large city. For purposes of this discussion, we shall refer to a community survey as a stocktaking effort in which all of the following elements are present: a responsible group of local citizens which sponsors the study or at least is prepared to receive and review the findings; one or more consultants or special staff people brought in from outside the community to assist in the collection of facts, preparation of findings and recommendations; a study which is broader than the problems and services of a single agency.

A community survey may cover the entire range of health, welfare, and recreation needs and services existing or desirable to meet these needs. It may be limited to a single field of work or to agencies serving a particular group, such as the aged, or rendering a particular service, such as public health nursing. The survey may be evaluative of the quality of agency services or it may assess primarily the quantitative factors, or both. It may focus primarily upon administrative patterns and relationships. Whether broad or narrow in scope, detailed or general in depth, a community survey is essentially a program audit. It is not pure research, but rather applies known principles and techniques in order to find solutions to problems presented.

Values and limitations of a community survey. Almost invariably when a board or committee is baffled by a problem which defies solution, sooner or later someone will say, "Let's have a survey." Too often this is an escape mechanism, which serves merely to put off the time for taking the action already known to be necessary. Sometimes it is thought that a survey will solve problems in some magical way. At best, a survey is merely a tool. As with any tool, there must be hands to use it. In the last analysis, local community leaders hold the key to successful accomplishment of the survey objectives.

A survey is not a panacea. It is merely a method of speeding up the study, the process of reaching agreement, and the action which should be taking place in all communities, all the time, to develop an increasingly adequate program of services for people. A survey is a means to action, not a substitute for action. It can be good or bad for a community at a particular time depending upon readiness, motivation, and method. If the climate is not right, or if the survey is improperly conducted, more problems may be created than are solved. A survey can be a very threatening experience for agencies. It is almost certain to build up resistances and hostilities. Its findings can be rejected rather easily if basic community organization principles are ignored. The survey report, even though it may be excellent in professional content, may gather dust on the shelf and become outdated before any action is taken on its recommendations.

If conditions are right, a survey has unique values. It is dramatic and, because of its expense and urgency, the community tends to adopt an attitude of critical self-examination. A survey can drop seeds of new ideas in the fertile soil of aroused leadership, blending the best of outside professional knowledge with local citizen responsibility. It can bring to the community expert opinion to stimulate the acceptance of new ways of doing things. It can provide perspective. It can set broad policies and goals for the future. It can put into motion dynamic forces which will realign agency services, establish new programs to fill gaps in services, eliminate duplication and inefficiencies, and improve the quality of the service program taken as a whole. Consultation from a source experienced in conducting surveys can be helpful in determining whether or not the situation is favorable for a survey. Such consultation at the outset can also help to establish the scope and depth required, timing and cost.

Cost is an important consideration. A community-wide survey may cost $2,000-$3,000, or $25,000-$50,000, or more depending upon depth and source of consultation. Cost should bear some relationship to present and potential expenditures for health and welfare services. By the same token, depth should be related to the capacity of the community to digest and use the findings. Sometimes the money might better be used to employ qualified staff for an ongoing community planning operation.

The value of a survey is likely to be enhanced by a broad rather than a narrow financing base. Foundations and governmental groups often share with the United Fund the responsibility for financing a survey. More than one source of funds is desirable because more wide-spread interest may thereby be developed.

Requirements for success. Community surveys are undertaken in the hope that something constructive will happen as a result. Few, if any, communities are interested in making studies as an academic exercise. Since surveys are made as a means to action, it may be appropriate to use the letters of that word *ACTION* to outline the requirements for success. Thus these requirements are:

ATTITUDE: Positive, self-critical, open minded.
COMMITTEE: Strong, representative, hard-working.
TEAM: Expert consultants.
INVOLVEMENT: Genuine participation of agencies and community leaders.
OSMOSIS: Time for discussion and absorption.
NO LET-DOWN: Immediate and continuing follow-up.

• Part II which will appear next month will explore each one of the "Requirements for Success" in depth.

SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS are solved only by significant action; significant action does not take place in an atmosphere which reflects the feeling that we need change none of our values, give up none of our luxuries, offer no more of ourselves personally, and still have [a satisfying community life].—SAMUEL B. GOULD in *Knowledge Is Not Enough* (Antioch Press).

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

MAY IS SENIOR CITZENS MONTH

Interest Inventory

Interests ranging from "One Meal on One Burner for One Person" to "World Affairs Are Our Affairs" will comprise the programs of the new Senior Citizens' Club in Altadena, California, open to all senior citizens in San Gabriel Valley. An organization meeting was held in February to initiate a program of companionship and recreation that would satisfy all members of the new club. Each new member was asked to check activities he would most enjoy on an Interest Inventory containing approximately one hundred suggestions. Among these, nine categories were designed to stimulate the thinking of the senior citizens, and space was provided for new ideas. The categories included parties, skills, educational and entertainment programs, trips and tours, music, helping others, and administrative affairs of the club.

The most popular programs of other senior citizen clubs in Los Angeles County include dancing, card playing, potluck dinners, crafts, educational programs on subjects of interest to all, such as Social Security, and trips.

Man-Made Lace

Senior citizens in New Jersey turn time on their hands to skills involving everything from a portrait of JFK to handmade gloves. The expertly finished results were on exhibit at the annual Senior Citizens Hobby Show held in February in Newark. Of the 220 contributors to this year's show, many said they have just discovered "art" after years of hard work with little time for relaxation or formal schooling. Others have put their former trades to work. Of the sixty categories in the exhibition, painting and needlework were the most popular. The collections showed originality and hard work. The exhibit included delicate engravings on aluminum siding created by a former Tiffany engraver, a landscape created from leather scraps, a collection of postmarks with slogans from every state in the Union, reproductions in doll size of eighteenth-century gowns, abstract paintings, a model of a hydromatic windpowered electric generator, patchwork quilts in every conceivable pattern. According to the judges, the most beautiful of the lace entries was created by a seventy-seven-year-old Newark man who walked off with the blue ribbon for that category.

Busily Retired

Since its inception twelve years ago, the Park Forest Golden Age Club has gained consistently in stature and members and is now a highly respected organization within this Chicago suburban community. Founded in 1961 by Mrs. Dean Wyatt with nineteen members, it now boasts seventy men and women and is sponsored directly by the Villiage Recreation Department. The department provides a shuttle bus service which picks up members within a half block of their homes and returns them after the meetings, with no charge to the members. Meetings are held twice a month at the recreation center. A special committee works directly with the director in planning activities for the year, keeping in mind the potentials as well as the limitations of the group. The varied activities include field trips twice a year to local places of interest, service projects such as sewing for worthy causes, bake sales to assist in sponsoring a Brownie troop, donations to schools and many other worthwhile accomplishments. These older adults refuse to retire to idleness.

Charlie Tallon of Lynn, Massachusetts, conducts a basketball officials school at the Lynn YMCA, showing on program-aid board one of the intricate parts of officiating. The school is now in its third year and has qualified over seventy-five applicants for officiating. Mr. Tallon recently completed a follow-up basketball clinic for the 17th Air Force at the Rhine-Main Air Base in Germany.

Gone Fishin'

For a picture of relaxation and serenity, the Huck Finns snoozin' and fishin' on the riverbanks of the sunny South have nothing on two senior citizens of the frozen North. They sit snugly in rocking chairs and reel in perch, trout, and smelt through a hole in the floor of their two-man hut. For several months of the year, Frank Davidson and Ernest Morel occupy a bobhouse, as it is called, on Lake Winnisquam in New Hampshire. The hut, situated on ice eighteen inches deep over twenty-seven feet of water, has holes cut in the floor at diagonal corners from each other. . . . No need to step outside on a blustery day! The fishermen sit with heater going, read or swap stories, or just contemplate, snug and warm against the outside weather and, always, there's the expected excitement of the lines bobbin'.

Golden Showcase

The Waterloo Recreation Center in Iowa observed Senior Citizens Day last February with an "old-fashioned" party conducted throughout the afternoon along with two showings of the film "Golden Age of Comedy." This was part of the second annual "Recreation Show Case" featuring special activities by major cultural and hobby organizations of the community.

Senior Citizens in the News

A full-page spread in the *McKeesport Daily News* depicted pictorially some of the varied activities of the senior citizens of Monroeville, Pennsylvania. The club, organized in 1957 with nine members, now has about seventy men and women, sixty years "young" or more. The group meets bimonthly and activities include

Continued on Page 242

Members of the Policy and Program Committees for the 45th National Recreation Congress get plans under way during a recent meeting in St. Louis. Above, Mrs. Edward Brungard, director of the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry, explains the panel board of the new Planetarium to (front row, left to right) Wayne Kennedy, commissioner, St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation; Arthur Williams, associate executive director, National Recreation Association; Joseph Prendergast, executive director, NRA; Dr. Edith Ball, president, American Recreation Society; Stewart Case, chairman, Program Committee; (rear row, left to right) Edward Thacker, president-elect, ARS; Beverly Sheffield (in dark overcoat), chairman, National Advisory Council, NRA; Verna Rensvold, Midwest district representative, NRA; Gloria Holland, representative, Missouri Park and Recreation Association; Ray Butler, executive director, ARS; and (in background upper right), Charles Hartsoe, Congress secretary.

Leisur

Summit meeting. From left to right, Mr. Prendergast, James Heath, Commissioner of Recreation, St. Louis; Dr. Ball, Mr. Butler and Mrs. Brungard.

A million dollars worth of fun. Enjoying a whirl on St. Louis' million-dollar Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink are, left to right, Messrs. Sheffield, Thacker, Hartsoe, Prendergast, and Heath.

This topic will be explored in depth at the 45th National Recreation Congress, St. Louis, September 29th—October 4th

. . . The Heart of Living

Stewart Case

IS LEISURE a myth or reality? Today, much concern is being given to the meaning of leisure and its present and future implications. New analyses are being made—Sebastian de Grazia's *Of Time, Work and Leisure*, Charles K. Brightbill's *Man and Leisure*, Norman P. Miller and Duane Robinson's *The Leisure Age*, to mention a few. Authorities are both agreeing and disagreeing as to the nature of leisure.

With the timeliness and importance of this topic in focus, the Program Committee for the 45th National Recreation Congress in St. Louis, September 29—October 4, has developed a format for the Congress which includes a full day devoted to a depth discussion of leisure. This program will feature a symposium panel of outstanding authorities on leisure to be followed by small group discussions with a question-and-answer period back to the symposium panel.

The day-in-depth program is scheduled on Monday, September 30, thus setting the stage for the remaining week's discussions and deliberations. The Program Committee has received program suggestions from all parts of the country and from representatives of all special interest areas. The overall Congress format reflects the concerns, problems, and needs as expressed by those concerned with recreation throughout the nation. In addition to the day-in-depth, other program highlights will include:

- A keynote address by the Honorable John M. Dalton, governor of Missouri.
- A general session to deal with the report of the special Joint Board Committee of the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association on organizational relationships (*see* RECREATION, *April 1963*).
- Some thirty-five special-interest sessions and workshops dealing with problems, trends, and developments of concern to recreation in specific settings; for example, public, armed forces, hospital, private-voluntary, religious, rural, state and federal, et cetera.
- A forum on administrative problems of three national agencies in the recreation field: American Institute of Park Executives, American Recreation Society, and National Recreation Association.
- A special Congress performance at the new St. Louis Planetarium in Forest Park. Congress delegates will be able to view the celestial universe and its motions as seen from any point on the surface of the earth and from any time in history: past, present, and future. *(For details of the new hyperboloid planetarium, see* RECREATION, *January 1962, Pages 35-36.)*
- The All-Congress Banquet and Dance in the magnificent Khorassan Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.
- A box lunch and band concert at the Nathan Frank Bandstand in beautiful Forest Park.
- A program for the wives planned around many features of special interest in the St. Louis area.
- A tour of the St. Louis recreation facilities featuring the famous fourteen hundred-acre Forest Park with its golf courses, athletic fields, artificial ice-skating rink, zoo, the Jewel Box, Municipal Opera, and the Art Museum.
- A post-Congress golf tournament.

THE EXHIBIT AREA will again be a major feature of the Congress and this year will highlight over a hundred commercial exhibits of recreation equipment and supplies manned by consultants eager to give expert advice to delegates. Also featured in the exhibit area will be educational exhibits of national, state, and local recreation programs. The consultation area, including the Job Mart, Recreation Book Center, and National Recreation Association consultants, will be in operation to assist delegates in any way possible.

All meetings and exhibits will be held in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, one of the largest and finest hotel convention facilities west of the Mississippi. The Chase-Park Plaza is ideally situated at the entrance to Forest Park, thus placing one of the nation's finest municipal parks at the doorsteps of the headquarters hotel.

Plan now to meet us in St. Louis for the 45th National Recreation Congress. Make your reservations now!

MR. CASE *is community development specialist at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, and chairman of the Program Committee for the 45th National Recreation Congress.*

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

FLORIDA. A new state park called Falling Waters State Park contains some natural wonders; one of the main attractions of the park's 160 acres is a series of sinkholes, the largest of which is about eighty feet deep and forty feet in diameter. Into these holes flows a stream of water that disappears into the limerock caverns underlying the area. The new park, just eighty-five miles from Tallahassee, contains the site of the first, but unsuccessful, attempt to find oil in Florida. The sinkholes long have been an object of amateur explorers. Not too long ago, a group of airmen from Eglin AFB lowered themselves into the deepest hole and explored a cavern, which, they reported was about a hundred feet wide and had a ceiling thirty feet high. Initials of many previous visitors were carved in the limerock walls of the cavern.

• The Florida Park Service is also enlarging camping facilities at Fort Clinch State Park at Fernandina Beach. This, the most popular camping area in Florida, will have sixty new campsites all fronting the ocean, giving Fort Clinch a total of 250 sites. Sixteen of the twenty-one state parks have camping facilities with 1,240 sites but there is such a shortage that the park service has been moved to add to that number.

Walter Coldwell, chief of the Florida Park Service, said that one park turned away fifteen hundred campers last summer because of a lack of sufficient facilities. According to the service, "The camping fad (in Florida) began in earnest about a half dozen years ago and has probably gained more converts than any other means of family recreation. Park planners had to begin constructing facilities to satisfy these needs. The increase in the number of campers began to far outstrip the number of new facilities until the campgrounds soon were tending to be overcrowded."

Campers have begun to overflow into areas other than the state parks. There was a flood of them last summer at the 114,000-acre Withlaacoochee Land Management Area in West Florida, and many had to be turned away because of inadaquate sanitary facilities. Restrooms and water supply, the park service points out, are the first requisites of a campground. Tables and grills also must be provided. However, money has not always been available, even when the need for such facilities is obvious and urgent. Overall attendance at Florida state parks since 1952 has increased at a rate of five hundred percent, but the number of campers has multiplied by more than a thousand percent.

• The city of *Jacksonville* finds that it pays to elect former playgrounders to public office. The Honorable Brad Tredinnick, president of the Jacksonville City Council, spent many of his early years on the neighborhood playground; enough, in fact, to earn membership in the local group who refer to themselves as "Park Rats"—a designation of *distinction*. Brad has stayed young in his attitudes, so it was not surprising that he shared his dream of an ultra-modern youth center with a rising young architect in the neighborhood, Robert Ernest. Unfortunately, Robert did not live to attend the dedication, although his ideas were incorporated in the center.

With the aid of other city officials, Mr. Tredinnick earmarked $80,000 for the construction. He laughingly tells folks that his contingent fund only had a credit of sixty-six cents when the doors of the new center were opened. The center is made up of a large terrazzo-floored hall, office, meeting rooms, game facilities, stage, and snack bar. It is beautifully landscaped, including fountains floodlighted with different colors.

The dedication service was attended by representatives from every North Jacksonville civic group. Music was provided by another former playgrounder, recording artist Jimmy Strickland and his band. The first official act following the dedication was to turn the building and grounds over to the recreation department for operation.

In addition to special activities for preteens and teenagers, there will be regular Friday and Saturday night dances with high-school orchestras providing the music. Craft work, art sessions, hi-fi periods, table games, parties, and drama will find a place in the program of the new youth center.

• *Polk County* has embarked on a recreation development program. A tract of seven hundred and forty acres, which has been mined but is full of springs and phosphate pits, is being developed into a master park. Located just outside the city limits of Lakeland, this will be a fisherman's paradise. Another area of four hundred and twenty acres has also been dedicated for park purposes. Bob Rhinehart, county superintendent of parks and recreation, is concentrating on building boat ramps. There is great need for this type of facility as the county has many lakes but no way to get boats into the water.

LOUISIANA. The opening date for fishing on Toledo Bend Lake was moved a year closer by the use of electronic data processing equipment, according to Claude Kirkpatrick, director of the State Department of Public Works. "The mammoth job of computing the exact shoreline—some eleven hundred miles in all—promised to be a major time consumer in the reservoir location of Toledo Bend," Mr. Kirkpatrick pointed out. "With the electronic equipment, we expect to complete all surveying and computing work within nine months. Otherwise, it would have taken two years to complete this phase." The Baton Rouge engineering firm of Dawson, Gilbert and Pilcher acquired an IBM 1620 computer which will compute the mass of data in about a tenth the time heretofore expected, and more accurately than would be humanly possible. Mr. Kirkpatrick explained that the survey must be accomplished before the department can determine how much land must be acquired from any one landowner.

Brad Tredinnick Youth Center, Jacksonville, Florida

PENNSYLVANIA. Kinzua Dam in northern Pennsylvania will have a shoreline of sixty-three miles within the state when completed in 1965. McKean County sits on the eastern shore of the project; Warren County, on the west. It is estimated that during the first year after its completion, 750,000 persons will make recreation use of the area. By 1976 the figure is expected to reach 1,500,000. By the year 2000 (only thirty-seven years from now) almost 4,000,000 persons are expected to be using the recreation facilities at Kinzua Dam. The city of Bradford will be the eastern gateway to this new recreation area; the borough of Warren will be the western gateway.

There are approximately sixty-three hundred dams in Pennsylvania. The largest body of water created by a dam is Pymatuning Reservoir in Crawford County; it covers 16,400 acres. Kinzua Dam, upon completion in 1965, will be Pennsylvania's largest and one of the most important in the nation.

• A three hundred-acre commercial recreation area, including a seventeen-acre man-made lake, has been acquired at a sheriff's auction by Bucks County for $93,000. The site will be part of the county's expanding park system. The purchase also included Tohickon Lodge and is near a forty-five hundred-acre tract being developed into a state park system. The lodge, Lake Towhee and the grounds are situated along Old Bethlehem Road in Haycock township, twelve miles north of Doylestown. It also borders Kimples Creek. Funds for the purchase of park sites in the county are being drawn from the proceeds of a $1,400,000 bond issue. The new site gives the county fifteen hundred acres to be developed by the Bucks County Park Board. Robert W. Pierson, executive director of the board, said the Lake Towhee site, near Camp Tohikanee, official camp of Bucks County Girl Scouts, is in one of the most desirable areas for a park.

TEXAS. In *Houston*, an unusual open-air type structure provides for the recreation needs for just about every age group. Hamilton Brown and Associates, the architects, developed the structure because Houston gets extremely hot in summer and has frequent rains in winter. The structure, built in Lakewood Park, encompasses ten thousand square feet of space. There are no walls, consequently no attendant is needed on duty. This not only defrays the cost of personnel but permits people in the neighborhood to use it whenever they desire.

It is the largest open-air type recreation structure area in the city. Along with an open-end gymnasium, the structure contains restrooms, clubrooms, a craft room, ceramic kiln, shuffleboard courts, basketball and volleyball courts, swimming pool, and baseball fields.

Gus Haycock, Houston's director of parks and recreation, says, "We think this is a really fine design and has proven very satisfactory and efficient for our parks in Houston. With this open-type structure and no walls at all, the park can operate on weekends and at other times with no personnel whatsoever. The roof design is quite different, which gives it a finer appearance than most park buildings. This open-type gymnasium is a new concept in this part of the country and it is very important because we rarely have extremely cold weather."

• After a decade and a half, a garden center for *Austin* is an assured fact. The new building of stone and steel and landscaped grounds, will be a gathering center for the citizens of Austin and surrounding communities who are devotees of growing plants. The new building will be located in Zilker Park, atop a hill with the city of Austin spread out below it. It will be approximately forty-two hundred square feet. The area, to be known as the Zilker Municipal Gardens, will be a part of the recreation and park system of the city.

Houston's open-air recreation shelter in Lakewood Park.

Joint operation will be by the city and the board of directors of the Austin Area Garden Center, Inc. Policies of the operation will be approved by the City Council. The resolution as adopted by the City Council listed these ideals for the garden center:

- Civic beautification.
- Gardens that can be viewed from the drives in Zilker Park, including rose gardens, cactus gardens, iris gardens, et cetera.
- Preservation of native plants and flowers.
- Examples of different types of landscaping.
- Examples of what grows in the shade, the sun, and combination of shade and sun.
- A place where newcomers can learn from those of experience what grows well in Austin.
- A place for the residents of Austin to observe the best in horticulture.
- Development of test gardens.
- A center which can be used as an outdoor laboratory for botanical study by students from the Austin schools and the University of Texas.
- A place to meet and work together.
- A place for a library on gardening.
- A place to hold flower shows.

WASHINGTON. The *King County* Park Department has budgeted $97,000 for 1963 to make forty-acre Richmond Beach Park and beach usable this year. Clearing and grading for access and parking facilities, construction of a beach house with dressing rooms and concession space, chain-link fencing for the railroad right-of-way, and a lighting system for roads and parking areas will be completed this year.

Landscaping, installation of picnic facilities, and development of recreation areas such as day camps and some sports, will be done as the projects can be fitted in the county park and development program. When beach pollution is cleared up, lifeguard and swimming programs will be provided for the sand beach area. Two vista points are planned for development as "inspiration" spots. They offer a magnificent sweeping view of Puget Sound and mountains and have been set aside for just plain viewing.

• Eagle Island in Puget Sound has been leased for a marine park by the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The island will be leased for ten dollars a year from the Bureau of Land Management. The island of about ten acres is between McNeill and Anderson Islands.

THE LONG TRAIL

Vincent Birge

THE Long Trail of Vermont is second in fame only to the two thousand-mile Maine-to-Georgia Appalachian Trail, and it follows the same route for almost a hundred miles from Massachusetts to Sherburne Pass. The idea for the trail first came to a country schoolmaster, Jim Taylor, in 1909, while he was camping in the Green Mountains on a rainy summer day. He dreamed of a "footpath in the wilderness" for hikers which would extend along the backbone ridge of Vermont from one end of the state to the other. On his return, Mr. Taylor enlisted the enthusiastic support of his schoolboys. Soon, with the participation of many other devoted people, the Green Mountain Club was organized to carry out the Long Trail project. It was only after many years of hard work that the dream finally became reality. In 1931, when the last section of trail was completed, a 260-mile footpath stretched through the Green Mountains from the Massachusetts line to the Canadian border.

On the Long Trail, some sixty shelters provide overnight stopping places for hikers at convenient intervals and eighty-five side trails give easy access to the main route every few thousand feet, including Vermont's four highest mountains, from which there are excellent views in all directions. It passes by many a woodland pond and stream where the weary hiker can stop for a plunge in the cool mountain water. Eighty miles of the trail are within the Green Mountain National Forest; the remainder of the route passes through state and private land. Throughout its course, the Long Trail is well marked with plentiful white blazes and other distinctive markings, plus signs and guideboards at roads and other trail junctions.

I hiked the entire length of the Long Trail last summer, beginning the trip at Williamstown, Massachusetts. On a sultry August day I sweated up the steep Pine Cobble Trail to the Vermont line, where an inconspicuous little sign in the woods marks the southern end of the trail. Eighteen days later, I reached Mile Post 592 on the border of Vermont and Quebec, gazed for a while across the cleared boundary strip into Canada, then descended past Journey's End Camp, northernmost shelter of the Long Trail system, to the village of North Troy.

TIME AND AGAIN during those eighteen days I toiled up rugged slopes in the summer heat to stand refreshed and rewarded at last on some cool and windy summit where I could gaze at the scenery for miles around. On Glastenbury Mountain, reputed "to have more porcupines per square foot than any other place in the world," I met a couple of these harmless but pesky rodents ambling along. Later on, at nearby Caughnawaga Shelter, a whole army of "porkies" kept me awake most of the night with their constant efforts to find something worth gnawing to pieces in the leanto.

At beautiful Stratton Pond I stopped to chat with campers and fishermen, then later the same day I ate my lunch in solitude beside isolated Bourn Pond, still in sight of Stratton Mountain. I climbed Bromley Mountain along a ski trail, beneath the chairlift which was crowded with Sunday sightseers taking the easy way up. Next day I stopped to

MR. BIRGE *is a free-lance writer and photographer specializing in nature and outdoor subjects.*

A hike from end to end of Vermont's 260-mile footpath

The Long Trail offers a variety of accommodations . . . you can sleep out under the stars or bed down in lodge or leanto.

rest a while at a leanto built on an island in Little Rock Pond, a favorite camping spot for Boy Scouts. I crossed spectacular Clarendon Gorge on a sixty-foot suspension footbridge and then followed the trail along country lanes and old stone fences through a typical Vermont countryside of "sugar bushes" and rich dairy farms.

HIGH ON Killington Peak I spent a cold and stormy night at Cooper Lodge, then climbed to the bare summit in dense fog the next morning. The following day it was crisp and clear when I clambered up a steel observation tower atop Mt. Carmel for a view west into New York's distant Adirondacks and east toward the White Mountains of New Hampshire. From another fine vantage point farther along, the Great Cliff of Mt. Horrid. I had a breathtaking view of deep Brandon Gap and the hills beyond. I swam in the clear waters of Lake Pleiad and later on lunched at Skyline Lodge, situated high in the mountains beside tiny Skylight Pond. That night I slept out under the stars at Cooley Glen, my "boma" of brush not only keeping out the "porkies" but perfuming the night air with the fragrance of spruce, fir, and paper birch.

I struggled over the tough thirty-mile stretch of the "Monroe Skyline," the most rugged section of the Long Trail, across the half dozen summits of Lincoln Mountain and then up the steep, barren cone of Camel's Hump. This peak, also called "The Couching Lion," is probably Vermont's wildest and most interesting mountain.

I followed the trail along the highway through famous Smugglers' Notch, a narrow pass filled with huge boulders which have rolled down from the neighboring slopes. Here is a cave which legend says was used for smuggling operations during the War of 1812. That night I slept in a small dry shelter at Sterling Pond with seven other hikers, while the wind howled and the rain came down in torrents outside. At Barrows Lodge I camped with a Boy Scout group, twenty-six strong; and the next morning they overtook me when I stopped to gaze down on the pastoral Lamoille Valley from the crags of Laraway Lookout.

ALL ALONG THE TRAIL I was scolded by the noisy red squirrels and chipmunks and serenaded by the white-throated sparrows, those songsters supreme of the North Woods. I watched many a frightened deer and snowshoe hare bound away, often through a garden of trailside wildflowers—fireweed, bottle gentian, turtlehead and joepye-weed. Perhaps the best times of all on the trail were those evenings spent at some comfortable leanto swapping stories with other hikers while waiting for supper to cook on the campfire.

I can heartily recommend a hike over the Long Trail as a fine outdoor adventure. The trail is often rugged but never dangerous, and, in case of accident or a shortage of supplies, civilization is never more than a few hours away, either at a highway crossing or downhill along one of the many side trails. Anyone planning such a trip should write to the Green Mountain Club, 108 Merchants Row, Rutland, Vermont, for its *Guide Book of the Long Trail* ($1.50 postpaid). Besides maps and detailed trail data the guide book contains a wealth of other information for Long Trail Hikers. The club also publishes an illustrated folder, *Short Trips on the Long Trail*, free for the asking. #

ADMINISTRATION

FLOODLIGHTING SOLVES A PROBLEM

A fall-off in sports participation is corrected by much-needed night-lighted installations

Joseph E. Curtis

FOR MANY YEARS before and after World War II, the city of White Plains, New York, was a headquarters for heavy softball and baseball activity. Recent years saw a drop of interest in these two sports. Among the reasons most frequently raised for this fall-off was the lack of night-lighted softball and baseball fields. Even the most enthusiastic players, it was pointed out, find it difficult to commute from work, arrive home at six o'clock, gulp their supper, and be on the playing field to start the game by 6:45PM. Even after this herculean effort, games of more than five or six innings were unusual since darkness sets in early even during mid-summer evenings. This resulted in many incomplete games and disrupted schedules. The suggestion that all games be jammed into Saturday and Sunday afternoons fell on unsympathetic ears, particularly those of married men who felt that family responsibilities came first on weekends.

White Plains has taken a major step to correct this situation by installing a modern floodlighting plant at its ten-acre recreation park. The long-felt need for such a facility was met when Mayor Richard S. Hendey and the Common Council formally decided to move after nine months of investigation and study of several nearby night-lighted installations. The Department of Recreation and Parks laid out the activity needs and program requirements and these were forwarded to the city Department of Public Works for engineering analysis and design. The job was begun in May 1961 under the supervision of public works engineers and was completed in September 1961. Active use of the plant and fields was begun in May 1962 and has continued since.

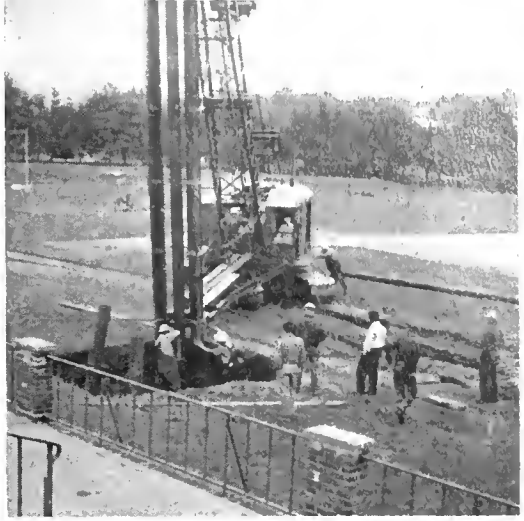
THE ACTUAL PLANT consists of twelve tubular steel towers erected on concrete pedestals. Because of the spongy nature of the subsurface of this park (it was formerly a swamp), pilings consisting of hollow steel tubes were driven into the ground and later filled with poured concrete. The heavy concrete pedestals were formed atop these piles. Under certain pedestals it was necessary to sink pilings twenty-five and thirty feet to reach a solid base.

The pedestals consist of solid cylinders of poured concrete extending four feet above ground level. Eight of the towers are eighty feet tall and these service the Number One field designed for adult baseball and semi-professional baseball. The four other towers are forty feet high each and these provide adequate lighting for adult softball at the Number Two field diagonally opposite to Field Number One.

The lights are so arranged that simultaneous playing of two softball or one baseball and one softball game is possible. One semi-professional baseball game is possible on Number One field with the eight eighty-foot towers turned on. With all lights on, night football, soccer, lacrosse, marching events, and other special programs can be fully lighted. Towers were placed in such a way that not one intrudes on the football playing field. The concrete pedestals of all towers have been surrounded by sloped earth from ground level to pedestal top and this has been heavily turfed. This provides adequate safety protection to prevent collision by a running player or outfielder.

The total number of lamp units is 194, with towers ranging from eight to thirty-two lamps each. Towers are equipped with climbing steps and maintenance catwalks at their tops. These floodlights provide fifteen-foot candles of light in the outfields and twenty-foot candles in the infields. The type bulb used is a 1500-watt incandescent lamp. The eight units lighting the main Number One field consume 290KW per hour while the smaller field lighted alone burns 120KW. The total plant burning simultaneously is rated at 350KW. The incandescent lamps are wired to burn at ten percent over rated voltage, thus providing some thirty percent more light intensity but reducing the life expect-

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of the White Plains, New York, Department of Recreation and Parks.*



1

2

3

1. *Pound 'er down! Diesel pile-driver forces hollow steel tubes into earth.*

2. *In place! Reinforced rods and pedestal bolts in form await poured concrete.*

3. *Bolt 'er down! Base of eighty-foot aluminum tower is secured in pedestal.*

4. *Let 'er down! Upper section of the tower is finally hoisted into place.*

5. *Play ball! Baseball team takes the field in the glorious blaze of light.*

4

5

ancy of the bulb proportionately. Engineers recommend that these lights be replaced completely as a set: that is, when they begin to burn out at close intervals. This would assure that illumination would be kept at its highest at all times. Lamp life is estimated at three hundred hours and unit cost is approximately $3.00.

Cost of the installation was $95,000, with this being divided roughly $32,000 for drilling, sinking foundations, and preparing pedestals, and $63,000 for the actual installation of electrical equipment and lighting towers. From the date of the dedication and turning on these lights, they have been extremely active throughout the summer and early fall. Operating seven nights per week many weeks, and six nights per week all others, they have accommodated junior and adult softball, adult baseball, soccer, track and field, and a variety of special sports and recreation events. Normal burning hours have been 8:00PM to 11:00PM.

It is important to note that the operation of such a plant is a relatively costly matter. Aside from maintenance, there are two factors which make up the cost of operation of such lights: namely, demand charge and energy charge. The demand charge is a cost assessed by the power or utility firm to compensate for their need to provide high surges of current to the lighting plant at irregular times. The charge is made if the lighting plant is turned on once during any single meter reading period (approximately one month, but not necessarily a calendar month). The energy charge is the cost of actual current burned and is handled just as current burned in a private home. The addition of the two represents the monthly bill. In White Plains, the demand charge for lighting this complete plant (350KW) is $1,140 for the first half hour of use during any single meter reading period. Added to this is the cost of a half hour of current, or $8.00. Thus, the first half hour of each meter reading period when all lights are on is $1,148. The costs would be proportionately lower if one or the other field were being lighted separately. Thereafter, however, there is no additional demand charge during that specific meter reading period, no matter how heavy use is made of the lights. Only the energy charge is assessed thereafter.

Obviously, it behooves the recreation agency to concentrate its use into periods of the year and to use the floodlights to their maximum during these periods. It is poor practice to turn the lights on for very short, spotty use at times of the year when they would not normally be used heavily. In the case of White Plains, a schednle has been worked out so that the demand charge will be assessed against the ice rink and its heavy electrical refrigerating equipment a portion of the year and against the heavy floodlighting plant another major portion of the year. It has been arranged that for at least two meter reading periods annually neither of these major plants will be turned on and this is estimated to save the city between $3,000 and $4,000 per annum. Another means for cost reduction is the league fees for regular programs and the rental charges made for special events. These should defray approximately a third the annual cost of burning the lights.

Nevertheless, in spite of the major cost of installation and operation of such a plant, White Plains is certain that its use and the fun and satisfaction derived therefrom to the citizens will more than counterbalance this cost. This ballfield lighting plant joins two other major floodlit units at the same recreation park. These are the artificial ice rink, illuminated by four corner towers, and four night-lighted clay tennis courts, illuminated by six forty-foot towers.

White Plains is the county seat of Westchester County and a dynamic city of fifty-one thousand. A great deal of outside visiting and business activity comes into the city daily and nightly. It has been called the cultural center of Westchester County and many major county installations exist in and around the city. For these reasons city government feels that it is most appropriate that one of the finest combined floodlighting plants of its kind anywhere in the country has now been installed and is being heavily used in White Plains. #

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ELECTRO-MECH CORPORATION

Fund Raising Through Refreshment Operations

J. C. Evans

ALTHOUGH many governing bodies provide adequate major facilities for their recreation departments they too often saddle the recreation administrator with minimum operating funds. If a recreator does a good job of attracting participants to his program he often finds that his operating budget does not give him the wherewithal to service all the people he can attract; also, total dependence on municipal revenue may result in a tendency toward "feast-or-famine" allotments for recreation budgets. Periodic appropriations by a government body are affected by a great many factors; such as, the general tax-revenue picture, failure or success of bond issues, whether one budget can be "raided" to provide emergency funds for another, whether certain officials are recreation-minded or not, and so on.

"With just a little more money we could. . . ." How often that theme song has been sung! In recent years, however, many professional recreators have recognized the potential of refreshment sales in supplementing their budgets, and, quite often, this added margin has meant the difference between a barely adequate recreation program and a highly successful one permitting a little "elbow room" for creative programs.

There is a natural relationship between recreation and refreshment. In a great many instances, the availability of such "fun foods" as popcorn, "sno-kones," hot dogs, and soft drinks add greatly to the festive atmosphere naturally associated with recreation. In offering refreshments to recreation participants, the recreator is not only helping to make his program a more enjoyable one, he also can be bringing in vital extra funds to help support the program. With these funds he can purchase those "extras" which spell the difference between a mediocre and a superior program.

MANY recreation administrators have plunged into a refreshment sales program without sufficient knowledge of what constitutes a successful operation and have had some sad experiences. Actually, success is easy to achieve. The key to raising funds through the sale of refreshments is to provide them at reasonable prices, with a minimum overhead, which will permit a profit to be realized. The following very simple rules can help avoid common pitfalls and guarantee an operation which will answer the need of participants and at the same time produce the profits.

Selection. Variety is the spice of life but can be deadly in a small refreshment program. Specialization has had a great deal to do with the success of many industries and businesses in the past two decades. It is a major factor in snack-stand operation. Here success comes by realizing you can prepare and serve a *limited menu* much more economically than one of wide variety. Specializing means reducing slow-moving items to a minimum, less inventory, less space, less skill on the part of food-preparers, lower overhead for equipment, faster ordering on the part of patrons, more snacks served per hour, and per employe. All this adds up to success.

The best principle for refreshment stand operation is: Select a few items of wide appeal and good profit margin and keep the operation simple. The basic variety can be dry snack, sweet snack, liquid snack, cold snack, and warm snack. Select one item in each category and you have the basic menu with something to please nearly everyone. However, provide two or three items in each category and you let yourself in for trouble.

Let's take an ideal installation. Here we provide hot popcorn as the dry snack. Hot buttered popcorn, fresh from the popper, has an advantage over such prepackaged snacks as potato chips. It has the festival atmosphere; you can't buy it in every grocery store. In addition, it's not only one of the most nutritious snacks you can serve, but also the most profitable. You make eight cents on a dime bag.

If you add bags of potato chips and pretzels, you are adding to the complexity of your operation and, at the same time, cutting the profit and slowing the sales because you have made it more difficult for people to make a selection. You are also adding to the amount of space you need for storage.

For the cold snack, another "exotic" item not found at the corner grocery, "ice-balls" or "sno-kones" are the answer. Again, they are very high profit items, with seven and a half cents on a ten-cent sale. Add ice cream cones or bars and complexity goes up while profit goes down.

As for the drinks, *avoid bottles*. First, with bottles, the only sensible thing to do is pour each one into a paper cup. Then you have the problem of storage of empties. It is much better to sell cold drinks from a dispenser or just sell the ice balls as the liquid snack.

It seems easy to choose candy bars for the sweet snack, but wait a minute. First you have to make room for a display of five or six types. Again, this is an item your customers can buy at the supermarket for just a fraction over what you pay for it. Cotton candy, on the other hand, is novel, appealing, and profitable.

To add more substance to your refreshment larder, you may want to offer

Continued on Page 238

MR. EVANS, *vice-president of the Gold Medal Products Company, has had extensive opportunity to study a wide variety of refreshment-stand operations.*

CAREER DAY

It was graduation time . . ."

Gordon D. Hunsaker

"NEVER thought it would come!" This statement had been heard in our city many times these past months. It was graduation time and, suddenly, those who had been the carefree youngsters of the senior class at Coronado High School were carrying the weight of the world on their shoulders. The realization had come that no longer were Mom and Dad completely responsible for their health and welfare. It was time for decision . . . and at the ages of seventeen and eighteen these are loathsome things always previously left up to "old folks" if they —the decisions—were of any import at all. Now the world beckoned . . . it wasn't the same friendly world of beaches and mountains at Easter vacation time. It wasn't the same hilarious world of 'bop' sessions in the living room or football victory dances. It was **decision time.**

To help these future legislators, bankers, land developers, fliers, or what-have-you make up their minds, or at least to get them over the temporary shock-stage and stimulate their thinking, the schools have initiated "Career Day." This is nothing new to the schools or the graduating classes, but it was new to me . . . as a participant. Men and women from all professional areas are the guests of the schools and the graduating classes on this day.

The classes are broken down into groups, each meeting with a man or woman who, it is hoped, typifies a field which is of interest to each particular one. I was thrilled to receive the phone call from the school administrator asking me to participate. It seemed that there had been numerous questions asked of the counselors regarding a career in recreation.

AFTER the initial feeling of pride had worn off, I began thinking of what I would say to a group of thirty or forty young people all eager to hear of the wonders of the life of a recreation director: then the first feeling of apprehension set in. It is quite easy for all of us to discuss the recreation movement, problems in recreation, personnel requirements, and grouse about the lack of cooperation from our boards, commissions, and councils. However, this is not what career-minded high-school seniors want to hear . . . nor should they. This comes as they grow in the recreation profession, as in any other area of life. I am quite sure that many of us would never have purchased a home of our own if the real-estate man had pointed out all the homeowner problems . . . crab grass, repainting, roof leaks, plumbing wearout, and what-have-you. This we learned as we learned to love the home we bought. We gradually accept these things as they happen, and, even though we know more problems will arise, we have learned to love the "old homestead" and cringe at the thought of losing it. This same feeling comes with the years in recreation . . . a love of job and a feeling of useful accomplishment.

As I was musing, I came upon an article from the offices of George Wilson of the Milwaukee Recreation Department: "A recreation worker is hired for his program ability and then berated because he cannot keep a monthly towel report up to date. Since he devotes only eleven hours a day to the job, he is expected to complete various and sundry "courses" during his leisure time. He is deluged with memberships and committee requests, all of which have two features in common—hard work and three-dollar luncheons.

"He uses his car for an office and carries his files in his pocket. Collectively, he has helped three-fourths of the population to live a richer life . . . singly, he wonders where his next month's rent is coming from. He is urged onward by his superiors, never gets a chance to associate socially with his fellowman, and is viewed sympathetically and tolerantly by his family.

"He moans and groans, yet would do no other work or like any other job half as much."

I knew I could not use this to sway prospective recreation people. However, it did set me to thinking along a vein long abandoned . . . a fresh look at myself as a recreation person and my chosen field as a whole. It worked wonders for me. I mentally rewalked my recreation years . . . from the toilet-cleaning, part-time recreation worker getting through school, to the playground leader duties, and on and on. I quite honestly relived, in the quiet of my own office, the wonderful years in recreation and my outlook was given fresh lace-like linings . . . and it gave me fuel for the chore ahead.

SO, do you want to know yourself a little better? Do you feel that you have been in recreation so long that "no one can tell you what it's all about"? Do you want to know just what might have transpired in the municipal recreation field while you have been too busy to look because you are a busy administrator . . .? If you want the answer, get yourself an invitation to your local high-school "Career Day."

By the way, after my presentation at the high school quite a number of the youngsters sought me out at my office for further discussion . . . a good sign for recreation. #

MR. HUNSAKER *is director of the playground and recreation department in Coronado, California.*

VING SEBALL BACK TO E BOYS

PROGRAM

e te T. Hunt

ONE of the largest and most successful parts of the recreation program in Coral Gables, Florida, is baseball. We are not affiliated with any national or regional baseball setup simply because we feel we know the needs of our boys better than someone who is a national president or secretary of the many leagues for youngsters.

Our own leagues are set up as follows: Six- and seven-year-old boys play in what we call our "T" League because the youngsters hit the ball off a tee. In this league we have a leader who is responsible for seeing that the boys receive the basic fundamentals as well as to have fun playing baseball.

Local leagues can take individual problems into consideration and adjust to touchy situations that might develop.

The next step in our program is our "D" League. Boys ranging in age from eight to ten years participate in this division. In this league we have eight teams of sixteen boys per team. Each boy must play at least one inning of every game, providing he takes his practices when called. We use volunteer teen-age boys to coach or manage the individual teams. With this system, we feel we have taken the game away from the parents and given it back to the boys. The officiating, uniform check-outs, scheduling of practices and games is done by the coach in charge of this group. Six runs, or when a team has completely batted around, constitutes an inning, regardless of how many outs are made.

The next classification is for boys eleven and twelve years old and we call this our "C" League. In this, we have six teams of sixteen boys per team. Operation of this division is exactly like that of the "D" League.

The above classifications listed are probably the backbone of our baseball because the other regional or national leagues say that each team must have so many eight- and nine-year-olds, so many ten-, eleven-, and twelve-year-old boys. This, as far as we are concerned, is unfair because we feel an eight-year-old simply cannot compete with a twelve-year-old. Consequently, we have broken them into different age groups.

AFTER the boy is twelve or over, he moves up to the "B" League. Boys of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age play in this classification. This league is run by our own rules, such as seventy-five-foot bases, fifty-four-foot pitching distance. A pitcher can pitch six innings a week or every other game. In a squeeze-play situation, that is, with a man on third base with less than two outs, we do not allow the man on third to try to beat the pitcher home with the pitch, and so on. The boys in this division are graded at the start of the year according to their ability to hit, field, throw, and run. Then, they are divided into teams as evenly matched as possible.

From "B" League, the boys advance to the highest classification, the "A" League. This league is for fourteen-, fifteen-, and sixteen-year-old boys. The only differences between the "A" and "B" Leagues are those of age, ninety-foot bases, sixty-and-a-half-foot pitching distance. They play seven innings a game.

Since we operate our own leagues without connection with other agencies, we are able to take into consideration the various problems that may arise between different ages, the emotional disturbances, the physical stature, and the desire to participate. For example, we had a fifteen-year-old boy who should have been playing "A" baseball but, because of his physical condition and size, he could never have competed in the "A" League. We assigned him to a team in the "B" League. Situations such as this can be handled the same way in our other leagues as well. We have twenty-five baseball teams with approximately 450 boys participating.

A postscript to this article is the announcement of a new member on the staff of the Coral Gables Recreation Department. Ronald Fraser has come to work for us after completing three years of coaching baseball for the Dutch and conducting over a thousand one-day clinics throughout the Netherlands. He is currently the University of Miami's baseball coach. With Ron heading baseball in Coral Gables this year, we will be PLAYING BALL! #

MRS. HUNT *is director of the Coral Gables, Florida, Youth Center.*

Rose Stockhamer

DAY CAMP FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

The experiences of a family-oriented agency.

One of the summer programs of Bronx House, New York City, is its day camp which incorporates the same goals and objectives of the agency's other year-round services: It is concerned with the development of the individual's personality, his socialization, which means his growing capacity to handle effectively such relationships as family, peers, and community; broadening his interests and his experiences and emphasizing the out-of-doors, nature, and pioneering areas as a program medium. A mental retardate's basic needs are the same as those of his nonretarded peers, but only more intensive as his experiences are more limited. Day camp provides an excellent opportunity for intensive group work. Obviously, there must be allowances for differences; the mentally retarded require individualized assessment to determine both their capacities and their levels of social involvement. Yet for all the individualization, programs can be developed which workers can feel reasonably secure in translating and in which individuals in group situations can grow socially, learn skills, and, at the same time, experience enjoyment in a constructive way.

If camp is to mean more in the lives of campers than merely a happy vacation, it must enable campers to meet and work out real-life situations and be ready in attitude and skill to face their problems at home, school, and in the neighborhood. Often a camp is so organized that the camper tends to use it as an escape from reality rather than as a place where he must face his tasks and learn to take hold of himself. Thus, in setting up the program, Bronx House had specific goals in mind as to what it wanted to achieve in relation to serving the retardate in a country day-camp setting. Some of them included:

- Help develop a sense of self care.
- Help develop relationship with peers and adults.
- Learning skills.
- Help develop better motor coordination.
- Opportunity for new experience.
- Work with parents to help them modify attitudes toward child.

The initial step in the process, *intake*, involved the combined efforts of the agency and the Association for the Help of Retarded Children. Case finding, diagnostic material, referral summaries were provided by the association, while agency staff was responsible for determining how the individual could best be served.

An interview was arranged with the family. At this time the child was also seen. The focus was on the child's behavior with peers, his strengths and limitations, likes, dislikes, and the parent's attitudes. Part of the interview was related to interpretation of program.

It is important to note that the material obtained in the interview was of considerable help to staff; it made possible thoughful preparation for program. At the very beginning, a child is helped to feel comfortable when staff has knowledge of his interests, skills, and limitations. Thus the child who has difficulty establishing contact with other children may need to remain close to an adult until he is able to reach out and trust other children. The intake material also enabled staff to be better prepared for contacts with parents. During the course of the season, it was used by the supervisor to interpret the individual's behavior and help the staff member to deal with difficulties as they arose in the group.

Over a period of three summers, from 1959 to 1961, approximately twenty-seven different boys and girls were served in small groups. They represented an age range from ten to thirteen years with varying degrees of mental retardation. Though all were educable, a considerable number were brain damaged and several Mongoloid, with such physical handicaps as poor vision, defective hearing and speech as well as poor motor coordination. Several of the children lived in the immediate neighborhood within walking distance and were classmates in the same retarded mental development classes in public school. Others came from a widely scattered neighborhood and were either brought by their parents or used the agency's pickup service.

Most of the children had no previous camp experience and social contact with peers was limited to the school situation. Any kind of relationship tended to make considerable demands on them. It was evident that the intake material could be used productively in the area of grouping. The optimum number served in a group seemed to be twelve. A counselor and two assistants were able to handle competently this size group on an all-day basis.

In setting up groups, there could not be too wide an age range and it was important to consider the children's emotional and social level of maturity as well. Further, it was important to maintain some balance between those who tended to be overly aggressive and the too withdrawn. On the whole, selectivity was based on what a child had to

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Miss Stockhamer *is director of children's activities at Bronx House, New York City.* *This material was presented at the Second Annual Institute on Group Work and Camping sponsored by the New York City Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children.*

offer to and get from a group, rather than on his difficulties or limitations. Experience demonstrated it was not possible to measure these factors accurately even after the individual had been observed in action; it became evident that further study on grouping of children was needed.

THE SELECTION of staff for these groups was generally not considered a problem since the day camp was able to attract effective leadership from the year-round program. Criteria for selection included interest and empathy for the child's limitations, understanding of, and sensitivity to, his needs, as well as an ability to adapt to his slow-growing and slow-moving pace. Staff members must possess imagination, skills, and a real regard for the outdoor world, so that they are able to impart to the children a sense of "security" in the woodland.

During the pre-camp orientation period, staff was helped toward greater understanding of the special needs of the retarded children and the extent to which they can be helped to function as an integral part of a normal day-camp setting. Supervision during the course of the summer included staff meetings, conferences, and daily recording of group life as well as observations of individual behavior. At close of the season, staff members were required to write a summary on each individual.

The Bronx House day camp serves approximately 275 boys and girls aged seven to twelve who are picked up daily at the agency and transported by chartered buses to a country site. The terrain is rugged, paths are rough, and the woodland with its winding stream presents a real challenge to programing. The program is group centered and the outdoor world receives primary program emphasis.

Each group selects a site in the woodland as home base for the duration of the camp period. Needs for group living and comfort lead to construction of fireplaces for cookouts, tables, benches, shelters, tool racks. Building bridges require cutting, sawing, and lashing of logs which provides campers with an opportunity to learn about forest growth and the need of conservation. Other interests include fishing, boating, gardening, care and maintenance of farm animals, all offering satisfaction, adventure, and learning. Though emphasis is on the small group, there is ample opportunity for contacts and sharing of experiences with other groups on a divisional basis as well as at camp-wide events.

Mentally retarded campers, like the other groups, were helped to choose a campsite and learn such basic skills as axing, fire building, lashing, and cooking techniques, all of which went into the developement of a campsite area referred to as "home base." Then followed emphasis on work projects, such as lashing tables and benches, developing fireplaces for cookouts. With each successive cookout experience, menus became more elaborate. Before leaving campgrounds, the campers were responsible for cleaning up their site, and equipment had to be returned to the supply store. Basically, program plans were thoughtfully considered and planned by staff. Program had to be structured and usually reflected a gradual progression of experiences.

EVERY opportunity was explored for involvement of parents in the day-camp service, in line with the general philosophy of the agency that the child is first a member of a family unit. On the whole parents were eager to participate. Prior to opening of camp and during the season, parents met in small groups to discuss programs and react to their child's group experience and consider ways of dealing with the child's behavior generally. Also, throughout the season, efforts were made to reach all parents individually.

Observations and records stressed the campers' and families' satisfaction with the experience; considerable progress was noted in such areas as learning, social skills, increasing self-care, and the general mastering of many new skills such as canoeing and swimming. Continuity of service is most desirable. Children who had participated in the year-round program and then moved into day-camp benefitted greatly. They began to participate in program planning, estalished contact with staff members in other groups, and learned a variety of skills.

AS THE season progressed the initial stage of "good behavior" was gradually followed by some conflict which many began to verbalize. There was evidence of increased sharing of food, supplies and taking turns in activities. More and more reference to the group was characterized by "We." Parents noted that the child was able to come to the agency alone and no longer had to be escorted. The child began to verbalize more frequently and was more easily understood by members of the family. Skills learned at camp were carried over into the home. Assuming responsibility for setting and clearing the table after dinner, going to the neighborhood store for one or two items, getting in and out of the bus independently was much in evidence.

In essence, parents indicated greater relaxation in the home. They felt less over-protective as well as less demanding of their children. On the whole, parents were gratified with their children's gains and generally attended all group meetings where they found considerable practical help in handling the child's behavior. Parents began to identify more fully with the agency. They served on committees and shared responsibilities with parents of nonretarded campers. Parents need careful explanations of the child's problems at various maturational levels. Both child and the family need attention.

Groups for mentally retarded children in a normal day-camp setting conducted by a group-service agency can be developed with effectiveness and considered as an integral part of its total program. Experience has demonstrated that the richer the program and the more varied the opportunities for individual and the group, the more helpful the service to the retardate. #

Continued on Page 233

sandwiches. Here, the clear choice on all counts is hotdogs. Always associated with recreation, they are by far the easiest to manage. Get a self-contained broiler or steamer which anyone can operate, add buns and condiments, and the job is done. With other kinds of sandwiches the operation is enormously complicated in the way of inventory, handling, getting the right selection, and so forth! It is also possible, under these circumstances, that you will need a restaurant license. Again, hotdogs are more profitable, eight cents to ten cents on a fifteen- or twenty-cent sale.

All the above items apply perfectly to warm weather sales. When the weather turns cool you can take up the slack of diminished cold drink sales by adding candy apples (seven cent profit on a dime sale) and/or hot chocolate (six cents on a dime or ten cents on fifteen cents).

Equipment. Keep the operation simple. With automatic or semi-automatic machines doing the bulk of the work, you can keep the number of attendants to a minimum and unskilled high schoolers can do the job without any trouble. You will avoid high overhead in labor costs and make your supervisory job much easier. There is usually no need to get the largest and most expensive equipment when you are starting a refreshment operation. Machines which are too big will take up too much room, may not be run near capacity. You will do better with versatile, smaller capacity equipment in the lower-cost bracket, equipment which is portable from one location to another. In this way you get maximum benefit from a small investment.

Experience. Records show that well-planned refreshment operations are profitable and contribute a surprising amount to the operating funds of thousands of recreation programs. For example, in Norwood, Ohio, a city of thirty-six thousand population, the recreation commission receives from city tax revenues only $48,000. The refreshment stand at the swimming pool alone contributes over an additional $10,000 to the recreation budget. In another city of twenty-two thousand, St. Charles, Missouri, the public park board reports a new income of $12,000 from a park refreshment stand operation. The superintendent reported that the initial investment in equipment was offset in the first year of operation. These are only two out of hundreds of success stories.

In summing up, avoid the large selection of items in your refreshment operation which tends to cut down the number of people who can be served, adds to space problems, and increases labor. Choose items which are not commonly available at the grocery store in order to add to the atmosphere of fun. Choose profitable items. They will sell just as well as the nonprofitable items.

Many recreators unfortunately shy away from refreshment-stand operations and the profits which can be used to better their programs. The fact remains, however, that certain phases of their recreation operations virtually demand a refreshment service. The question is whether they shall provide this service themselves, and gain extra operating funds or pass up the opportunity and the resultant improved program. #

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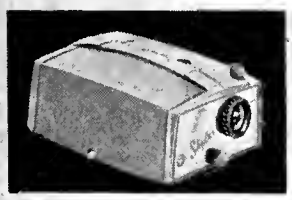

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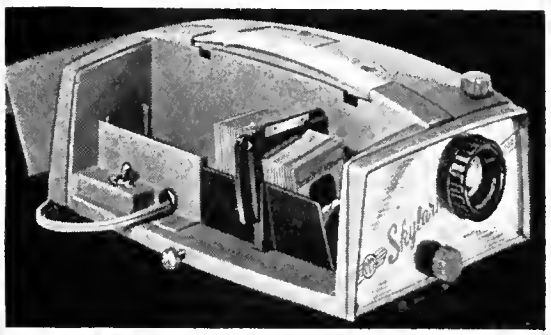

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182. East Side, West Side
201. Five Feet Two
202. Flow Gently Sweet Afton
204. For Me & My Gal
207. Frivolous Sal
218. Girl of My Dreams
221. God Bless America
259. Home on the Range
265. How Deep is the Ocean
287. I'll Be with You in Apple B T
289. I'll See You in My Dreams
294. I'm an Old Cowhand
297. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
298. I'm Forever Blowing Bubbies
300. I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover
309. In My Merry Oldsmobile
310. In the Evening by Moonlight
313. In the Good Old Summertime
331. It's A Grand Old Flag
337. I've Been Working on RR
341. I Want a Girl, etc.
346. I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
348. Jingle Bells
356. Just a Song at Twilight
358. K-k-k-Katy
375. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
379. Let's Sing Like Birdies
380. Let Rest World Go By
391. Little Red Schoolhouse
395. Look for Silver Lining
414. Man on Flying Trapeze
420. Marching Along Together
422. Margie
433. Meet Me in St. Louis
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RECREATION DIGEST

MOUNTAIN LEADERSHIP ... On The Trail

William Lowell Putnam

IN LEADING mountaineering trips, much experience, both theoretical and practical, is essential. One must be intuitive in recognizing and analyzing and, most of all, in sympathetically understanding the problems and difficulties with which one's associates are forced to contend.

In running a climbing trip, at certain times commands are necessary but, in order to achieve the highest degree of success, it is important to have all the participants fully imbued with a desire to attain the common objectives. This type of indoctrination cannot be accomplished if the leader does not explain everything and take all his associates into his confidence. A leader, at the outset, must do considerably more work than he would like, but his task becomes increasingly easy as time goes on. No aspect of leadership is more exhausting than bearing the complete load of responsibility for all decisions, both right and wrong and, more important, both pleasant and unpleasant. A commander has to keep it all to himself: a good leader can have all hands sharing this load, while he still maintains the complete freedom of choice his greater knowledge justifies.

The most common, or least technical, form of mountaineering is mountain walking, since it is from this base one graduates to rock climbing, ice climbing, and high alpine endeavors. One cannot be successful or competent in expeditioning or alpine mountaineering without a thorough knowledge of the basic fundamentals of walking and camping. *(See also Page 220.)*

"Conservation of energy" is not just a scientist's expression; it is also a mountaineering law. If you have a long haul ahead of you, don't let your party waste time or energy in nonproductive side issues. Restrain the exuberance of those who want to run up the hill and cut off the corners by taking that little scramble-pathway in order to save the longer zigzag. The leader must constantly use and enforce among his associates the recognized cadence of pacing that marks the experienced mountaineer. However, stride and cadence depend on conditions, and the leader should bear in mind the strength of his party, the distance left to travel, and the amount of daylight left to do it in. When bushwhacking, it is almost impossible to maintain a steady pace; but extra long steps should be avoided and steep slopes detoured.

We always seem to be obliged to carry a pack. A one-day trip generally means a small pack; a one-month expedition means repeated relays of the heavy packs. No one should attempt to carry heavy, bulky loads except on a packboard; yet countless characters try, to the dismay of those who have to help carry the excess when their packs fall apart. Heavy loads should always be carried high, so that the weight is essentially bearing downward and not tending to pull you over backward. If you cannot tie your load securely onto a packboard then use a Trapper Nelson-type board where ropes are not needed.

MR. PUTNAM *has led many climbing and exploring trips to the Selkirks and other high-mountain regions. As chairman of the Mountain Leadership Committee of the AMC, he is now working towards increased safety among climbers.* *This is digested with permission from* Appalachian, *June, 1959. An uncut reprint is available free from the Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street, Boston.*

The leader should take pains to point out little tricks to the less experienced members of his party. The strain of a heavy pack can get pretty fierce on the shoulders unless broken occasionally by rests; but rests, taken sitting down, are time-consuming. Leaning back against a tree or large rock takes the strain off shoulders sufficiently to allow recuperation, without the exertion of regaining one's feet.

PROPER FOOTWEAR is essential for any form of outdoor activity. In the mountains, it becomes of extreme importance; for one cannot get a new pair of boots so easily. The leader should make sure, prior to starting, that all boots fit. If at all possible, they should not be brand new on the first day into the hills. Boots should fit when new, but more important, they should fit when *wet*; then they should still fit after they have dried out again.

Man is a tropical animal and must keep warm or he won't function properly. Wind is always worse at wearing down resistance than cold. Therefore, one should always protect particularly against high wind. Layers of clothing are more important than sheer bulk. Absolute impermeability to water is disastrous under winter conditions, for the human body sweats a little no matter what the outside temperature. Nothing is more refreshing during an extended rest than a change of socks. Never sit down to rest when you are going to get cold in the process; either put on extra clothing or, if such is unavailable, keep moving. The leader should see that his people have the right gear for the conditions he expects to encounter, plus a little bit extra for the conditions he may encounter unexpectedly. But, at the same time, his party should not be overloaded with unnecessary gear.

When selecting personnel for a trip don't assume that physical size means strength. A small man can come much closer to carrying his own weight in a pack than a big man. Girls often can walk farther and work longer than boys of comparable age and size. However, girls tend to have a slower rate of recovery from fatigue. The leader should keep the pace fast enough to attain the day's goal, slow enough to avoid unnecessary fatigue. In a homogeneous party the leader should rotate the first position among his party except where route finding must be an exact matter.

When walking or expeditioning in almost any mountain area, a party will often run across obstacles not really mountaineering problems, but which the leader must comprehend and surmount such as getting through discouraging underbrush, around bottomless swamps, and across glacial rivers. Route-finding in these places is a technique learned only by experience and, even then, not very effectively, for there is seldom a discernible pattern to the growth of vegetation in areas of disrupted drainage.

A LEADER should know *how* to pick a campsite; he should also know *when*. One should not hold to preconceived ideas on where camp should be made when the party is so tired that further travel would be injurious or when darkness or weather makes stopping necessary. Benighted parties have bivouacked only a few hundred feet from an established camp, and moved on easily and safely in the morning; stubborn men have gotten into serious trouble while attempting to make that last hundred yards.

Preparations for the next day should be made the evening before, while there is still daylight. It is a great deal easier to locate pitons, chocolate bars, extra sweater, and all the miscellaneous paraphernalia of a climb while unhurried and relaxing before sleep than in the predawn cold of alpine camps.

Within the bounds of good sense, a campsite is a place of rest and relaxation where the tensions of the day should be forgotten. The leader should exercise as little of his authority as possible while his party is at rest. He should, too, participate in, and sometimes organize, the occasional tomfoolery of expeditioning.

One of the surest ways to attract and deserve the attention of one's climbing associates is by knowing the history of the area in which one happens to be. Practically any mountaineering trip that has done anything noteworthy has been written up in some alpine journal. These accounts are of great value when planning a trip into the area. Even accounts of trips to other ranges are often of considerable help, for it is not the detail which is important, but the basic method.

Around the campfire, a leader can add greatly by knowing more about the range than the eye can see. Also, a certain amount of what might be called classroom work could be included; or, with more experienced people, fine points of map reading and compass usage. Mapreading ability, essential for a leader, can be learned effectively only in the field. Also, many times a smattering of geologic knowledge gained in such discussion has led to the successful completion of an important route.

WHILE complete technical perfection is not necessary, a person who sets out to be a leader must have long since demonstrated his complete solidity on rock. He must possess a high degree of rock-climbing ability, know and understand all the techniques of rope handling, and be smart enough not to fall for some of the more bizarre uses of the rope with an inexperienced party. He must be able to listen to a piton and tell from its tone what its holding power is likely to be.

Thorough knowledge of snow and ice conditions is also an unconditional essential for any high-altitude climbing and is valuable for skiers and wintertime trampers as well. Alpine mountaineering involves step-chopping under varying degrees of difficulty, from soft, crumbly glacier-ice to hard water-ice, and from hard-crusted snow to verglas. An effective leader must have considerable experience with these basic conditions under many types of weather.

Far too many mountaineering acci-

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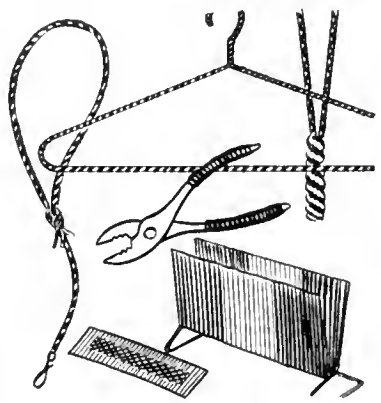

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dents have occurred because the person in charge of the party has failed to understand the snow conditions with which his party became involved. Experience with avalanches has far too often been gained the hard way and, in consequence, has not been effectively passed on to succeeding generations. It is wise to become familiar with the instability of snow before going into regions where avalanches are likely to occur.

WHEN TRAVELING over extensive snowfields in high alpine areas, it is important that the party cover the terrain with the least stringing out. While taking precautions to avoid losing members of his party, a leader should at the same time make sure that his second man is packing the steps and making the trail easier for those who follow. A party in these conditions will, of course, be traveling roped. A leader who is unable to understand the problems of his associates is apt to end up as a solo climber.

While being considerate of his associates, a leader must take pains not to let their mood and spirit run away with his good judgment. Even the best of experienced climbers can get swept away with enthusiasm when a number of less experienced hands point out how simple a route appears. Only long exposure to mountains makes a good route-finder. People whose experience is limited often feel that major problems just don't exist. The most dangerous part of any climb is the start of the descent. The party are elated with victory and feel that there are no further obstacles to overcome. More mountaineers have been lost just after the moment of victory than in the throes of defeat. #

A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 223

such projects as sponsorship of a Korean war orphan, selling home-made food and other items at the annual community fair, trips to parks and historical sites, and various service projects. The club sponsors "Senior Citizens Sunday" on the third Sunday of each month. Leaders hope to make the observance national in the future. Membership requires no dues; however, members are provided an opportunity to voluntarily support the activities of the club. They also conduct fund-raising projects in the community.

Scientific Hockey

A scientific hockey clinic held recently by the Montreal Parks Department poob-poohed the intuitive approach to the sport. Parks Director Andre Champagne quoted this comment by Maurice Boyer, accident-prevention official of Desjardine Life Insurance: "The national sport of French Canadians has for too long been treated intuitively. It is time that physical educators turn their attention towards this sport to give it a bit more science and sports discipline and to consider it from the points of view of personal, physical, moral, and social formation while developing techniques of instruction." The clinic included the showing of movies on playing hockey and commentaries directed at avoiding accidents and making the game really scientific.

In Cornwall, Ontario, Recreation Director Rudy Payment came up with the thought that if you can train figure skaters, you can teach hockey players better form. This led to some twelve young pucksters joining in the figure-skating club's exercises with such good results that the recreation committee determined to make instruction available to those who wanted to learn the fundamentals of the national pastime. This year's edition of the hockey school included twelve weeks of instruction with sixty-two boys participating, and bigger things are anticipated for the future.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

WISCONSIN. Registrants totalled approximately 150 at the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Society's annual conference which opened to a nine-inch snowfall. New officers for 1963 are: President, Richard Wilsman; Vice-President, William Schulenberg; Secretary, Warner Bartram; Treasurer, Hugo Meuler; and Directors, Charles Drayna and Robert Espeseth.

NEW JERSEY. The first county recreation

society in the state, the Middlesex County Recreation and Parks Society, was formed recently. There are now fourteen municipalities as members out of the twenty-one municipalities in the county that have a public recreation program. The purpose is to discuss programs, mutual problems and possible solutions, and foster better recreation programs on the local level. Officers are: President, Edward W. Bradley, Milltown; Vice-President, Michael Busicihio, Spotswood; Secretary, Paul Faust, Spotswood; and Treasurer, Stanley Grabowski, Sayreville. Members of the executive council are Austin E. Lepine, Highland Park, Chester Zdrodowski, South River, and John Haverstick, Middlesex Borough.

New District Representative

The new Pacific Southwest District representative of the National Recreation Association is **Charles J. Reitz,** formerly superintendent of recreation in Topeka, Kansas. Replacing **John Collier,** Mr. Reitz will operate from the Association's district office, 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, and cover the states of Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, and Utah. Mr. Reitz

Mr. Reitz

Mr. Collier

also served as superintendent of recreation and parks in Yuma, Arizona, and director of recreation in Sanger, California. He holds a bachelor of music degree from West Virginia University and has attended six of the NRA National Institutes for Public Recreation Executives. In 1957 he was appointed to the Arizona State Parks Board by Governor Ernest W. McFarland and in 1958 was elected chairman of the board. In 1960 he was reappointed to the Arizona State Parks Board by Governor Fannin to serve a regular six-year term.

Mr. Reitz has followed Mr. Collier once before, as superintendent in Yuma. Mr. Collier served the NRA as district representative in the Great Lakes area from 1949 to 1955 and in the Pacific Southwest from 1955 to 1962. He is now superintendent of parks and recreation in Anaheim, California. During Mr. Collier's service with the NRA, he completed a number of studies of community recreation as well as of recreation on military installations and a special study for the National Park Service.

Stamp Bills

It costs the state of Tennessee as much as $4,000 a month in postage to answer requests about the state's recreation advantages. Tennessee gets an average of 225,000 requests for information yearly.

IN MEMORIAM

• ED DURLACHER, nationally known square-dance caller, died in April at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Durlacher began teaching and calling at square dances more than thirty years ago and was famous for his teaching techniques. He had been the square dance caller at Jones Beach State Park, Long Island, New York, for the last twenty-two summers. He operated his own recording firm, Square Dance Associates in Baldwin, New York, and exhibited at numerous National Recreation Congresses.

• CHARLES M. TREMAINE, founder of National Music Week and one of the country's foremost promoters of music observances, died in March in Scotch Plains, New Jersey, at the age of ninety-three. Mr. Tremaine was a member of the National Recreation Association staff during the period that the Association sponsored National Music Week, now a project of the National Federation of Music Clubs. Mr. Tremaine was a founder and the treasurer emeritus of the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan. He originated school music memory contests in 1916, held regularly today in sixteen hundred cities and towns, promoted Christmas caroling in two thousand communities, and group piano instruction in schools.

• ALBERT S. BARD died in Orange, New Jersey, in March at the age of ninety-six. A native of Connecticut, Mr. Bard came to New York City in 1892 and for seventy years fought for good government, preservation of historic landmarks, elimination of outdoor billboard advertising, and protection of city parks from invasion and exploitation by private interests.

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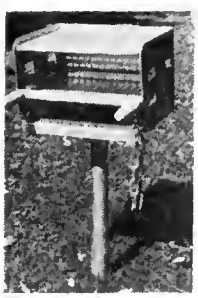
MARKET NEWS

For further information, please write directly to source given.

• Colorful revolution. In Pittsburg, California, a downtown renewal project features a shopping street paved in red. In Houston, Texas, a service station has inviting driveways in blue. Visitors to the Seattle World's Fair walked on white pavements, strollers in a park in St. Petersburg, Florida, meander along paved red paths, children in Flushing, New York, play on a recreation area paved in green. Now it is possible to pave a play area, tennis court, street, sidewalk, driveway, parking lot, runway, or patio in any one of five colors—red, green, blue, golden yellow, or white. And the job is no more difficult than spreading asphalt.

Ingredients for colored pavement made with *Viadon* and *Miradon* come in units packaged to the exact proportions required for one ton of paving material. All a local contractor need do is add the proper amount of graded aggragate, then mix, transport, and lay the binder in the same way and with the same equipment used for asphalt. *Viadon* and *Miradon* are not synthetic asphalt; they are entirely new binders. Color is achieved not merely as a topping or a thin surface layer: it is dispersed throughout the pavement. Both binders have softening points above that of asphalt and thus offer better resistance to high temperatures. Both produce pavements having strengths greater than that of asphalt paving: both are resistant to the softening effects of fuel spillage.

Viadon and *Miradon* are now available nationwide through Humble Oil and Refining Company asphalt sales offices. For further information and a colorful brochure, write to Humble Oil and Refining Company, P.O. Box 2180, Houston 1, Texas.



• Come and get it! A new rust-resistant, theft-proof, outdoor stove will cook anything from chicken to steak and always at proper temperature. Instant heat control is provided by a three-position adjustable grate. The grate is an all-welded assembly of ten-gauge steel, reinforced with five-eighth-inch diameter rods. Barrel-spring handles, welded to the rods, never get hot, preventing burned hands while cooking. The grate is attached to the cooking unit by a security chain. It rides on a cast-iron hub which mounts to the two and a half-inch steel support post by means of a concealed bolt through the post. The large 15″-by-18″ cooking grill is made of five-eighth-inch cast iron riveted to a galvanized steel fire box. Finish of the grill is aluminum. *Waist-Hi* stoves stand three feet high when installed and are available with permanent or portable legs. Portable models have an extra twelve foot length for installation in concrete footing. Finish of post is green baked-plastic coating highly resistant to abrasion and weather. For further information write to Game-Time Inc., 640 Jonesville Rd., Litchfield, Michigan.

• Roving sound. The *Ampli-Vox Roving Rostrum* is a self-contained battery-operated public-address system that can be provided with a microphone extension kit, permitting simultaneous use of two microphones, even in separate rooms. The kit includes a microphone with ten-foot cord, a mixer, and a twenty-foot extension cord, ready to plug into the rostrum. The *Ampli-Vox Roving Rostrum* itself is a completely portable high-volume sound system, suitable for audiences as large as five hundred. Weighing under thirty-four pounds, and usable where there are no electric outlets, it is ideal for use outdoors as well as indoors. Its simplicity of operation and full-fidelity sound recommend it for a multitude of public-address and sound-system applications, such as dances, picnics, and conferences, at camps, on boats, and other mobile uses. Complete descriptive literature is available from Perma-Power Company, 3100 North Elston Avenue, Chicago 18.

• The happy whirl. The one hundred and twentieth piece of equipment introduced by the Miracle Equipment Company in ten years, the *Saucer Whirl* is basically fabricated of heavy-duty fiberglass in red and white with multicolored specks. Two fiberglass domes form the saucer on which eight fiberglass seats are mounted. The seats are supported by ten-gauge formed steel bolted to the revolving center column. The individual seats and aluminum hand holds eliminate overloading. There are no exposed parts and the unit is guaranteed against mechanical defects for five years. The color is permanent since it exists throughout the entire thickness of the fiberglass. For further information write to the Miracle Equipment Company, Grinnell, Iowa.

• New anglings. There's a new "stratus seeker" at Lake Tahoe, California, a resort area high in the Sierra Nevadas. The "stratus seeker" is actually a *Fathometer* depth sounder being used to study game fish in Lake Tahoe, whose depth is ten times the height of Niagara Falls and whose area could swallow nine Manhattan Islands. Since the extermination of cutthroat trout in the lake, fishing has been generally unsatisfactory, with one exception: Mackinaw trout abound, but only for deepline fishermen who know where to drop their lines and just how far to let them settle. Surface and shoreline fishing for brown and rainbow trout has been generally poor. The creation of an attractive fishery at Tahoe is the object of a study now being undertaken by the Inland Fisheries Branch of the California Department of Fish and Game. Experimental trout planting is accompanied by a biological sampling program designed to disclose practical means of improving angling.

Pollsters cruise the lake in two nineteen-foot boats taking a "creel census" to weigh the success of the stocking program. Another boat, a converted twenty-four-foot gill-netter named the *Mackinaw*, has just been outfitted with a *Raytheon Fathometer* depth sounder to aid the scientists in their trout studies. The new *Model DE-721* probes the depths electronically, giving the researchers complete soundings anywhere on the 1,645-foot-deep lake. These soundings are coordinated with samples of fish and the organisms upon which they feed. Bottom samplers, plankton nets, and fish traps, trawls, and nets of various types are other tools of the fish finders. For further information on the *Fathometer*, write to Public Relations Department, Raytheon, Lexington 73, Massachusetts.

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Voluntary Recreation-Time Accident Coverage

This new improved plan, available to participants in programs of NRA-Affiliated recreation agencies and departments, is now in effect in thirty states. The plan may be installed by your local insurance agent or broker. New enrollments may begin at various times throughout the year as new groups of participants come into your various programs. Baseball and softball coverage is included under this new plan, which covers all recreation activities except contact sports and skiing. For additional information write to Frank Rowe, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11 **(ask for Bulletin #6 and brochure).**

FREE AIDS—*Please write directly to sources given and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

STICKY PROBLEMS? A handy chart tells the right way to make *this* adhere to *that* (cardboard to felt, plastic to glass, and so on). Adhesive specialist will answer any unusual problem sent in to firm which manufactures such answers to craft leaders' prayers as spangle and sequin adhesives, millinery sizings, feather finishes and cement, special compounds for mannequin wigs, jewelry, shells, buttons, ad infinitum. For bigger jobs there is an "Iron Bound" cement for boats and marine use, soundproofing, caulking, repairing photographic equipment, and many general and technical uses. For charts and useful leaflets, as well as help on specific problems, write to Slomons Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City 1, New York.

FABULOUS HUES and fine quality combine in opaque watercolors to provide an excellent artistic medium. The colors come in glass jars, are very finely ground, with absolutely no extender added. Maximum brilliance, depth, and tinting make for craftsmanship. For further information, write to Triangle Color Company, 1026 North Water Street, Milwaukee 2.

LET YOUR IMAGINATION SOAR. Craft tissue paper comes in twenty-nine festive colors including multi-colored sequin on white. Use for bulletin-board 3-D designs, party favors, tissue flowers, stained-glass windows, stick figures, mobiles . . . the possibilities are unlimited. Available in packages of fifty or in reams (480 sheets). For brochure with samples of the twenty-nine colors and a poster-size sheet of how-to-do-it ideas for holidays, art projects, and parties, write to the Crystal Tissue Company, Middletown, Ohio.

COME ON BOARD! Add glitter to your displays, art projects, or framed paintings with pebbled gold mat board. Manufacturer says he has "the right board for every use," and his sample books prove it! Mat boards come in colors as well as pebbled and smooth gold, natural veneers, pebbled white and cream. Watercolor boards (100% rag, handmade), artist and engraver mount boards, art-project cardboards, illustration and display boards are also available in countless colors, thicknesses, and finishes. For further information and samples on art cardboard for specific uses, write to National Card Mat and Board Company at 4318 Carroll Avenue, Chicago 24 or 11422 South Broadway, Los Angeles 61. In Canada write to Card and Paper Works, Ltd., Peterborough, Ontario.

THE RIGHT ASSEMBLY. European engineers have perfected a fantastically easy device to mount and label your projector slides easily and obtain maximum protection against damage. Has an ingenious locking mechanism. You will probably want to convert your laboriously glass-taped slides to this new dustproof, lightweight mount. Also available are self-adhering, pressure-sensitive labels which fit exactly into place. Company also offers basic libraries of world art on color slides. For further information, write to the American Library Color Slide Company, 222 West 23rd Street, New York 11.

EQUIPMENT

BOY-PROOF! Woodworkers' and machinists' vises were designed in answer to such pleas as "Give me a vise that's boy-proof" . . . "Design a precision vise that's injury-proof and tamper-proof" . . . "Give me a vise we can mount in a couple of minutes without taking everything apart." Included in manufacturer's line are turret vises which convert from woodworking to metalworking. For further information and catalogue, write to Wilton Tool Manufacturing Company, Schiller Park, Illinois.

EXTRA STRENGTH. Tables with heavy-duty double-welded shelf and leg construction plus inset ribbed-rubber mat on top shelf can easily handle heavy projectors, tape recorders, record players, or office machines. The extra-strength drawn shelves have a ribbed curved edge on all four sides to prevent equipment from sliding off. Available with or without exclusive "add-on" electrical extension panel and twenty-foot extension cable. For more information write to E. J. Petrick, Vice-President, Bretford Manufacturing, Inc., 3951 25th Avenue, Schiller Park, Illinois.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING. A revised 28-page catalog, with a separate eight-page price list illustrates and describes each unit and component in an extensive line of metal office furniture. Products listed include open face, sliding-door and swinging-door cabinets; open-shelf filing; library shelving; floor model and wall model garment racks and check racks; umbrella parkers; booterics; utility carts; small parts bins; and a wide range of accessories. Additional products shown are steel shelving, automotive bins, laboratory furniture, and shop equipment. Copies of the catalog are available upon request from the Borroughs Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the American Metal Products Company of Detroit, 3002 North Burdick, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

SHREDFUL. An office paper shredding machine, *The Bantam-10 Shredmaster,* is now available with knurled and hardened cutters as an optional extra. This means that the operator no longer has to remove paper clips, wire staples, and other foreign items before inserting the material to be shredded. Another feature of the *Bantam-10 Shredmaster* is the full-width ten inch-wide throat, which eliminates the need to cut or tear the paper before "feeding" the machine. The *Bantam-10*

is warranteed for a full year against defective material and workmanship. Other *Shredmaster* models can destroy up to four hundred pounds of paper per hour. One model can turn the contents of the 1,780-page, five-pound, approximately 900,000-name Manhattan (New York City) telephone directory into quarter-inch shreds in one minute. All electrical components used in the manufacture of the *Bantam-10* bear the Underwriter's Laboratory Seal of Approval. For further information and literature write to the Shredmaster Corporation, 384 Woodcleft Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

GENERATING KNOW-HOW. For general background information on electric generating plants and their proper selection, a recently revised *Blue Book* on electric plants is a valuable addition to any technical reference file or library. This 36-page, pocket-size booklet traces the history of electric-generating plant development from the early stages when storage batteries were necessary to today's modern, single-unit, engine-driven power plants. In easy-to-understand language and with simple line drawings, the *Blue Book* describes the three basic types of electric plants—alternating current (AC), direct current (DC), and battery charging—and discusses the application and relative merits of each.

The advantages and disadvantages of using a gasoline, diesel or gas-driven engine to furnish mechanical power to the generator are reviewed in terms of original cost, cost of operation, and installation requirements. Popular methods of engine cooling and starting systems are also discussed. A concise summary recaps the important points to remember when selecting an electric generating plant. One or more copies of this helpful little booklet are available upon request from the Onan Division of Studebaker Corporation, 2215 University Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota *(ask for Blue Book, F-100)*.

A SHIELD OF PROTECTION against corrosion, rust, erosion and rot of wood, metal, and masonry. A plastic paint called *Corrosite* forms an impermeable shield against chemical destruction when applied to smooth or porous surfaces. It bonds to iron, steel, stainless steel, aluminum, galvanizing, brass, chromium, wood, masonry, asbestos boards, and stone. Can be sprayed, brushed, or dipped. For leaflets and information bulletins write to Corrosite Division, Reliance Paint Company, 64 South 6th Street, Brooklyn 11, New York.

PROGRAM AIDS

FITNESS CAN BE MORE FUN with song and music. Records can stimulate and encourage wider participation among the nation's young people in physical fitness programs. Continuous exercise music on long-playing records can enhance the performance of your groups in Olympic-type gymnastics, ballet routines, swimming, baton twirling, marching, and dance and modern jazz routines. Even the younger set will flex their muscles to music designed to make keeping fit fun. For catalog and free sample demonstrating portions of music from new USA and Kimbo fitness records, write to Advance Theatrical Company, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1.

WATER, WATER, who's got the water? A booklet on *The Care and Sharing of America's Water* contains case histories of successful action taken by government agencies, civic groups, and sportsmen's clubs in various parts of the country to extend the water supply through multiple use and pollution control. Use of reservoirs for water supply and recreation, removal of shoreline litter, bond issues for pollution control, equal sharing of the waters by sportsmen are cited. Copies may be obtained from Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

STAMP BUFFS and coin fans in your hobby clubs and community centers will find much to interest them in a browse-worthy catalog of philatelic and numismatic accessories. Binders, albums, magnifying glasses, coin tubes. For copy, write to M. Meghrig & Sons, 239 Fourth Avenue, New York 3.

FOR THE CONVALESCENT TEENAGER. Time stretches out like a great desert for the patient who must spend a long convalescence in bed. To irrigate this arid tedium for the teenager with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease, the ninth edition of a forty-page booklet *Have Fun . . . Get Well* contains a wealth of projects and activities. The booklet was prepared by occupational therapist Maryelle Dodds and the American Heart Association. It includes sections on fun with crafts, needle and shuttle, pencil, paper, and paint, plants and pets, ideas, music, magnets, letter-writing —to mention just a few. It also supplies a bibliography and some sources of supplies. Single copies available free from your local Heart Association or the American Heart Association, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10.

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Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

A DOLLAR FOR PREVENTION. "Why don't the police put a stop to it?" With that hypothetical, provocative question, Ruth and Edward Brecher introduce *The Delinquent and the Law*, a discussion of the role of the police, the court, and the community in dealing with the problems of juvenile delinquency. This pamphlet was released simultaneously with a related 16MM film entitled *Headed for Trouble*.

When delinquent acts do occur, the initial "police contact" can influence strongly the young person's attitude toward authority. The Brechers give examples of the "right way" and the "wrong way," quoting police chiefs from several cities as their authorities. The authors point out that "the philosophy of the juvenile court—and an increasing number of adult courts as well—is not centered on the concept of *punishment* for criminal acts, but rather on *treatment*—the kind of treatment most likely to assist the processes of healthy growth toward law-abiding maturity." The booklet concludes with a plea to all cities for generous budgets to develop a police force which "patrols its area adequately, maintains a fully staffed corps of juvenile specialists in its youth bureau, selects its men and women carefully, and trains them fully," and warns against skimping on the budgets of our schools, family agencies, child guidance clinics, juvenile courts, and recreation programs which limit their anti-delinquency services and increases the load on the police. "A dollar spent in prevention surely cuts many dollars of our crime bill." The pamphlet *(#337)* is available for $.25 from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Information about the film is also available from the PAC.

•

OPTIMUM DEVELOPMENT. In their search for ways to help each student progress at his best rate and depth, institutions of higher education have been looking for new ways and means to improve student learning. Some of these new practices, as observed in thirteen specific institutions, are explained in *Flexibility in the Undergraduate Curriculum*, the tenth in the series "New Dimensions in Higher Education" being issued by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The 57-page booklet is available for $.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

MISTAKES TO AVOID. Every year thousands of posters are made for clubs, centers, PTA groups, churches, and other organizations. Most posters advertise money-raising projects, social functions, products on sale, and so on. Since many of these posters suffer from the same basic mistakes, the amateur poster maker will find valuable hints and technical aid in a paperback manual which covers planning, lettering, color, decoration, and so on. Entitled simply *Posters*, it is one of a series of art books issued by the Pitman Publishing Corporation, 20 East 46th Street, New York 17 and costs $1.00.

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ An unusual amateur radio class, sponsored by the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, can monitor the signals of various satellites now in orbit as well as talk with other radio hams. The class of twelve patients is taught by a volunteer, Don Kobiljak of the Allied Radio Corporation, and the equipment was rounded up by John Piper, training director for the Wisconsin Steel works of International Harvester.

The student patients must first master the International Morse Code, sending and receiving ten words per minute, until they are eligible for the FCC amateur radio novice license. Problems exist because some of the patients are on crutches or do not have the use of certain limbs. Some even come to class on stretcher tables. One of the students has to push the handles with his nose to tune the set.

✢ A training program for volunteers to work with homebound handicapped persons will be conducted in Chicago May 4-11 as part of the National Recreation Association's Homebound Recreation Project. Sponsored by the NRA's Chicago Women's Committee, under the leadership of its chairman, Mrs. Conway Olmsted, the project will be conducted as a pilot undertaking with the cooperation of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and the Multiple Sclerosis Society of Chicago. These two agencies will provide the homebound cases for the project. Two of the training-program workshops will be conducted by Dr. Morton Thompson, head of NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. The Chicago Park District is cooperating on the project and furnishing the meeting room and a crafts instructor.

✢ Final preparation is being completed on the New York Community Council's two-year study of "Comparative Need for Group Work and Recreation by Communities." The report will contain information on selected socio-economic characteristics of the seventy-four neighborhoods that make up New York City. It will also analyze participation in all types of neighborhood group work and recreation programs, the types of activities agencies and programs provide, and the facilities being used. The study will develop a comparative analysis relating certain factors to socio-economic characteristics.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✢ A pronounced trend towards day programs for exceptional children has been noted by Porter Sargent, publisher of the *Directory for Exceptional Children*, a guide describing offerings and policies of programs for all children who require special education and therapies. The new fourth edition of this Sargent handbook includes over three thousand facilities serving the mentally retarded, emotionally maladjusted, and physically handicapped children. The greatest increases, both in enrollment and in number of special facilities established during the past decade, have occurred in non-residential services. The directory is available from Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, for $6.00.

✢ In a discussion of psychiatric management of the geriatric patient, Kurt Wolff of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, stated, "Recreation activities which included special hobbies like stamp collecting, playing a role in a theater play, or just walking on the hospital grounds in a group could be of importance to decrease the patient's hostility and tension and further a better socializing. Quite a few geriatric patients were successfully treated by music therapy. These patients had hidden talents like playing piano, singing, or beating a drum, activities not exercised for many years. Square dances were also a very popular activity among elderly patients. These dances seemed to contribute to a more hopeful and optimistic outlook on life." Mr. Wolff's remarks were included in the *Proceedings* of the First National Rehabilitation Workshop and also in a reprint from *Rehabilitation*. *(For another discussion of talents and interests of geriatric patients, see "Finding Buried Treasure in the Hospital,"* RECREATION, *February 1963.)*

✢ A camping project for small groups of mental patients is being initiated by the Veterans Hospital in Montrose, New York. This will involve patients ready for release, who are already receiving weekend passes. The camping program is to take place in regular community camping facilities.

✢ An excellent seventy-eight-page manual on *Self-Help Clothing for Handicapped Children* is filled with pictures and diagrams and is available for $.50 from Catherine Bauer, Director, Public Relations, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Toys for Your Delight, Winsome Douglass. Taplinger Publishing Company, 119 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 208. $8.75.

A delightful book, well-named, which will be welcomed by all who like to sew, an inspiring book to help teachers and recreation leaders motivate creativity. The introduction covers all equipment and materials, with illustrations and patterns in well-drawn plates. Patterns of the various needle techniques can be followed easily and, when learned, offer many possibilities for making new stitches from these basic ones. These patterns can also be helpful for those who like to make their own.

Animals, birds, insects, and fish, Christmas decorations, and dolls and their clothes are among the topics covered. There are photographs of charming finished work, some in color. While the toys are unique and have a folk-art design flavor, the needle techniques could be applied to other lovely articles besides the toys. Although other materials are used in these toys besides felt, the felt toy animal has always been a favorite. With all these ideas, it would be a fine resource book for all those who love to sew and create beautiful needlework and for those groups engaged in service projects—toys for hospitalized children, bazaars and festivals for fund raising, and so on.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

Let's Do Fingerplays, Marion Grayson, illustrated by Nancy Weyl. Robert B. Luce, Inc., distributed by David McKay Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 105. $4.50.

Fingerplays have many values as play activities for small children. First of all, they establish personal contact and intimacy between child and adult. They also provide humor, surprise, anticipation, and tactile satisfaction. They encourage verbalization and observation, movement and laughter; they can anticipate frightening sights, actions, or noises and prepare the child to cope with them; they are dramatic and rhythmic. They are traditionally a part of childhood.

This collection of fingerplays has been selected for children from preschool to about the second or third grade. Many are traditional, many are new, for modern occasion. Fingerplays about "The Windshield Wipers," "The Steam Shovel," and "The Bus" will be more familiar to most children than "The Bobbin" or "Aiken Drum" whose "britches were made of haggis bags."

The fingerplays have been classified well. Some deal with the child himself, especially his own body. Some deal with his clothes, some with his family, the outside world, animals, and holidays. Some are introductions to singing games and action songs. Nancy Weyl's pen-and-ink sketches are deceptively simple and full of childlike good humor.

Annotated Bibliography on Camping, Barbara Ellen Joy. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South 6th Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 126. Paper, $.65.

This, the most comprehensive and, at the same time, selective bibliography on all phases of camping, is the very latest updating of such lists starting back in 1943. Barbara Ellen Joy's patient work in the preparation of such material for the American Camping Association for so many years has done a great service to the camping movement. It is fitting that such a listing should outgrow one agency and now be available from a commercial publisher. It will come to the attention of a wider audience and become increasingly effective. Any agency that conducts camping or day camping and any educational organization that promotes camping as a worthwhile activity should make sure that it has this newest bibliography within easy reach. It is a job well done, worthy of high praise.

IN BRIEF

DRAMA. *Andrew Brown. ARC Books, 430 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 160. Paper, $.95.* This 160-page paperback includes practical exposition of the basic factors of theater, such as acting, production, play selection, voice production, and other essential factors. It also contains a glossary, bibliography, and an introduction by Sir Tyrone Guthrie. This inexpensive and practical publication would be good to put into the hands of anyone engaged in community theater.

ASPECTS OF THE DRAMA. *Sylvan Barnet, Morton Berman, and William Burto. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 270. Paper, $2.75.* The selection contained in this handbook include Thornton Wilder on the nature of drama; Aristotle and Arthur Miller on tragedy, comedy, and realism; Brecht and Shaw on play in the theater; and other illustrious writers, critics among them, on various aspects of the theater. Anyone interested in comment on the theater by the "greats" will want a copy of this book.

PLANNING FOR CHURCH MUSIC, *James Rawlings Sydnor. Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 112. $1.25.* This compact volume provides a practical guide to the organization and management of music in the Protestant church. However, since management and organization are universal problems, a large portion of the author's instructions would apply generally. Leadership, facilities, equipment, library, instruments, budgets are a few of the practical subjects covered. An excellent bibliography is also included.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO MUSIC, William *Hugh Miller. Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 329. $7.50.* This guide contains a thorough and expert delineation of the various elements of music and will serve as an excellent introduction to music for the college music student and the serious musical devotee. The section on the allied arts does not include any comment on the relation of music to ballet, modern dance, or drama, whereas it does draw comparisons between music and poetry, architecture, sculpture, and painting.

THE CRYSTAL CABINET. *poems selected by Horace Gregory and Marya Zaturenska. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 225. $3.50.* This anthology of poems was chosen especially for children and young people. Poems of Pound, Cummings, Herrick, Dickinson, Thomas, Stillwell, and other famous poets are among the selections. The poems are, without exception, representative of many of the most gifted among the poets. However, they are for youth of high-school and college age, not for younger children.

LOOK WHO'S TALKING. *Crosby Newell Bonsell with photographs by Ylla. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Unpaged. $2.50.* Youngsters and adults both will roar with delight over this book filled with pelicans, rhinoceros, tortoise, seals, crocodile, camels and other inhabitants of the zoo where Oscar, the ostrich, has just arrived. The text and photographs just bubble.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

CHURCH

Bible Readings for the Family Hour, Martin P. Siman. Moody Press, 820 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 10. Pp. 336. $3.75.

Church and the Change, The Rev. Robert G. Howes. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 180. $3.00 (Paper, $2.00).

Church and the Older Person, The, Robert M. Gray and David O. Moberg. Wm. B. Eerdmans, 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids 3, Mich. Pp. 162. $3.50.

Compassion and Community, Haskell M. Miller. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 288. $3.50.

Fundamentals of Christian Sociology, Very Rev. James Alberione. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30, Mass. Pp. 192. $2.50 (Paper, $1.50).

Handbook of Church Administration, Lowell Russell Ditzen. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 390. $7.00.

Hope Unlimited, Ladislas J. Enrady, S. J. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 113. $2.00.

Introduction to Christian Doctrine, Very Rev. James Alberione. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 87. $2.00.

Let's Study the Bible, Kenneth E. Janes. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. $1.25.

Memoirs of the Catholic University of America 1918-1960, Ray J. Deferrari. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 464. $5.00.

Parsonage Family and You, The, Pauline E. Oldham. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 80. $2.50.

Pennies from a Poor Box, Joseph E. Mantan, C.S.S.R. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 566. $5.00.

Plan Book for the Church Year. United Church of Canada, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto 7, Ont. Pp. 39. $.50.

Planning for Church Music, James R. Sydnor. Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.25.

St. John of the Cross (poetry), trans. by Ray Campbell. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimare, Md. Pp. 109. $.85.

St. Paul Junior Missal. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 253. Cloth, $1.75; paper, $1.00.

Saint Paul Sunday Missal. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 413. $2.50.

Saints for the Modern Woman, Rev. Luke A. Farley, J.C.L. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 288. $3.95 (Paper, $2.50).

Spiritual Diary. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 266. $3.00 (Paper, $2.00).

Teaching Children in Your Church, Arlene Hall. Warner Press, Anderson, Ind. Pp. 96. Paper, 1.25.

Toddlers at Church, Jessie B. Carlson. Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

We Explore in God's World, Louise Davis. Christian Education Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 32. $.50.

"What Think You of Christ?" Rosalie Marie Levy. (7th Rev. Ed.) Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 116. $1.50 (Paper, $1.00).

NATURE

Forest Ranger, The, Herbert Kaufman. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimare 18. Pp. 259. $5.00.

H. D. Thoreau: A Writer's Journal, Laurence Stapleton. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 234. Paper, $1.55.

Heart of Thoreau's Journals, Odell Shepard, Editor. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 228. Paper, $1.45.

High Trails, Robert H. Wills. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 157. Paper, $3.00.

Home Owner's Tree Book, The, John Stuart Martin. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 165. $3.95.

Land Alive, Ronald N. Raod. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 144. $4.50.

Leads for Leaders. Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth St., New York 13. Pp. 26. $.30.

Let's Explore the Shore, Ilka List Maidoff. Ivan Obolensky, 341 E. 62nd St., New York 21. Pp. 105. $3.50.

Life in the Forest, Robert Snedigar. Meredith Press, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines 3. Unpaged. $1.00.

Minutes of the Lower Forty, Carey Ford. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 159. $3.50.

Romance of Shells in Nature and Art, The, Louise Allderdice Travers. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 135. $5.00.

Sand County Almanac, A (6th printing), Aldo Leopold. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 226. $4.75.

Sea Shells of the World. R. Tucker Abbott, Ph.D. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 160. $3.50 (Paper, $1.00).

Starting a Rock and Mineral Collection, Miriam Gilbert. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 46. $1.00.

Starting a Shell Collection, Miriam Gilbert. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 46. $1.00.

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Starting an Aquarium, Miriam Gilbert. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N. J. Pp. 46. $1.00.

Story of Life, Peter Farb. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Pp. 126. $3.50.

Tale of a Wood, The, Henry B. Kane. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 112. $3.00.

Thoreau's Guide to Cape Cod, Alexander B. Adams, Editor. Devin-Adair, 23 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 148. $4.50.

Walden West, August Derleth. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 124 E. 30th St., New York 16. Pp. 262. $4.95.

Wisconsin Lore, Robert E. Gard and L. G. Sarden. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 124 E. 30th St., New York 16. Pp. 368. $5.95.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Complete Guide to Kodachrome II, Patricia Caulfield. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. $1.95.

Complete Guide to Kodak Automatic Cameras, Joseph D. Cooper. Amphoto Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Good Photography's Darkroom Ideas, Siman Nathan. Gold Medal Books, 67 W. 44th St., New York 36. Pp. 144. $.75.

Graflex Audiovisual Digest. Graflex, Inc., Dept. 125, 3750 Monroe Ave., Rochester 3. Pp. 48. $.25.

Guide to Photographic Composition, Paul Jonas. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

Hal Reiff's Glamour Manual, Mildred Stagg. 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 121. $2.50.

Home Movies in Sound, Burt Murphy. Univ. Photo Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

How to Make Better Pictures in Your Home, Herbert Keppler. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 127. $2.50.

How to Process Color Films at Home, Ira B. Current. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 118. $2.50.

How to Take Better Pictures. Arca Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 144. $2.50.

Photographing Youth, Tana Hoban. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 122. $2.50.

Tabletop and Still Life Photography, Edna Bennett. Universal Photo Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

35mm Negs and Prints, Y. Ernest Satow. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. $2.50.

Voigtlander Bessamatic Guide, Joseph D. Cooper. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Wedding & Party Photography, Barney Stein & Les Kaplan. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Where and How to Sell Your Pictures (rev. 5th ed.), Arvel W. Ahlers. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 164. $1.95.

Yashica Pentamatic Guide, Paul Jonas. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 125.

Zoom Lens Guide, Myron A. Matzkin. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Behind the Plate, "Yogi" Berra and Til Ferdenzi. Argonaut Books, 2 East Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. Pp. 190. $2.95.

Best Sports Stories 1962. E. P. Duttan, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 368. $4.50.

Boating and Fishing Almanac of New Jersey. G.

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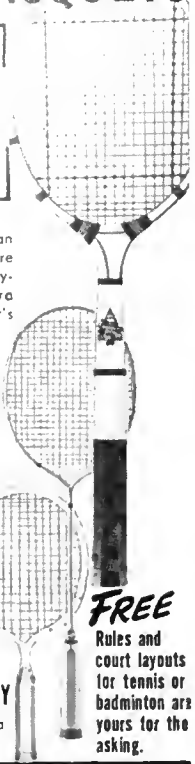

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W. Bromley and Co., 325 Spring St., New York 13. Pp. 210. $1.50.

Boxing's Unforgettable Fights, Lester Bromberg. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 351. $6.00.

Cheerleader's Handbook, Corolyn Frances Bruce. National Sports Co., 360-70 N. Marquette St., Fond du Lac, Wis. Pp. 166. Paper, $2.00.

Cheerleading (2nd ed.), Newt Loken. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 92. $2.95.

Guides to Baseball Umpiring, Gilbert P. Augustine. Instructional Center, 222 Kearny Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J. Pp. 61. Paper, $1.00.

Gymnastics for Boys, Irvin Bedard. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. $1.50.

Knotty Problems of Baseball. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 86. Paper, $2.00.

Learning to Play Water Polo, Charles Hines, 2324 Burnett Ave., Ames, Iowa. Pp. 55. Paper, $1.00.

Physical Education for Women (2nd ed. 1962). Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 203. Spiralbound, $3.90.

Positional Skills and Play—Wing Half, Walter Winterbottom. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Ronald Encyclopedia of Baseball. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 1464. $10.00.

Sporting Goods Trade Directory, The. C. C. Spink, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 954. Paper, $1.50.

Sprinting, Mike Agostini. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 119. $4.25.

Tackle Cycle Sport This Way, Robin Frood-Barclay. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide: Swimming, Lynn Burke and Don Smith; **Motor Boating,** Bill Pearsall; **Fly Tying,** Ray Ovington; **Archery,** G. Howard Gillelan; **Karting,** Harvey B. Janes; **Camping,** John L. Holden. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 96 each. $2.50 each.

Your Short Game, Jimmy Demaret, Gene Sarazen, Louise Suggs, Editors. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 203. $4.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

BETA,* March 1963
Customs of Mankind (dancing, courtship and marriage, initiations, etc.).
THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, March-April 1963
Stitching Magic, Jean Ray Loury.
Skills Grow on You (overnight camping), Jean Truscott.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM AIDS,** Spring 1963
A Summer Day Camp for Older Adults, Ida Arbitman, Abe Dubin, and John Karpeles.
Outdoor Spring Festival of a YM-YWHA, Dorothy Ames.
MUSIC JOURNAL, March 1963
The Case for a National Cultural Center, James Browning.
NATIONAL 4-H NEWS, March 1963
Range Ringers Coax Sweet Music from Cowbells, Douglas Smith.
NEA JOURNAL, March 1963
What Do We Know About Learning? (special 13-page feature).
Top Jae, Phyllis Reynolds Tedesco.
SAFETY EDUCATION, April 1963
The Deadly Playhause, Jean Corper.
Boating—Learn How to Enjoy It Safely.
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, March 18, 1963
Minks, Shrews and Men in a Winter Swamp, Bil Gilbert.
....., March 25, 1963
Joyful School for City Kids (snow classes).
Rocky Mountain Springtime.
....., April 8, 1963
Baseball Issue.
WOMAN'S DAY, April 1963
The Wonderful World of Creative Children, Zora Reshovsky.
The Jays of Rain, Jean Hersey.
YWCA Magazine, April 1963
Street Worker with a Girl Gang, Anne L. Northcott.
20,000 Adolescent Girls (delinquents), Dorris Clarke.

* Published monthly September-May by National Beta Club, P.O. Box 730, Spartanburg, South Carolina.
** Published quarterly by the Jewish Community Center Services, National Jewish Welfare Board, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16.

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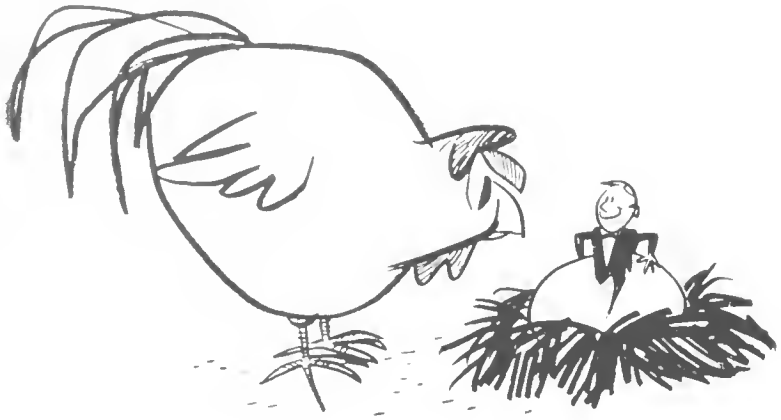

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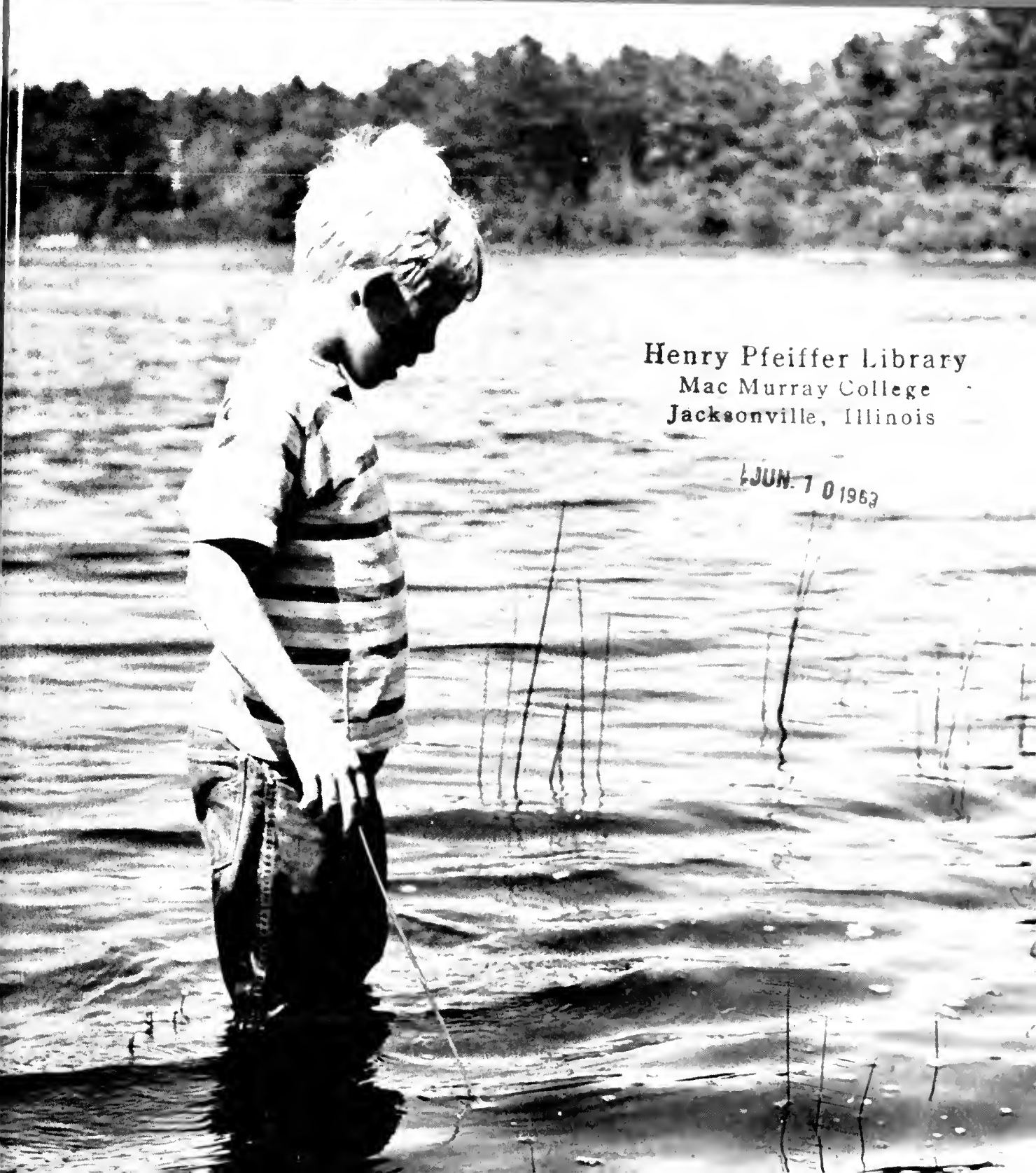

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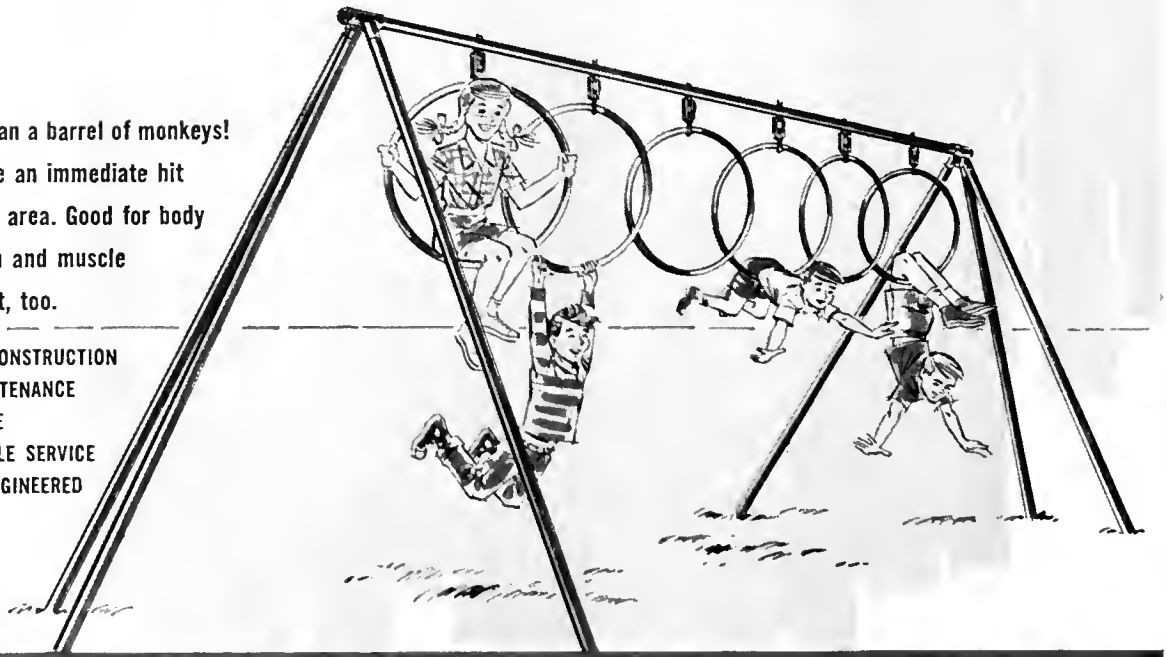

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On the Cover

WHAT'S IN A POND? You can find out better by standing in it. If you are a boy, this first-hand encounter with nature is a glowing experience. Photo reproduced with permission from *A Sense of Nature* by John Hay and photographer Arline Strong, *Doubleday & Company, $4.95. (Reviewed in December 1962* RECREATION.*)*

Next Issue

RECREATION Magazine is not published in July and August; and September marks its annual "Congress Issue," with a digest of the Congress program, announcement of speakers, a guide and a listing of exhibitors. This year, there will also be a story about the new, beautiful David P. Wohl recreation center in St. Louis, the Congress city, and a description of its new, unique indoor-outdoor swimming pool. **Advertisers, attention!** *Copies of this issue of* RECREATION *will be distributed free* at the Congress. Among other articles, "The Descending Spiral of Ugliness," by August Hecksher, is a stimulating and challenging discussion of influences at work to shape the America of tomorrow. There will be a story about the exciting cultural program in San Diego and photographs of high moments at various National Recreation Association district recreation conferences. You won't want to miss "Prison Dramatics" by John N. Apostol, and Stu Richter's "how-to" account of his excellent bowling program for the handicapped in Colorado Springs.

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LETTERS

Star Gazing

Sirs:

We read with special interest the article "When School's Out," [April] especially the part pertaining to The Starwagon. At Jones Beach State Park we have had a stargazing program going on for a number of years. [We have a] brochure [which] is self-explanatory as to the scope of the program. This might be of interest to others who direct state recreation facilities.

LEE NETTER, *Director of Special Events, Long Island State Park Commission, Jones Beach State Park, Wantagh, New York.*

Hooked!

George D. Butler, director of research of the National Recreation Association, retired last December after forty-three years with the Association. He has spent the winter in Florida where his attempts to utilize fishing gear presented by his fellow staff members led to some hilarious results. In a recent letter Mr. Butler reports:

I'm sure you will be thrilled to learn that I have finally caught a *fish!* [After I arrived] I took the fishing gear to a sporting goods shop and they rigged the line and attached a bob for casting practice. I tried it first in the backyard but the shrubbery objected, so I ventured to the beach. I guess the wind was too strong; in any case, the line got plenty fouled. In time I gathered the courage to return to the shop . . . the chap told me I had too much line anyway. So I came away with less line and the feeling that I wasn't the first guy to report trouble. After a few practice periods on the beach, I could really *heave.*

The trouble was that for several weeks a strong wind was blowing which created waves which roiled the water and made the fish run for cover. We did, too, for the water was too cold . . . and no one seemed to be catching fish. . . .

[After all this time] I was determined to catch a fish, and, fortified with some live shrimp, I went to Midnight Pass at the extreme end of Siesta Key. After losing a few shrimp I got a terrific bite. I knew it was a *fish* because the tide was rushing in the pass and the *thing* on the hook was heading for the gulf. After a brief struggle, the line went limp . . . and that was my last chance. If my fishing book had only told me how to land a fish instead of filling pages with unimportant information. . . .

Undaunted, I tried again [later in the week], this time at one end of Point-of-Rocks, the only stretch of rocky coast I have seen in Florida. In no time I caught a *fish* . . . it must have been all of twelve inches and it gave up without much of a struggle. I had really *made it* . . . but on my next cast the hook was snagged. As it was my only hook and I was sure that there were other fish waiting to be caught, I decided to rescue my gear. I shed my watch but not my glasses or shirts (under and over) and, holding a knife in one hand and following the line with the other, I made my way over the jagged, slippery rocks, thankful that the waves were so well behaved. Amazingly, I was able to get where I could detach the hook, and headed back for shore, holding the precious hook, sinker, and leader. On the way back I stepped into two or three holes and so had to swim; meanwhile the line was winding itself around my legs. The important thing is that I reached the ledge, where I laid out the gear and proceeded to reel in the line. Alas, it was cut either by a mean fish or a rock and I lost my gear after all. Anyway, I came home with a fish (rated poor for eating), soaked clothes, and skinned shins, for all of which I suppose I should have been thankful. . . . I have bought more tackle so the end is not yet.

GEORGE BUTLER, *Sarasota, Florida.*

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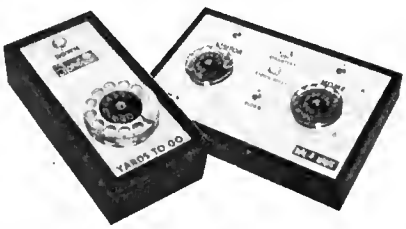

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CREEPING TREELESSNESS

Are we giving enough thought to the beauty of our cities? Are we creating "asphalt saharas" of shadeless streets and playgrounds?

J. P. MANSFIELD

As the ever-increasing movement from rural to urban centers continues, the towns, and, most notably, the larger centers, are, to paraphrase a popular song "bustin' out all over." The heart or hub of the great urban wheel, once graced by stately homes and well-treed avenues, has gradually evolved into a throbbing business arena. Almost imperceptibly and insidiously, the gaps between the trees grew wider as the residential population moved out to the cooler and more pleasant suburbs, while old homes were renovated or removed to make way for apartments, offices and service stations.

Such is progress. However, according to definition, progress is "the action of stepping or moving forward and onward." We are, no doubt, progressing. We are moving onward in medicine, education, the arts and sciences, and in numerous technological fields. However, in the case of urban beautification are we moving forward and onward? Are we progressing?

It would seem not. Let us consider the progress resulting from years of disinterest, vandalism, neglect, and flagrant disregard of priceless shade trees in favor of momentary expediencies. Is not this "couldn't-care-less" attitude injecting into the hearts of many of our most important urban centers a type of progress that is neither compatible with, nor a credit to, the progress we are striving for, and gradually attaining in other fields? This is progress toward ugliness—a malignant disease which for want of a better term might be called "creeping treelessness." If this malignancy is allowed to run its course, let us consider the consequences—the price of negative progress.

Experts in city and town planning have made no secret of the fact that the density of our urban centers has been increasing at an alarming rate. It is reasonable to assume that there will be a corresponding increase in the number of vehicles presently converging upon our already overcrowded streets. Without the protection of well-treed avenues how are we going to cope with the heat, dust, and noise that will most certainly follow closely on the heels of such an influx and will make an excursion into the center town a most unpleasant experience?

Who can deny that the glare of the sun during the summer months and the heat generated by the congested assortment of brick and concrete welded together by burning asphalt combine to produce a certain pitiless cruelty? The green oases of parks provide immeasurable relief but not enough—especially for the pedestrian and motorist who throng the city streets. For while trees may inhibit parking, create problems in advertising and snow ploughing, they add a marked distinction to any thoroughfare that cannot be measured in dollars and cents and in the summer they become a positive Godsend.

What will happen to property values if this disease is allowed to progress unchecked? Who other than a speculator would wish to invest money in real estate in such an area? Will an overcrowded "asphalt sahara" attract the shopping public, much less prospective homeowners? As our center town areas become hotter, noisier, and less attractive generally, shoppers, apartment dwellers, and homeowners will seek more appealing and accessible areas in which to meet their respective needs. Surely, we have not lost sight of the psychological value of beauty and comfort as one of the selling factors in the business world?

Only time will tell us accurately the long-term effects of a *naked* city. In what way, if any, will urban climate be changed? Will the loss of an adequate tree cover create a climatic island in which it will be next to intolerable to work and dwell? Without the temperate and restraining hand of nature, only time will count the cost of the all-too-certain excess that will follow the destruction and ultimate removal of our city trees. Too much or too little moisture will certainly follow, and the results are becoming so commonplace that further discussion is unnecessary. One fact is unquestionable—the cost will be high and the cure painful.

Therefore, in this primarily urban society of ours which prides itself on high living standards, larger and faster cars, and the ability to overcome the impossible, let us consider seriously some preventive medicine in order to check this "creeping treelessness" as insurance against creating for ourselves the all-too-familiar "Hell's Kitchen" areas which plague some of the major cities of the world. Surely, if man—the city dweller—has sufficient ingenuity to conquer outer space, we can overcome the much simpler problem of equating business, advertising, city services, pedestrians, and vehicles with the beauty, grace, and comfort afforded by an avenue of street trees. #

Mr. Mansfield *is arborist for the Department of Recreation and Parks, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. This material appeared in the department's bulletin.*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH is the federal government's experimental program to steer potential young hoods off the streets into worthwhile jobs. The President's Committee on Youth Employment has forecast a grim future for hundreds of thousands of unemployed, poorly trained youths throughout the nation.

The MFY project on New York City's teeming Lower East Side is an attempt to provide the money and technical guidance to train school dropouts who otherwise would have no future. In addition to work projects, other aspects of the MFY program include educational, community, individual and family services. In New York City, this promising social rehabilitation program, now well underway, is confined to an area where juvenile delinquency jumped seventy percent in the past three years. Its population is around 110,000, with approximately 6,680 youngsters between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one.

General headquarters of MFY is in a former run-down slum building. More than $150,000 have been poured into it. A Youth Job Center is located in this building. A narcotics information center has been opened for addicts who seek medical and psychiatric treatment. Over two hundred youngsters "hooked" by narcotics have come in for help. In addition to these practical projects, the program calls for "pre-delinquency" measures, such as setting up coffee shops in neighborhood store-front meeting places and creation of an "Adventure Corps" to attract restless youngsters.

The techniques used by MFY in New York City may be adopted across the country—if the President's Youth Opportunities Act, now before Congress, is passed. The act would create a national Urban Youth Corps and a Youth Conservation Corps for rural areas *(see Congressional Scorecard, Page 256).*

▸ LEGISLATION just proposed in North Carolina by the state recreation commission is an act relating to the liability of landowners to hunters, fishermen, trappers, campers, hikers, and other recreation uses. It claims that this legislation should have a tremendous effect upon opening up approximately two million acres of land now owned by private companies for recreation use. The act provides that an owner, lessee, occupant, or person in control of premises who gives permission to another to hunt, fish, trap, camp, hike, or for other recreation use upon such premises does not thereby extend any assurance that the premises are safe for such purpose, that a duty of care is owed, or that he assumes responsibility for, or incurs liability for, any injury to person or property caused by an act of persons to whom the permission is granted, nor to any person or persons who enter without permission.

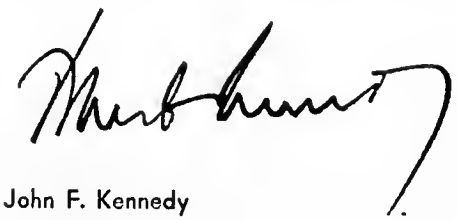
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C.

The use of free time in our free society has deeper significance to Americans today than at any other time in our history. As the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has made clear, rising population, increased urbanization, more leisure time, higher incomes, and greater mobility have combined to pose an unprecedented challenge for effective use of our free time.

It is appropriate, therefore, that the theme of National Recreation Month is "Free Time—A Challenge to Free Men."

In discovering new and creative uses for our leisure, we shall be demonstrating to the world how free men—through their freely chosen pursuits—may serve themselves and the common good. This new, dynamic concept of recreation can be a meaningful expression of our physical fitness, our mental alertness, and our cultural development.

In observing June as National Recreation Month, I urge all citizens to discover the new potentials of their leisure—new opportunities and meaning in their free time.



John F. Kennedy

▸ ATHLETES with sports training and competitive experience will find ample opportunities to use their skills and training in Peace Corps service. Requests for volunteers with experience in these areas have doubled for 1963 as emerging nations look to the Peace Corps to supply volunteers with this specialized knowledge.

Ten countries—India, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Cameroon, Ethiopia, and Barbados—have appealed to the Peace Corps for volunteers with athletic backgrounds. Specifically, the volunteers will be assigned to develop, supervise, and administer sports programs and organize teams to participate in local, regional, or international competitions. A total of one hundred men and women with the necessary backgrounds and qualifications will go into training this summer for these projects.

Additional information and volunteer questionnaires are available by writing to Jules Pagano, Professional and Technical Division, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

▸ TWO MEN who gave long and dedicated service to the field of recreation died in May.

• JAMES DILLON, who retired as director of recreation in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1960, had been on the staff of the department for thirty-nine years.

• RAYMOND W. ROBERTSON, who retired as superintendent of recreation in Oakland, California, in 1946, had served the department for twenty-five years, twenty of them as superintendent.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ THE PRESENT RUSH to get in on the walking act has too much resemblance "to flagpole sitting and goldfish swallowing," according to a recent editorial in *The Philadelphia Inquirer,* which warns against the hazards of plunging into the long hikes too quickly. "Those who have been doing little or no walking should try some short jaunts first," it declares, "and build up gradually to the longer trips. . . . Some of the feminine converts who start out blithely to cover fifty miles in spike heels show how little many of the walkers realize what they are in for." But it goes on to say, "A nation-wide rebirth of interest in hiking would be a wonderful thing

for people, if it were kept on a reasonable plane. . . . Let's walk more, but do it sensibly and safely."

▸ THE ESTABLISHMENT of a summer Institute in Classic Theatre is announced by The American University, to be offered in cooperation with the Shakespeare Summer Festival in Washington, D.C. The festival is cosponsored by the D.C. Recreation Department and the Department of the Interior's National Park Service and will run for ten weeks starting June 21. Further information on the institute may be obtained from the registrar at The American University.

▸ SENATE BILL NO. 9 deserves the support of parks and recreation people, says L. Loss, commissioner of parks, recreation, and public buildings in Saint Paul, Minnesota, ". . . it was introduced by Harrison Williams of New Jersey and was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is, 'A bill to encourage the utilization, consistent with sound urban planning, of land included within urban renewal areas for parks, playgrounds, or other recreation facilities.'"

▸ COINS FOR CULTURE was the theme spreading through the playgrounds of Washington, D.C. a few months ago. Toddlers to teens dropped pennies, nickels, and dimes into the special display boxes set up at all recreation centers for one week. Programs directed by the staff of the recreation department encouraged every child to contribute and thereby become a part of the working force for the National Cultural Center. The youngsters eagerly planned and executed the programs which brought in over five hundred dollars as their contribution.

The "Coins for Culture" program, sponsored by the District of Columbia Recreation Department, was a success in many ways. The participation in the giving was very broad. The attention and interest of thousands of people was focused on the National Cultural Center. All ages and communities made an effort to show support. Working through the children was a means of reaching many homes and making the fund raising of personal interest to families throughout the city. The fund also provided an opportunity for the recreation department to show its interest in the promotion of cultural programs.

This way of participating in the National Cultural Center fund raising drive was simple and flexible. It could easily be adapted by other cities and communities who are interested both in encouraging wholesome use of leisure time and in building the National Cultural Center.

Coming Events

National Community Theatre Center Sixth Summer Course, *June 24-July 19, University of Wisconsin, Madison.* For further information write to Professor Edward L. Kamarck, Extension Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

National Play Tennis Week, *July 7-13.* For a free "Tennis Instruction Kit" write to the United States Lawn Tennis Association, 120 Broadway, New York 5.

National Conference on Problems of Rural Youth, *September 22-25, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.* Sponsored by the National Committee for Children and Youth, 1145 19th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

▸ GLUE-SNIFFING, one of the latest of adolescent crazes, unlike such harmless idiocies as telephone-booth stuffing, may do physical and psychological harm to its practitioners, says the January 1963 *Consumer Report.* This adolescent craze is not amusing. Youngsters have learned that they can produce an effect outwardly similar to that of alcoholic intoxication by inhaling the concentrated fumes of plastic cements or airplane dope (glue.) The first reaction is one of mild intoxication, exhilaration, euphoria, and excitement. Then the sniffer begins to act drunk, becoming uncoordinated and slurring his words; he sees double and hears a buzzing in his ears. After a half to three-quarters of an hour, drowsiness, stupor, or unconsciousness follow, with unresponsiveness lasting an hour or more. According to medical reports, a novice sniffer may find he produces a full-blown "jag" with the fumes of one tube of glue, but a physical tolerance builds up with repeated use so that it may eventually take as many as five tubes to produce an effect.

It is not yet established to what degree glue-sniffing may produce addiction, but it is known that some individuals become so dependent on the habit that they are driven to stealing the glue or to fighting among themselves over it. Chronic glue-sniffers often have unpleasant breath odor, and excessive secretions from irritated mucous membranes of the nose and throat may lead to frequent spitting. The potential for more serious or lasting physiological damage is still in doubt.

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health has become sufficiently concerned, following the death of a teenage boy after sniffing model airplane glue, to call for the help of the general public in a campaign to stamp out glue-sniffing. Parents are advised to take their child to a doctor for examination without delay if they suspect or know that he has been sniffing glue. Storekeepers are advised to notify the police if they note a sudden increase in sales of model airplane glue, and teachers are told to suspect glue-sniffing if a child is irritable or inattentive or if he falls asleep or loses consciousness at school.

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Youth Conservation Corps *(H.R. 3688, S. 1):* Establishes a Youth Conservation Corps and a local-area Youth Employment Program to train and employ unemployed youth.	R	P
National Wilderness System *(H.R. 930, S. 4):* Establishes a national wilderness preservation system and places 6,800,000 acres of national forest in the wilderness system.	C	P
Land and Water Conservation *(H.R. 3846, S. 859):* Provides for a land and water conservation fund to finance planning, acquisition, and development of state and federal outdoor recreation facilities.	C	C
National Service Corps *(H.R. 5625, S. 1321):* Provides a National Service Corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States.	C	C

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed*

NEW NATIONAL RECREATION AREA SYSTEM

Criteria established for new category of federal lands

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S Cabinet-level Recreation Advisory Council has endorsed the establishment of a system of National Recreation Areas and set criteria for selecting them throughout the nation. On April 10, the members of the council, including the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Defense, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, issued *Policy Circular No. 1*, defining criteria for the new systems of federal lands.

The new National Recreation Areas are designed to help in meeting the nation's mounting needs and demands for outdoor recreation, according to the Council chairman, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior. "The policy provides for federal investment in areas primarily needed to satisfy outdoor recreation demands as contrasted with other areas established primarily to preserve unique natural or historic resources, to develop or conserve public lands and forests, or to meet requirements for water resources development," said Chairman Udall.

The system will include areas of above average natural endowments but with less significance than unique scenic and historic elements of the National Parks and National Forests. National Recreation Areas are to include areas formerly proposed as National Seashores, Lakeshores, Riverways, Waterways, and Recreation Demonstration Areas. The criteria are not intended to apply to National Parks, National Forest standard recreation areas, wildlife areas or fish hatcheries, military installations, or certain areas in the Open Space Program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. However, portions of all federal real property might be considered for inclusion, the Recreation Advisory Council noted.

National Recreation Areas will augment present outdoor recreation areas, especially in localities where the recreation demand is not being met. Under the council's criteria, they could be managed by one or more existing federal departments or agencies, or under state-federal agreements.

UPON REQUEST by the President, the Recreation Advisory Council will review proposals for National Recreation Areas. The review will be based on studies by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The council would then recommend appropriate action, modifications, priority of establishment and the agency or agencies which should manage proposed areas. Actual establishment will be by Act of Congress in accordance with established procedures for handling legislation. Criteria set forth by the Council for the new category of federal lands include:

Spaciousness—National Recreation Areas should include not less than twenty thousand acres of land and water surface, except along riverways, narrow coastal strips, or areas where population density within a 250-mile radius is in excess of thirty million people.

High carrying capacity—National Recreation Areas should be located and designed to serve large numbers of people, in relation to type of recreation offered.

Interstate use—National Recreation Areas should provide recreation opportunities significant enough to assure interstate patronage within the region of service, and should attract patronage from outside the normal service region..

Require federal involvement—The scale of investment, development, and operational responsibility should be sufficiently high to require either direct federal involvement, or substantial federal participation, for optimum public benefit.

Accessibility—National Recreation Areas should be located not more than 250 miles and preferably closer to the urban population centers they are designed to serve. They should be readily accessible at all times.

Outdoor recreation dominant—Outdoor recreation is recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose of National Recreation Areas. If natural resources in addition to the recreation facilities are utilized, such use should be compatible with the recreation mission, and under no conditions significantly detrimental.

Needs not met by other programs—National Recreation

Areas should be established only in areas where other programs, federal or non-federal, will not fulfill high priority recreation needs in the foreseeable future.

WHERE APPLICABLE, the following secondary criteria will be considered in establishment of National Recreation Areas:

- Preference should be given to areas of high population density, areas seriously deficient in private and public outdoor recreation opportunities as determined by a national recreation plan; areas which have a comparatively low amount of federally provided recreation "carrying capacity;" and those which can provide for a satisfactory "carrying capacity" cost ratio.
- Areas may be established on existing or proposed federal reservoirs where recreation development is needed beyond that normally justified under standard multiple-purpose project development.
- Areas may include scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources provided their preservation and enjoyment are compatible with the primary recreation mission.
- Areas should conform to needs as shown in a national recreation plan which the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will prepare and take into consideration state, regional, and local comprehensive plans.
- Whenever possible, areas should provide maximum compatibility with recreation potential of adjacent rural areas in private ownerships.
- Areas should give preference to lands within or near redevelopment areas as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce and deemed significant in the economic improvement of such redevelopment areas.

Secretary Udall said that the council feels that designation of the system of National Recreation Areas will help provide the stimulus and federal leadership necessary to achieve an adequate nationwide outdoor recreation program. #

A nation-wide recreation area system has long been advocated by the National Recreation Association. In his appearance before Congressional committees dealing with various aspects of recreation, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the Association, has proposed such a system in forceful fashion. The following quotes are taken from his remarks to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (re: HR 11172, 87th Congress, 2nd Session) on July 11, 1962 and to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (re: S 859, 88th Congress, 1st Session) on March 8, 1963.

THE NEED for the planning, acquisition, and development of recreation areas is not limited to any one section of the country or to any one level of government. The need, however, increases as one goes down the levels of government from federal to state to local. It also increases in direct proportion to the population of the various sections of the country. In this day of expanding leisure time, the greatest need for outdoor recreation areas is where there is the greatest number of people; that is, metropolitan and urban areas.

We can count on the local and state governments to do their share, which is, of course, the greatest and most important share in the development of a nation-wide recreation system, but the federal government must, in its own name and on its own responsibility, do more than it has done or is now doing to create such a national recreation system.

In the past, under the leadership of the federal government, there have been developed nationwide systems of forests, parks, and wildlife refuges selected on the basis of stands of trees, unusual scenic or historic sites, and the presence of irreplaceable bird and animal life. Now what needs to be done is the development of a nationwide system of recreation areas—national, state, and local—not selected for timber growth, scenic beauty or wildlife, but selected for potential recreation use by large numbers of people. There should be developed a nationwide pattern or system of recreation areas on the national, interstate, metropolitan, county, and municipal levels to complement and supplement the present and future nationwide systems of parks, forests, and wildlife refuges.

A *national* recreation area should have the *national* importance and significance of a national forest, a national park, or a national wildlife refuge, but that importance or significance, instead of being judged by its timber stand, by the scenic, scientific, or historic value of the area, or by its importance to the preservation of national species of fish or wildlife, should be judged by its recreation importance or significance in terms of national recreation use; that is, the number of persons and the extent of the geographic area from which they come. Such national recreation areas would relieve the mounting pressure on national parks and forests for recreation use not always compatible in whole or in part with those areas. With reference to *national* recreation areas, I am speaking particularly on behalf of the millions of Americans who live in the urbanized East where there are relatively few wildlife refuges or areas now or potentially within the national park system or the national forest system and where few additional national parks, national forests, or national wildlife refuges will probably ever be authorized.

The proposed national recreation areas should be managed as recreation areas by the federal agency holding the land, or they could be managed by the National Park Service, a federal recreation service, or any other designated agency for recreation purposes under agreements with the agency holding basic jurisdiction. Only the national recreation areas referred to above, together with the national wildlife refuges, the national parks and the authorized areas of the national forest system administered for outdoor recreation purposes should be subject to the proposed general admission and user fees. All other federal land would continue to be open and free to all. #

THE RACE FOR OPEN SPACE—

NEW YORK LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM

One by one, the more progressive states are initiating state land programs with an eye on the future

C. W. MATTISON

OUTDOOR RECREATION in New York is increasing every year. Over a ten-year period the state gained ten percent in population while the number of people using the outdoors increased three hundred percent. In 1959, Governor Nelson Rockefeller, well aware of the outdoor recreation crisis, requested the state conservation department to survey the state's recreation needs. Following pre-established outlines, guides, and key lists of possible recreation projects, the department's field men reported on the specific locations and potential uses of tracts of lands that could be used for public recreation development.

The resulting data was compiled in Albany and brought together in voluminous reports which provided the detailed background for New York's land-acquisition program. The reports also formed the basis for more condensed and popular brochures which could be used for the Legislature, the public, and non-experts interested in recreation development. One of these reports was the colorful, widely distributed bulletin *Now or Never*. Another was an extremely simple letter-size folder sent to every municipal official in the state, from village supervisors to the mayor of New York City. This little brochure gave the full text of a proposed referendum enabling legislation which would have to be passed by the Legislature and voted upon by the people of the state. It explained the mechanism by which municipalities at all levels could receive financial assistance from the state for recreation land acquisition in the event the legislation was approved by the people.

The legislation passed overwhelmingly by the people of New York State in 1960, provided for a bond issue of $75,000,000 and was supplemented by an additional $25,000,000 passed in 1962.

The 1960 bond issue, known as the $75,000,000 Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act, is designated as *Article 16-C* of the Conservation Law. The Legislature's "Declaration of Purpose" in that article expressed concern for outdoor recreation:

"The disappearance of open and natural lands, particularly in and near rapidly growing urban and suburban areas, is of grave concern to the Legislature and to the people of the state. Once such lands are used for residential or commercial purposes, they are often permanently rendered unsuitable for parks, conservation, and other recreation purposes. This act is designed to specify the manner in which the monies resulting from the sale of bonds authorized by the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act shall be expended."

THE Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act recognizes the several different political subdivisions responsible for providing outdoor recreation areas in New York State. It sets up a new principle in the state's role for parks and recreation by authorizing grants-in-aid to municipalities—cities, counties, towns, villages—to assist them in the purchase of needed land for outdoor recreation. Accordingly, the $75,000,000 is broken down into broad classifications: $16,000,000 for counties, towns, and villages; $12,000,000 for New York City; and $12,000,000 for cities other than New York.

All of the bond-act monies available to the above types of municipalities are assigned on a 75:25 percent matching basis, the state putting up the greater amount. As with all money from this bond issue, it can be used *only for land acquisition*—none can be used for development.

For acquisition of state land, $20,000,000 is allocated for state parks, while $15,000,000 is set aside for state land other than parks. Standards for acquisition are simple:

1. Land acquired for state parks shall be for additions to existing parks or for the establishment of new parks of substantial acreage.

2. Land acquired for state or municipal parks shall consist of predominantly open or natural lands, including lands under water or forested lands, in or near urban or suburban areas, or suitable to serve the recreation needs of the expanding populations of growing metropolitan regions, or desirable to preserve the scenery or natural resources thereof.

3. Lands acquired by a municipality shall be for establishing new parks of not less than fifty acres each in area, or for expanding existing parks to not

MR. MATTISON *is land-acquisition consultant for the New York State Department of Conservation. This material is taken from a speech given before the Tenth Annual Inter-Agency Committees on Recreation at Higgins Lake, Roscommon, Michigan, 1962.*

The St. Lawrence Seaway project provided New York with new waterfront parks. Thousands now enjoy the facilities at Barnhart Island Beach near Massena.

less than fifty acres each by the addition of not less than twenty-five acres to such a park. The conservation commissioner may, upon recommendation of the State Council of Parks, make exceptions where there are insufficient eligible lands within a city or village to meet the standards.

4. Lands acquired for state lands other than parks shall consist of lands desirable for outdoor recreation, including public camping, fishing, hunting, boating, winter sports and, wherever possible, to also serve multiple purpose involving the conservation and development of natural resources, including preservation of scenic beauty, watershed protection, forestry and reforestation.

The New York State allocation of a major part of the bond issue to municipalities with a minimum of state regulation of expenditures expresses the state's philosophy of government. It seems better than a pattern where most or all of a proposed bond issue would be used for the acquisition of state parks and other state-owned recreation lands.

THE LAND ACQUISITION program got under way on January 1, 1961, and progress has been good. A quick summary of over-all progress shows that the State Council of Parks, because of its over-the-years planning for park expansion, has committed its entire $20,000,000. State park acquisitions must be suitable for intensive, high-capacity recreation. In general, they are the more costly types of land.

Of the eighteen new state park areas programed, fifteen are on important waterfronts on Long Island Sound, the Great Lakes (or the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), on the Finger Lakes, and other interior waters. More than half of the scheduled thirty-six additions to existing state parks also involves important waterfront acquisitions. At least twenty-five miles of valuable salt and fresh water frontage are involved in this state park acquisition program.

For state land other than parks, over a third of the $15,000,000 allocated in this classification has been obligated and several large properties are under negotiation. Seven different categories make up this classification: public campsites; boat launching sites; forest preserve; wetlands; multiple-use areas; fishing rights; and special uses. Varying in size from a part of an acre for some special use to as much as fifty thousand acres for forest preserve, over twenty-four hundred properties are presently listed in the department for acquisition consideration under the several categories. An encouraging factor is that almost daily other properties are offered to the state by owners who wish to dispose of their holdings.

Properties in general in this classification are relatively small in size. Except for waterfront and some other high-value lands, they are generally cheaper than lands being acquired for state and municipal park purposes. It often requires acquisition of several parcels to consolidate purchase into an area of sufficient size for economic and efficient administration and management. Fortunately, many available ownerships are contiguous to existing state lands. Their acquisition helps to consolidate state ownership and make larger areas available for outdoor recreation. Because so many more properties are involved, acquisition of state lands other than parks is slower than for state parks themselves. In the aggregate, however, much more land is involved. More than 550 agreements have been signed for the purchase of about 101,000 acres, 42 miles of fishing rights, and 17 boat launching sites at a total cost of about $5,200,000. Consummation of current negotiations will increase the rate of progress in all categories.

LARGE-SCALE acquisition of lands for public use is an involved process requiring careful study. In the Conservation Department's planning for the orderly purchase of state lands other than parks, it was apparent that needs were particularly critical in the seven categories previously listed. Accordingly, the department concentrates only on lands which meet the requirements for the specific future recreation use contemplated.

With camping the fastest growing outdoor recreation activity in New York State, the state's thirty-eight public campsites in the forest preserve region are grossly inadequate to meet current demands. Thousands of would-be campers are turned away and even more thousands wait for hours for campsite vacancies. To alleviate this condition the department plans to acquire the necessary new public campsites under the bond act. Since bond-act monies can be used for land acquisition only, de-

elopment will come later as funds are made available. As of now, twenty-six parcels for new campsites or additions to existing areas are under purchase agreement.

ANOTHER rapidly growing form of outdoor activity is *recreation boating*. While it is increasing at an annual rate of fourteen percent nationwide, in New York State the rate is even greater. Public boat-launching sites on key waterways and lakes are inadequate to meet the demand and are becoming increasingly difficult to find. The department wants to make sure that boat owners can get their boats in the water. Hence, its plans call for at least 250 launching sites during the next few years. Seventeen new sites are under purchase agreement. On some waterfront properties purchased for other purposes, there are "bonus" areas which meet the specifications for development of future launching sites.

In New York State there is still *wilderness*. Under the bond act, the department will acquire lands to consolidate the state's forest preserve and provide better approach to existing areas. Almost two hundred thousand additional acres are the goal within the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves. About forty thousand acres are already under contract.

Migratory waterfowl constitute a natural resource of international concern. The preservation of existing waterfowl habitat is vital to the future of many species. Some wetlands, where waterfowl are at home, are being drained while others are being filled for some form of development—commercial, industrial, agricultural, or residential. In New York State good waterfowl habitat still in private ownership is limited to about thirty-seven thousand acres. The Conservation Department, charged as it is with waterfowl management within the state, wants to acquire at least thirty-five thousand acres.

Many wetlands contain high value waterfront; hence, the price comes high. However, because New Yorkers want to help insure North America a continued heritage of migratory game birds, they are doing their part by preserving these last remaining waterfowl homes through public ownership. Progress in wetlands acquisition is slow to date because of the need for intensive surveys to determine "take lines." While actual signed agreements right now include only two thousand acres, preliminary work is under way on more than fifteen thousand acres.

THE MULTIPLE-USE principle of wild land management grows in importance as population increases and demands for products of all lands become greater. Under it, the several possible uses of land are carefully analyzed so as to coordinate them in the best public interest. Multiple-use does not mean that there will be several uses on every acre in an area.

In the upland sections of New York there remain many privately owned areas with multiple-use values. The department hopes to acquire up to 122,000 acres of such land to manage for as many values as they will produce without harm to their resources. Agree-

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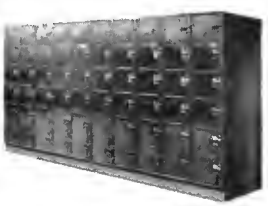

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ments have been signed for more than three hundred parcels, containing a total of fifty thousand acres.

Public fishing rights on major trout streams become more significant as more private owners post their lands against public use. The conservation department, aware of this trend in the late twenties, began state acquisition of fishing rights in 1935. In the intervening twenty-six years, 863 miles have been acquired out of a total of more than two thousand miles recommended for purchase. With changing land use and values, acquisition of fishing rights has become more difficult and expensive. The cost per mile has doubled in the past fifteen years. If the average fisherman is to enjoy trout fishing in New York State, fishing rights easements must be acquired *now*. The department hopes to acquire four hundred miles under the bond act. Forty-two miles are already under purchase agreement.

Land acquisition in New York State under the Park and Recreation Land Acquisition Bond Act is in high gear. The Conservation Department will keep it going! New York State is serious about acquiring the land for a bright outdoor recreation future for its people. #

AWAKENING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Community conservation commissions guard recreation resources

ROBERT J. M. O'HARE

Cape Cod's dunes have been saved for posterity through federal and local action but bitter battles rage over the dune areas in Michigan, Indiana, and Oregon.

WITH THE PUBLICATION of the official 1960 census returns, the citizens and officials of Massachusetts became acutely aware of the unprecedented formation of an entirely new metropolitan complex on the east coast of the United States: that region stretching from Portland, Maine, to just south of our nation's capital. This ever-developing area has been properly named "megalopolis" by Jean Gottmann in his work bearing the same title *(see* RECREATION, *June 1962)*. The Twentieth Century Fund, which furnished the monetary support for the writing of this book, is so convinced of serious problems existent in this physical giant that it has initiated a series of meetings of persons who are developing both research and action programs in the region for the purpose of determining the particular problems that necessitate additional examination in depth. At the first such meeting, the group reached two significant decisions. First, that transportation is, indeed, an area of common and urgent concern. Second, the problems of recreation and open space are likewise areas in need of further study and exploration.

Massachusetts, with a limited land area of 7,867 square miles and with 351 municipal corporations occupying the total land area, is the one state of the nine in megalopolis with the greatest number of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) per square mile of land area. Its population is something in excess of 5,100,000 (In excess of half the total population live within twenty-five miles of the city of Boston.)

There is little need to dwell on what is happening in the Bay State. As elsewhere, it, too, is experiencing population explosions in the towns adjacent to the large metropolitan centers. Land —good land—is being gobbled up quickly for residential development; other land is being set aside for industrial development, and, amidst this tremendous building spree, little or no attention has been devoted to the preservation of areas for future watersheds, for parks, for recreation lands—for what we refer to as "open space."

The selectmen in the towns, vested with management responsibilities, are busily engaged with problems associated with public works, with expansion of fire and police department, and other mundane matters. Planning boards find their time almost entirely consumed by subdivision control problems. Boards of health are concerning themselves with testing the quality of land for private sewage disposal systems. School committees, confronted with a young population problem, are doing away with obsolete frame structures and planning and building new schools, almost in a single action. This has meant that no one on the local scene has had time to give much heed to the

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fact that available land has been utilized almost completely for uses other than conservation and recreation.

Then came the necessary shot-in-the-arm, in the form of a permissive piece of legislation. With the support of the conservation interests, a statute *(Chapter 223, Acts of 1957)* was passed by the State Legislature and signed into law by the governor by which cities and towns were authorized to create local conservation commissions. These local bodies were broadly charged with the development and protection of the natural resources of the community. Almost simultaneously with the passage of this legislation came the appointment of a young, knowledgeable and agressive state commissioner of natural resources, Charles H. W. Foster. He, in turn, appointed a talented young man as his assistant in the person of Robert L. Yasi. *(See Mr. Foster's article "Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies," RECREATION, June 1962.)*

THE COMMISSIONER saw, in approval of this statute, a potential cure for the disappearance of the greenbelt areas, and he set about to educate local officials on the need to accept this legislation and the need to appoint competent members to serve on the community conservation commission. Local commissions have been set up in 155 cities and towns. The vast majority have organized and are hard at work attempting to select logical areas to be saved in perpetuity for conservation uses.

In addition to these local programs, and supplementing the same, the department of natural resources has launched meetings with the United States Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Government Research at the University of Massachusetts, Cooperative Extension Service, the State Division of Fisheries and Game, the State Division on Planning, and other government agencies. The goal of these conferences is to seek to coordinate programs and projects through the newly forged tool: the community conservation commission.

As a result of these confrontations, evening training workshops have been created. The attendees are the appointed members of the local commissions. The lecturers are the technicians of the state and federal agencies.

MASSACHUSETTS took another step forward in 1960, when it became the first state in the nation to provide financial assistance to cities and towns for open-space programs. In that year, the State Legislature passed a second important statute *(Chapter 517 of the Acts of 1960)*, which delegated to the commissioner of natural resources responsibilities of establishing broad conservation programs, of coordinating such programs with those of local conservation commissions, and, finally, of reimbursing cities and towns up to half of the costs of land acquisition and recreation planning programs.

The unique feature of this legislation is that the total responsibility of planning, financing, and carrying through with a given local project rests solely with the municipal commission and the properties acquired remain under local management and control. The State Department of Natural Resources acts as the professional consultant, working along with each commission, offering technical help and assistance. The limitations of assistance are due only to the relatively small number of staff with the state agency.

NOW, the real test of the pie is not in how it is made, nor whether the proper ingredients go into it, but rather how edible the final product is. We may well ask: "What effective action has been brought about by these two statutes?" In one community, the commission decided to communicate with every resident listed in the town directory, acquainting him with the commission, its goals and purposes, and asking for helpful suggestions. Another municipal commission has set about to compile a complete dossier on all available lands, evaluating such land in terms of present and future needs. Working along with the planning board, it has assisted in the preparation of the community's comprehensive plan, by delineating areas felt to be logical properties for conservation uses. A third commission is working along with the board of water commissioners in selecting land for future water exploration. In acquiring land, it has recommended the purchase of adjacent land for a coordinated recreation program.

In one region, four conservation commissions have banded together to support a program of acquiring some eleven thousand acres of flood plain properties to be set aside permanently for public use. (Local officials are also working with federal officials in the establishment of the new Cape Cod National Seashore.) Finally, the 155 local commissions have formed a statewide association; they have retained an executive secretary; and currently, they are scheduling meetings for the interchange of information.

In the words of Commissioner Foster, "The municipal conservation commission movement offers a promising tool in the universal struggle against wasted resources and unchecked urban sprawl. Its acceptance at the local level may mean the difference between a community precipitated into hasty and costly development, and one whose growth is carefully tailored to meet its future needs for water supply, waste disposal, flood control, recreation, wildlife, education, and open space." #

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PART 2

WHAT MAKES A GOOD COMMUNITY SURVEY

Six requirements for success

MERRILL F. KRUGHOFF

In Part 1, which appeared last month, Mr. Krughoff defined a community survey and discussed its values and limitations. He declared that the six requirements for the success of a survey were ***Attitude:*** *positive, self-critical, open-minded;* ***Committee:*** *strong, representative, hard-working;* ***Team:*** *expert consultants;* ***Involvement:*** *genuine participation of agencies and community leaders;* ***Osmosis:*** *time for discussion and absorption; and* ***No Let-Down:*** *immediate and continuing follow-up. Here he develops each of these requirements.*

ATTITUDE: What community climate is necessary before we can successfully embark upon a community survey? Clues may be found in the answers to the following questions: Who wants the survey? Why do they want it? Do they want it enough to work at it?

If only a few contributors want the study and agencies generally do not want it, a poor basis exists for getting the facts or kindling the enthusiasm necessary to get action on findings. If only a few agencies are interested, it will be hard to convince contributors and taxpayers to put up the money needed to carry out recommendations. If a newspaper, a labor union, a service club, or any other single group is carrying the cudgels for the study pretty much alone, it will have the overtones of an *inquisition*, with resulting negative effects. One interest may spark the idea, but broad agreement on its desirability should be attained before going ahead.

Motivation is important. It is natural to want to save money. A survey should indicate ways to save money; but, almost inevitably, it will also show where more money should be spent. In one city a survey which was promoted as a means of saving money backfired when a larger goal was set in the Community Chest campaign the following year. Some larger contributors, said, "You had a survey to *save* money; don't come to me asking for *more*."

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It is legitimate to want outmoded services eliminated, but advertising that purpose puts all agencies on the defensive. It closes minds at the beginning, whereas open minds are a prerequisite to serious consideration of proposals for change. Don't do a survey to prove a point or to document a predetermined course of action.

A good climate exists when there is a sincere desire on the part of contributors *and* agencies to get the facts objectively and to follow these facts to their logical conclusion in the form of specific changes to be made in order to better serve the community. There should be a self-critical attitude on the part of agency boards and staffs. There must be a readiness to consider new ideas even if they may mean discarding long-established organizational forms or service patterns. There must be willingness to dig out the facts and to devote much time to serious discussion of the findings.

The survey should be *problem-centered;* it should look at *needs*. A study of agencies which starts with the assumption that present structures are right will fail to serve the community. New or revamped structures may be needed. A study of voluntary agencies alone is usually not sufficient. In reviewing methods of meeting needs, the services of both government and voluntary auspices must be considered.

An extensive period of exploration should precede the undertaking of a community survey. The objectives should be clear and should be generally understood by financing groups, planning groups, and the agencies. Furthermore, there should be broad understanding of the scope, depth, method and timing of the study.

COMMITTEE: Sometimes a community asks a national agency or other outside group to "sponsor" a survey. This is wrong. The survey must be locally sponsored. A strong, representative citizens committee is essential. This committee should be composed of volunteers who have stature with the agencies and in the community at large. The citizens committee should take genuine responsibility for the survey. Its members should be prepared to devote a substantial amount of time and effort in the project, a matter of days

together, not just a few hours. The citizens committee provides the overall leadership. It should:

- Sponsor the study.
- Consider all major issues after reviewing the facts and weighing opinions of the consultants and all groups having legitimate interest in or influence upon outcomes.
- Agree upon recommendations and take responsibility for them as practical guidelines for community action. Recommendations are those of the committee and are issued over its name.
- Disseminate the findings and recommendations and secure acceptance of their validity.
- Endeavor to secure action on the recommendations by agencies, budgeting and allocating bodies, and the general public.

TEAM OF CONSULTANTS: A team of experts from outside the community gives assurance that pertinent facts will be gathered and reviewed, that experience of other communities will be brought into the study, and that top-notch professional opinion will be considered in formulating recommendations. The team may consist of the study director and one to a dozen or more specialists. In simple surveys, the study director alone may be the "team." The outside consultant can bring to the study expertness and impartiality not available locally. The study team of survey director and other expert consultants should have the knowledge and skills necessary to help the citizens committee reach sound conclusions. The study director is in a crucial position to guide the study-agreement-action sequence of the survey process. The professional stature of the study team members in their respective areas and their knowledge of national standards will directly influence acceptance of findings. The study team *helps* the community work out a practical set of goals. It does not *set* these goals for the community. There is no point in writing down any formal recommendations which the team cannot persuade a representative citizens committee to accept as a practical basis for action. The study team has the following responsibilities; it:

- Guides the collection of pertinent facts and does first-hand observation, interviewing, study of community problems and agency services.
- Provides up-to-date professional opinion about the organization, the adequacy and the effectiveness of the health and welfare program in the community.
- Stimulates the agencies to consider new ideas and new and better ways of doing things.
- Poses issues along with recommendations on action.
- Assists the citizens committee to reach practical recommendations and gain community acceptance for them.
- Helps the citizens committee prepare its final report.
- Can be called upon during the follow-up period to help put recommendations into effect.

Selection and recruitment of the combination of experts which is right for the scope and depth of the particular study is one of the most important functions of the study director. Of course, it is important to have competency in the specific professional areas covered by the survey. A person having knowledge and experience in recreation, for example, is needed to advise on recreation programs, not on corrections. A management consultant may be fine for studies of internal agency management, but not on standards and professional components of adoption services. However, professional status in a given service field is not enough. The team members must be practical, with experience in administering programs as well as academic knowledge. They must understand the community organization process. They need a sense of balance and perspective. They should have outstanding communication skills, both orally and in writing.

A well-written report is very helpful in gaining understanding and acceptance of findings. It should spell out the reasoning behind each major recommendation. Many long, beautifully written and attractively printed reports have gathered dust on the shelves. More productive than written reports are the team's face-to-face contacts with agencies, the citizens committee, and community groups. A good study team stimulates thought, presents and interprets new ideas, and develops conviction, which is the basis for future action. One of the biggest values of a survey is the intensive in-service training program conducted by the top experts brought into the community. It is desirable if the team members can continue their relationship during the follow-up period to help answer questions which may be raised about recommendations and advise on specific means of carrying them out.

INVOLVEMENT: Agency participation in a survey is fundamental. It should be real. It should be continuous, from development of the prospectus for the study, through the gathering of information, to the development of findings and recommendations. Genuine agency participation requires involvement of board members as well as staff members. Each agency board or governing body should set up a self-study committee of three to five of its members. This group, working with the staff of the agency, will review the agency's own purposes, program, plans for the future. It will critically examine the adequacy of its operation in relation to the known volume of the community needs it aims to meet and in relation to accepted standards of service in its field work. The agency self-study committee brings to the citizens survey committee the results of this agency self-evaluation, along with information about community problems as seen from the agency's vantage point. Thus, a liaison group is available for easy two-way communication between the agency and citizens survey committee.

An agency self-study outline should be prepared for use by all agencies in their participation. This outline serves two purposes: it provides an organized way for the agency to examine its own program and it provides a standardized form for reporting facts and opinions to the citizens committee and study team. The following information should be provided by each agency:

- Facts about volume and cost of services.
- Information about agency objectives and future plans.
- Facts and opinions about community problems, including needs met and unmet.
- Information about gaps, duplications, outmoded services, and inefficiencies.

→

• Suggestions for improvement of the community's social service system.

• Opinions as to the soundness and practicality of preliminary findings and recommendations.

The strong agencies with qualified staffs and experienced, community-minded board members will make the more significant contributions to the survey. They will see that their participation requires more than a reporting of statistics or financial data or a restatement of agency ambitions. An honest effort to seek the thinking of agency people produces worthwhile information, even from the weaker agencies.

Participation extends beyond the agencies. The concerns and judgements of supporters and users of service, as well as the providers, should be sought. These are reached through civic organizations, business management, organized labor, United Fund campaign leaders, public officials, media of public information, and professional associations. It is necessary to allow sufficient time for involvement of these various interested individuals and groups in the collection of information and in the formulation of findings.

The public-relations component of a community survey is very important and requires careful handling. There should be continuous releases of information about the study plan, sponsorship, steps in the process and the general direction of findings. On the other hand, no public release of criticisms of individual agencies or specific recommendations for changes in agencies should be made until the agencies have had an opportunity to consider them and to discuss them with the citizens committee.

OSMOSIS: A successful survey requires the blending of local ideas with the opinions of outside experts. Actually, there are four parties to a survey: the citizens committee; the agencies; the study team; standard setting agencies at state and national levels. Time should be allowed to provide for osmosis—for the interchange and absorption of ideas among these four parties. Never put a survey under forced draft.

The citizens committee has major responsibility for adapting the ideas of the experts for application in the particular community, in full knowledge of the experiences and attitudes of the agencies.

The study team assists, stimulates, and helps direct community thinking about the social service program and potentials for improvement.

The local agencies bring to bear in the situation their knowledge and experience from the frontline of community service, thus helping develop recommendations which they will be called upon to put into effect.

The standard setting agencies, national and state, which have responsibility for consultation, supervision, or standard setting can contribute national experience. They can help the community to carry out recommendations through their continuing working relationships with local agencies.

Blending the contributions of these four groups in such a way as to arrive at broadly based agreement upon goals and courses of action holds the secret of a survey that will result in community action. This process is built upon mutual respect. It takes time. It is both the most difficult and the most important part of the survey.

The basic technique in the process of osmosis is the technique of group thinking, most commonly and most effectively secured through the device of the committee, although conferences, interviews, and questionnaires are also useful. In comprehensive surveys it is desirable to set up advisory study panels in each major study area, composed of representatives of agencies and other groups concerned.

The citizens survey committee will find it helpful to assign special problems to task forces. In some instances, task forces have been organized to inspect physical plants of agencies, review salaries and personnel practices, establish liaison with such groups as media of public information, public officials, and civic organizations.

The absorption process extends beyond the committee, the study team, and the agencies to other groups and forces. In one community a series of luncheon and dinner meetings was scheduled to report and interpret findings to key community leaders. These meetings developed understanding and conviction among some eighty government, industrial, and fund-raising leaders in positions of influence.

The term *self-survey* is sometimes used to distinguish a study done by local people, with only brief consultation of outsiders, from the survey directed by outside experts. The distinction is not clear cut. *All* community surveys should be *self-surveys*, in the sense that local people make the final decisions. Differences in the proportions of the "mix"—local people and outsiders—depend largely upon the degree to which qualitative evaluation is included in the survey's purpose, but local involvement, absorption, and understanding are essential in all cases.

NO LET-DOWN: If all the steps in the preparation, the study process, and transmission of reports to agencies and community are done well the chances of implementation are good. Just one more essential element—there must be machinery for follow-up. There can be no let-down.

A comprehensive detailed, evaluative survey should be undertaken only if there is a strong community planning body for follow-up. An inventory or general appraisal type of survey may be undertaken in situations where adequate central coordinating and planning machinery is not present, provided the outlook is good for establishment of a planning body. #

PLANNING, in the beginning, was concerned chiefly with material developments, such as routes of communication and major improvements. The human elements were frequently neglected. Now we know that adequate planning can do much to adjust and regulate some of our stubborn social and economic problems, and it has become the obligation of planners to work for a finer cooperation between industrial, economic and recreational resources, and thus bring about a more secure life for everyone. . . . progress in the future will be . . . built on the firmer foundation of a more complete coordination of the various elements that tend to make a more complete and satisfactory community life. — PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF PLANNING COMMISSIONERS.

ST. LOUIS is a city revitalized — growing and meeting the park and recreation challenges of the sixties. In 1955, the citizens of St. Louis overwhelmingly approved a whopping $110,000,000 bond issue for public improvements, and $11,000,000 of this has been devoted to the acquisition, development, and improvement of park and recreation facilities.

Delegates to the 1963 National Recreation Congress are in for many eye-opening surprises! Let's take a quick look back and see what's been happening to the park and recreation movement here in St. Louis since the last National Recreation Congress held here just nine years ago. Back in 1954, parks and recreation was a division of the sprawling St. Louis Department of Public Welfare. The division was headed by a commissioner of parks and recreation, who held the reins over a superintendent of recreation and city forester.

Then, in April of 1959, the citizens of St. Louis voted to amend the city charter. One amendment called for the splitting-up of the Department of Public Welfare into three separate departments. Thus was born the present St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry. The department's three major divisions are each headed by a commissioner, who is a member of the mayor's cabinet. The department employs over eight hundred regular full-time persons and has an annual operating budget of $3,500,000.

Some of the most notable park and recreation additions since 1954 include two new recreation centers, the DeSoto Recreation Center, completed in 1962, and the David P. Wohl Recreation Center with its superb indoor-outdoor swimming pool. The million-dollar outdoor Steinberg Skating Rink in St. Louis' scenic Forest Park has attracted over a million ice skaters since its opening in 1957 (*see* RECREATION, *December 1960*). St. Louisans also take pride in their new Planetarium, a million-dollar bond-issue project. This unique hyperboloid building was awarded the *Progressive Architecture* Design Award in the category of Public Use (*see* RECREATION, *January 1962, Page 35*).

What does St. Louis have to offer its citizens in the way of municipal recreation programs? Well, since 1954 the recreation division has more than doubled summer playground facilities. This tremendous program expansion was occasioned by the taking over of all public-school playgrounds in the city by the division.

Through the wonderful cooperation of Mayor Raymond R. Tucker, the recreation division was able to negotiate a contract with the board of education that, for the first time, provided an equitable use of facilities by both agencies. This contract heralds a new relationship between the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry and the St. Louis Board of Education, and the kind of relationship that now exists gives hopes of even greater coordination of programs and joint use of facilities in coming years.

Last year, the summer program saw the opening of 105 summer playgrounds and fifteen swimming pools. The recreation division assumed supervision and control of seven indoor pools located at public high schools. This, of course, was a tremendous addition to the city's program.

To illustrate the cooperation that exists between the department and the board of education, the recreation divi-

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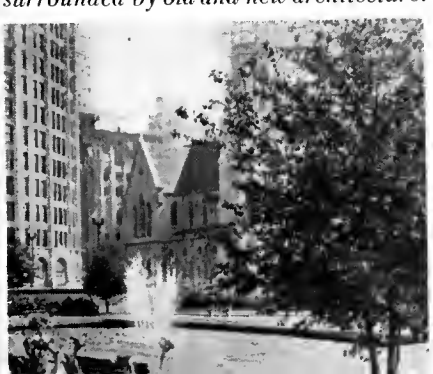
MRS. BRUNGARD *is director of the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry.*

A City Revitalized

St. Louis, host city for the 45th National Recreation Congress, September 3–October 4, 1963

The hyperboloid Planetarium spirals visitors through the orbitting wonders of the universe.

A downtown oasis, Lucas Garden, is surrounded by old and new architecture.



MRS. EDWARD G. BRUNGARD

A Nation-Wide Testing Program

Who are the most outstanding boys and girls in the physical-fitness programs of the recreation and park departments?

BEN YORK

HENRY CLAY said, "Of all human powers operating on the affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition," and "competition" has been one of the keystones in the broad-scale sports programs of the nation's recreation and parks departments. Last summer the Public Recreation Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, on which the National Recreation Association is represented, introduced a program on a "selected basis" to identify the most outstanding boys and girls in the AAU Physical Fitness Testing Program. For a program-on-trial, success can be reported as the top boys and girls in each of the six age groups were identified and honored at appropriate ceremonies by local officials. The governor of Indiana officiated in one case, the governor of New Mexico in another, as well as the mayors of Morristown, New Jersey, and West Palm Beach, Florida. In all cases, the local recreation and parks department leaders participated in the honors ceremonies.

As originally conceived, the AAU Physical Fitness Testing Program, now in its fifteenth year, was one for mass participation. Its objective was to find out how many youngsters could attain the standards established by a committee of qualified and recognized professionals in the field of physical education. Over ten million youngsters between the ages of six and eighteen have qualified for the AAU Achievement Certificates.

However, just qualifying for an achievement certificate was not enough in the eyes of the AAU Public Recreation Committee. This committee felt every boy and girl in the United States not only should maintain their physical fitness but also needed motivation to go above and beyond accepted standards. Furthermore, the committee felt the testing program offered an excellent opportunity for competition among the outstanding youngsters and a program to identify the most outstanding boys and girls was launched last summer.

A subcommittee, appointed by the chairman of the Public Recreation Committee and headed by Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, completed a study of the scoring system used last summer. A revised scoring system will be used this year. The committee thinks the new scoring system presents an excellent evaluation of the actual performances of the boys and girls in each of the skill tests designed to measure fitness in the areas of speed, endurance, strength, and agility. The AAU Physical Fitness Test is a hexathlon (six events) made up of five required and one optional event in which each boy and girl performs against a standard established for his or her age. The boy or girl must equal or exceed the established standard for all six events.

Mr. Mallison, an able recreation official concerned with physical proficiency tests for forty years, played a major role in devising the scoring system. The gradations which have been adopted are simple for administrative purposes and reasonably well equated to assure a fair and equitable system of evaluation. Award points are given only for performances that *better* the established standard. It is a fair system that compares the physical-fitness abilities of youngsters within each sex-age group in these recognized tests for four important and basic qualities. Listed below is the scoring system, adopted by the AAU Public Recreation Committee for 1963, with a sample scoring for boys who may be competing in the twelve and thirteen age group.

This summer the objective is to have programs at each playground in which champions will be crowned in each of the six age groups. From the individual playgrounds we shall be striving to find the "tops" in each city, county, and dis-

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REQUIRED EVENTS	SCORE	Standard	Example	Points
SPRINTS:	One point for each tenth of a second better than the standard	9 sec.	8.5	5
WALK AND RUN:	One point for each ten seconds below the standard. No fractional points	11 min.	10:10	5
SITUPS:	One point for each situp in excess of the standard. Time limit, one minute	20	35	15
PULLUPS:	One point for each pullup in excess of the standard. No rest period of more than one second between pullups.	5	14	9
STANDING BROAD JUMPS:	One point for each inch in excess of the standard. No fractional points	5½ ft.	7½	18
OPTIONAL EVENT				
BASEBALL THROW:	One point for each five feet in excess of the standard (twelve-inches circumference ball). No fractional points	100 ft.	120-6	4
			Total	56

MR. YORK *is superintendent of recreation in West Palm Beach, Florida, and chairman of the AAU Public Recreation Committee.*

Packers carry supplies to Madison Hut in the Presidential Range.

Miniature Hotels in the Sky

BLANCHE HACKETT

Hikers find unsuspected accommodations in the mountains of New Hampshire

IN THESE DAYS of superhighways, jet planes, and so-called flabby Americans, most of us find a need for solitude and physical outdoor activity. Not finding the local country club or recreation center the answer to our family's needs, we investigated and found that there is nothing like the Appalachian Mountain Club hut system in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Last summer, like many other nature lovers, we climbed to the top of the rugged White Mountains, hiked across cool green forest of spruce, yellow and paper birch through well-marked trails of breathtaking scenery to the AMC huts.

These mountain hotels, some of them five thousand feet up, are reached by foot only. Each AMC hut is a day's hike from the other. A hiker can tramp through green mountain forest for seven or eight days without tent, sleeping bag, food, or much preparation. You can even have your lunch packed for you at a hut.

Our family uses Franconia Notch State Park in Franconia, New Hampshire, as our home base. Here we pitch our tent at Lafayette Campground and get into our sneakers. If you don't camp, this whole area is blanketed with motels of every price and description.

Lonesome Lake Trail, one of hundreds maintained by the Appalachian Mountain Club, starts at the parking area of Lafayette Campground. This trail, one and a quarter miles to Lonesome Lake Hut, is the shortest and therefore ideal for beginners. The trail is well marked; even our eleven-year-old girl could follow it. Our lungs filled with the fresh odor of fir and pine as we tramped into the dense forest. Every running brook was a joyful sight. Our two girls would dip their feet in the water and shriek with delight at the coldness of the mountain water. The trees began to appear shorter and the fir and spruce more abundant as we climbed up through the sun-streaked trail. Except for the continued clatter of rocks as they slid under our feet.

MRS. HACKETT, *an ardent proponent of family hiking, lives in Cresskill, New Jersey.*

wildlife seemed still and we felt pleasantly alone.

After an hour of breathtaking scenery the trail became completely hidden on both sides by shrubbery. We were not prepared for the sudden appearance of a group of rustic cabins with a magnificent smooth blue lake as a front-yard. We stood dazzled by the afternoon sun gleaming through the green mountain peaks that surrounded Lonesome Lake.

THE BOYS who man these AMC huts are handpicked high-school and college students who cook all the meals and do the general housekeeping. These boys also backpack all the food and supplies in loads of a hundred pounds to the huts. The hutmen are usually athletes who welcome the opportunity to work during the summer and keep in training for the winter sports activities.

This hut, like the other seven AMC huts on the Presidential Range, provides bunks, mattresses, pillows, and blankets in dormitory style for men and women. The approximate cost to stay overnight is $7.25; this includes lodging, dinner, and breakfast. A trail lunch to take with you is $.75. Children under ten accompanied with parents are half rate. Meals are served at 7AM, 12 noon and 6PM, family style, hearty but not fancy and snacks at all times.

The trail to Greenleaf Hut was even more beautiful. As it became slippery, we found that large sticks made good canes and were helpful in making the ascent easier. The trail was rough going. Carol, our eight-year-old, sat down and announced, "Someone made a mistake. This is not hiking, this is mountain climbing." We all laughed in complete agreement, then collapsed next to her.

The view became more exciting after an hour's climb. A small brown circle in the forest below us was our campground. Even Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway was soon below us. Vermont could be seen in the horizon from the Greenleaf Hut lookout.

Three hours later we staggered into Greenleaf Hut and learned that we hiked approximately a mile an hour. The hutmen can do much better with a hundred pounds of groceries on their backs. We found it important to know how much mileage we could cover in an hour, since it enabled us to plan late afternoon hikes and not be caught in strange woods at night.

Greenleaf Hut is a stone-frame building that can house forty-four guests, dormitory style. The dining room or family room with a kitchen are in the center of the hut. The men and women's dormitory with bunks three high are on either side. The girls naturally had to take a rest on the top bunks. After their rest, they decided they wanted to stay overnight. It didn't take us long to realize that the running water in the restrooms helped convince them. We sat down at the large wooden table to eat lunch with a bay window giving us a peek at the Great Stone Face plus a terrific view of Mount Lafayette. We were speechless when the hutmen charged us $.35 for a thick roast-beef sandwich.

LIKE MOST HIKERS, we "climbed" to the summit of Mt. Washington by the cog railway. This sightseeing railroad began operation in 1869 and can make the trip to the summit in an hour and a half. Once at the summit we explored Summit House and the other interesting buildings that can be visited by the tourist. We especially enjoyed reading the different clocks and graph at the U.S. weather station. This building, one of the strongest in the country, has recorded the highest winds in the world. These mountains suffer some of the most violent and unpredictable weather in America and are a source of danger to the careless or unwary hiker.

Fortified with jackets and candy bars, we began our tramp down. The trail markers are quite plain here since the summit is treeless and fog can come up very quickly. Close markers keep people from getting lost. The Crawford Path which we followed is one of the most weather-beaten places in the mountains and we were glad to beat the fog to the long, stone-and-wood structure of the Lakes-of-the-Clouds. This hut has an altitude of five thousand feet and is the highest of the huts. As in the other huts, refreshments and lodging for ninety is for the asking. Happily, the girls announced that these restrooms had running water also. Here at the Lakes-of-the-Clouds we exchanged trail talk with the other hikers. We all became more enthusiastic about hiking as we listened to each other's adventures on the different trails.

At Crawford Notch you can rent saddle horses and gallop the winding trail to Mount Willard. Pinkham Notch Camp, headquarters of the hut system, a group of log and frame buildings, bunks a hundred guests and is open year-round. This camp is a convenient base for skiing at Wildcat and Tuckermen Ravines.

The Appalachian Mountain Club publishes maps, guide books and maintains hundred of miles of trails, including the famed Appalachian Trail. The club's magazine, *Appalachia*, is filled with information for hikers. *(See also "Mountain Leadership,"* RECREATION, *May 1963.)* The AMC hut system opens the middle of June and closes September 15.

Once you, as a weary hiker, have received a hearty welcome at a hut, and seen the sunset over the Great Stone Face, you will feel compelled to tramp the mountains and visit the "huts" again and again as we do. #

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Project Moonbeam

An amateur satellite-tracking station, begun as a hobby, is making important contributions to America's space program. Among other achievements, it has been able to determine the weight of orbiting satellites. This will help make possible the ferreting out of any secret Soviet "spy-in-the-sky" satellite.

Project Moonbeam, as the station is known, began in 1956 with a group of scientists at an oil-research laboratory in a Cleveland suburb. Wanting to build their own tracking station, they asked permission to use the company's laboratory facilities. What they lacked in cash, they made up in ingenuity, reports *Petroleum Today* in its Winter 1962-63 issue. Working on their own time, they used idle or outmoded equipment to build an antenna system. Electronic equipment was improvised or purchased from government surplus. As the project progressed, the company contributed a small grant and area firms provided additional materials.

The scientists had their station ready by January 29, 1958—just forty-eight hours before the launching of Explorer I. News of the successful tracking of this satellite by Project Moonbeam was quickly spread by news media, and the station has served as a source of accurate information about other satellites ever since. The scientists have accurately tracked scores of satellites, including Russia's twin space ships, Vostok III and Vostok IV. Clear voice transmissions of the Soviet cosmonauts were translated into English at the station by a local priest of the Russian Orthodox Church.

During the summer of 1958, a group of serious-minded high-school boys visited the station and asked to join the project. The scientists accepted their help. One student developed a computer program which has since been distributed to scientific journals throughout the world. He also designed a satellite tracker which replaced older equipment. Other youths were soon preparing highly scientific theses on space exploration and satellite tracking—some beyond the knowledge of the scientists themselves.

As the students went on to college and graduate studies, several kept up their work with Project Moonbeam. Three or four high-school recruits are now chosen each year from the dozens who apply, and observers feel that the lab has become a training ground for some of the area's most brilliant youngsters. The scientists and students have obtained a radio telescope and a tower and are working together to fashion a system whereby they may be among the first to watch, on a television receiver, man's first probes and exploration of the moon.

Bringing Back the Totem

A huge American Indian totem pole was dedicated in the Lewiston Valley area near Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, on May 26. The Tamaqua Totem stands twenty feet tall. Surmounted by the traditional thunderbird, it has an eight-foot wingspread. The totem shows the symbols used in rituals of the ancient Eastern woodland Indians and symbols of the Indian families that once lived in Pennsylvania, including the Tamaqua area. Chief Lightfoot Talking Eagle and his wife, Princess Fleet Deer, directed the dedication. Reservation Indians were invited to assist. Chief Lightfoot and Princess Fleet Deer, non-reservation Indians who live near Tamaqua, designed the Tamaqua Totem, as well as several others. The brightly painted symbols were carved in relief on the eighteen-inch cedar pole. The totem pole was carved by Vincent Bendinsky of Wyalusing, who has carved several other totems designed by Lightfoot and Fleet Deer.

Tepees will be erected around the pole to create an Indian village appearance and the area will be landscaped. At the site of the totem last autumn, Lightfoot and Fleet Deer held a six-hour ceremonial council fire. They rededicated the site to the American Indian and gave it the name "Village of the White Deer." The nearby Beaver Creek gorge was renamed "Warrior Gorge" and the high mountains, "Warrior Mountains." The Indian couple have been responsible for a new wave of interest in Pennsylvania Indians, whose history often outshines that of their Western cousins.

Big Kickoff. *During last year's Recreation Month celebration, Joseph Halper (right), director of recreation in Oceanside, New York, and president of the Long Island Recreation and Parks Association, put this message across with the aid of Joseph Carlino, speaker of the state House of Representatives.*

Film Service

Recreation departments don't always know what they are getting into when they take something on. Early last year, the Cobourg, Ontario, Recreation Commission assumed the administration of the Cobourg Film Council, which was started in 1961 and operated for a short time by the Chamber of Commerce. Recreation Director J. C. Thorsen reports, "The growth of this community service has been impressive. Membership now stands at nearly twenty-five Cobourg and district groups and individuals making use of the films and equipment available through the council. An indication of the council's development: in the 1961-62 season there were twenty-seven equipment bookings and fifty for films from the council; from September 15 to December 31, 1962 there were thirty-one equipment bookings and 128 for films. The commission is pleased to have had a part in the growth of this activity, but feels the service will not always necessarily be a function of its office or staff."

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From sea to shining sea. Young cyclists explore the quaint island of old Nantucket.

PROGRAM

WONDER AS YOU WANDER

Hosteling provides adventures, opportunity to wander, time to wonder about the mysteries of the universe

REYNOLD E. CARLSON

Low-cost accommodations, such as this hostel in Bowmansville, Pennsylvania, allow young people to discover our nation's scenic and historic marvels.

THROUGHOUT recorded history, man has had the urge to wander, to see new sights, to meet strange people, to examine customs different from his own, to find beauty in nature, and to experience the exhilaration of walking, riding, sailing, or canoeing. Man has also always been interested in the travel of others, whether it be the mythical wanderings of Ulysses, the adventures of Marco Polo, or the first ascent of Mt. Everest. Through reading we satisfy, in part, this urge to wander; but our first-hand experiences in wandering do not require us to seek the far corners of the world for things of scenic and scientific interest. We can

Only when we abandon the automobile and set out on our own two feet can we really see what our country is like.

MR. CARLSON *is professor of recreation at Indiana University.*

Not until we abandon the main highways do we know the true character of the people and the land.

wander in our own communities; there are people nearby whose customs and methods of living differ from ours. We can observe variety and beauty in our own countryside. We can find joy in studying our rocks, trees, and birds, and in pondering about the infinite complexity and interrelatedness of the universe. There are many who "wonder as they wander" about the great mysteries of life, of people, and of purpose; there are others whose joy comes not from a solitary experience but from the fellowship of shared experiences.

There is no question of the values for youth—and probably for people of all ages—of wandering. There is a question as to how opportunities can be provided in the affluent, motorized, mechanized, sophisticated society that is America today. Although we can but dimly see what atomic energy and the great population explosion may do to the world, we do know, based on the signposts of today, what hosteling has to offer will be more needed in the world of tomorrow than it was in the world of yesterday. We recognize the problems that hosteling must face if its opportunities are to be made widespread and its services vital in the years to come.

Although our culture is changing rapidly and, on the surface, human beings are adapting themselves with amazing ease to these changes, we must remember that human beings change but slowly through the centuries—in terms of basic physical, mental, and emotional needs. The changes in our civilization which deprive us of the satisfaction of these needs must be counteracted by special efforts. The many work-reducing devices which relieve us of tedious toil do not relieve us of the need for exercise; we must provide programs of physical activity to keep us from growing soft and comfort-loving. The great reduction in our working hours does not lessen our need for constructive activity; we must have programs of recreation which will make our newfound leisure worth while. Our expenditures for recreation in America are tremendous. Estimates vary from thirty to fifty billion dollars yearly, depending on what is included in the term *recreation*. Some of this is morally, socially, and physically undesirable. This leisure offers a challenge to all concerned with human well-being.

HOSTELING is one of the movements in America that can serve as antidotes to many of the undesirable trends in the use of leisure. It is one of the ways in which physical stamina can be developed. It is one of the ways in which love of country and respect for people of other races, nationalities, and economic backgrounds can be developed. It should be one of the ways in which people—particularly young people—may find meaning and substance in their human relationships and in their knowledge and experiences in the land in which we live.

One of the most significant documents bearing on American life in recent years is the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission—the so-called ORRRC Report—issued early this year under the title *Outdoor Recreation for America*. Many of the forecasts made in the ORRRC report have a particular bearing upon youth hosteling: among them, the statement that the miles of automobile travel will more than double by the year 1976 and will double again by the year 2000. This astounding prediction, if true, will increase one of the problems that hosteling faces even today. There are now over seventy million automobiles in the United States, and we are spending billions of dollars on the improvement of rapid interstate highways. This mechanized mobility, coupled with plenty of money to spend on travel, results in conditions for hostels quite different from those of European countries. The great expanse of the United States also presents one of the problems connected with hosteling in our country.

The very prevalence of automobile travel may well be one of the most potent arguments for hostels. The faster we travel, the less we see. We can go from coast to coast over marvellous superhighways without seeing a thing that will add to our understanding of our country. Not until we get onto secondary or back roads, where travel must be slower, do we begin to glimpse the people and the land. When we abandon the car completely to set out on our own two feet, we can *really* see what our country is like.

MANY STATES are now engaged in planning for outdoor recreation resources. We may well expect to see considerable land acquisition for outdoor recreation during the next few years. Should not this planning consider forms of travel other than by car? Should it not be possible for hostelers to find safe and interesting routes of travel? Further, should it not be possible for hostelers to find hostel accom-

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modations either in or adjacent to public lands? The administrators of public lands admittedly have a problem when it comes to granting special privileges to any one organization for the development of facilities. It may well be, however, that some arrangement could be made through which the hostels might be supervised by the American Youth Hostel yet owned by other agencies, public or voluntary. Certainly the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be concerned with the states in their planning for outdoor resources and interested in finding ways of meeting the needs of youth groups, hikers, and cyclists.

Special consideration on federal lands is no less important. The national parks, monuments, and historic areas constitute some of the most important of American attractions. Whereas campgrounds and public accommodations provide for the visiting public, there is a need for accommodations for small groups traveling under leadership on limited budgets. The traditional hostel, with its low-cost accommodations and opportunities for meal preparation, would make possible visits by many who could not otherwise afford to stay in such areas.

Young people who visit our country from other lands are seldom able to pay the living and travel costs necessary to stay at most commercial establishments. In their own countries they are used to accommodations more modest in both facilities and cost. If we wish to encourage extensive visits by youth from other lands, we need to find inexpensive ways for them to live.

Nearly one acre out of every eleven in the United States is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. These lands provide opportunities for adventure, particularly in wilderness or semi-wilderness travel. Several chains of hostels or hiking or canoeing camps would serve an important function. Many groups are not sufficiently skilled in outdoor living to be entirely on their own, and the problem and expense of buying and carrying equipment for wilderness living discourages many. The regular campgrounds of the Forest Service can, of course, be used, but there is a need for campgrounds with some leadership and with housing and cooking equipment. I would like to see some good tent camp hostels developed for summer use.

PLANS are being made now to care for the increasing millions of people who will go outdoors for recreation during the coming years. Now is the time for youth hosteling to find its place in that planning. If hostels were numerous and available and well-publicized, their use would greatly increase. Youth agencies have their own programs and do not wish to lose their identity but would be happy to use the hostels for housing if they were located in places of interest.

Many Americans are disturbed at the inability of young people to take care of themselves out of doors and at their lack of respect either for natural resources or the rights of others. This requires leadership training and information not only on techniques of hiking and cycling but also on outdoor good manners and on the knowledege required for enjoying and appreciating the natural environment. Conducting wilderness trips by foot and canoe or on horseback after the pattern of the trips conducted by the American Forestry Association and the Wilderness Society might provide opportunities for prospective leaders to learn desired skills.

HOSTELING opportunities should be brought to many more people because it has a contribution to make to the welfare of the nation and to the lives of individuals who participate. A long-term program of informing and encouraging public agencies, particularly land-holding agencies, should eventually result in some type of cooperative program for developing hostel facilities and trails. Participation is the best education. Why should not community leaders participate? A superintendent of schools who has gone through a hosteling experience can generally be convinced of the value of hosteling for school children.

Our youth need adventure and challenges. These, hosteling can provide. Here is a job not only for the professional hosteling staff but for everyone interested in the welfare of American youth. #

ART INSTRUCTION IN A SUMMER PROGRAM

Report of the new project that was one of the activities of the summer recreation program in Farmville, North Carolina

VIRGINIA GREGORY

FARMVILLE, a small mideastern North Carolina town of four thousand inhabitants, is adequately equipped, neatly maintained, and has an air of buoyancy and well-being. The people live graciously and in leisurely fashion, and are aware of their talented and cultured neighbors. This was in evidence last summer when an art class was organized, supervised, enjoyed, and included as an activity of the summer recreation program.

The recreation commission was aware of the growing interest in cultural arts and, at the same time, recognized that enthusiasm and ideas were not enough but had to be accompanied by hard work, finances, qualified instructors, and the approval and acceptance of the general public. Could this be included as a part of the recreation program? Who would want to paint pictures? Where was the class to be held? Who would finance it? Who would "spark" the project—and more important, who would furnish the "fuel" to keep the project going? As usual, a few interested people had to push it, support it, and participate in it. One of the key people, the clerk and treasurer of the town, is an artist. He soon found two other artists and, among them, they agreed to give instructions. The Boy Scout Council was asked to lend the Scout hut for a studio for the summer, and readily agreed. The local Formica Flakeboard Corporation gave materials for the construction of fifteen tables and fifty-four easels. An art-supply store in Greenville, a city fifteen miles from Farmville, agreed to let the art students purchase supplies and materials needed for the class at cost.

"Word" got around about the art classes and fifty-five students showed up at the first class. Their ages ranged from thirteen to ninety. There were beginners, "dabblers," artists, and just average enthusiasts lined up to begin painting. Total attendance over a ten-week period was 460, ages of members ranging from thirteen to seventy-two. Instruction was offered in charcoal and oils only. The class was held three hours one evening a week for ten weeks. The studio, being located near the swimming pool and playground, found so many curious "onlookers" that they almost crowded the students out of the working area. The "grand finish" was a sidewalk show and reception at which friends and about three hundred "Mr. and Mrs. Publics" admired the 140 paintings that were completed.

Farmville could now add cultural arts to its "leisurely living" as demonstrated by the art class. The recreation commission, the three instructors, the students and the general public had a thrilling and gratifying experience, and plans are already being made for art instruction to be a permanent part of the recreation program in Farmville. #

MISS GREGORY *is assistant director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh.*

A PHYSICAL FITNESS PILOT PROJECT

With two hundred youngsters participating, Huntington, New York, is one of eight communities selected as a test area by President Kennedy's Council on Youth Fitness

JOSEPH G. ANDERSON

THE MASS EXODUS to the suburbs has really hit the town of Huntington, located on the north shore of Long Island, about forty-five miles east of New York City. During the past ten years, the town's population has grown from 47,505 to over 146,000. The families that moved to Huntington have been, by and large, young families with small children or children on the way. This tremendous population increase has thrown a burden on the Huntington schools. The little red schoolhouse has, of necessity, been replaced by twenty-classroom elementary, junior, and senior high schools. The school-building program in Huntington has shown no sign of letting up, nor has the population explosion.

With the school day being adequately taken care of, it became apparent that the hours when the youngsters were not in school must also be filled with wholesome activity. This need was fulfilled, to a great extent, by the establishment two years ago of the Huntington Recreation Department. From the beginning, it was felt that the recreation department could operate most effectively by supplementing and implementing the extracurricular activities of the schools. This cooperation between school and recreation department led President Kennedy's Council on Youth Fitness to select Huntington as one of the eight towns in the United States to conduct a pilot program.

This project was divided into several phases. Last June, registration was open to one hundred Huntington boys between the ages of ten and fourteen. Eighty boys signed up, with their parents' permission, to participate in the obstacle-course phase of the program. The course was set up in accordance with the specifications prepared by President Kennedy's Council and is similar in type to the obstacle courses used in U. S. troop training in World War II.

The course is located in a plot 30′-by-150′ and is designed in two lanes for a two-way run. The starting lane includes the following obstacles in the order listed: adjustable hurdle, horizontal ladder, dodge posts, seven foot wall, and balance beam. The return lane includes the following obstacles in order: balance beam, parallel bars, and fence hurdle.

Each boy was given a physical examination prior to and at the conclusion of the program. The daily schedule began at 9AM with the first group of boys in the ten- and eleven-year-old category running through the obstacle course. Each boy was timed daily on his completion of each obstacle. The boys were tested each week and the results of the test were compared with the norm chart provided by the President's Council. In addition to working on the obstacles, the boys engaged in programs of low activity. These consisted of baseball, soccer, and calisthenics. Rest periods at regular intervals were scheduled. During these rest periods individual counseling on the obstacles was given, as well as lectures on hygiene and diet. The morning schedule was repeated in the afternoon for the boys in the twelve-, thirteen-, and fourteen-year age group.

The physical-fitness program ran for six weeks and at its conclusion it was estimated that each boy had received the equivalent of one year's physical education, as provided by the schools in this area. Four physical-education teachers were employed by the town to conduct the program. It was felt that only men with this background and experience in handling adolescent boys were qualified to put these boys through their paces in such a rigorous program. Close supervision of each boy and certain elementary precautions, such as chalking hands to avoid blistering, un-

Up and over! The obstacle course attracts the boy who might otherwise have slight interest in physical activities.

scheduled rest periods at the first indication of fatigue, were largely responsible for the low accident rate. Bruised knees and elbows were the only injuries sustained.

ALTHOUGH the obstacle course phase of the pilot program received the lion's share of publicity, the phase devoted to mentally retarded children was of equal value. The town, in conjunction with the Huntington Auxiliary of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, sponsored a summer recreation program for the mentally handicapped children. This program ran for six weeks, five days a week, and was under the direct supervision of a

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MR. ANDERSON *is director of recreation in Huntington, New York.*

professional teacher whose background included thirteen years of experience in working with exceptional children. The director was assisted by four paid counselors and nonpaid volunteers.

The program was conducted at a local school whose facilities included playground, gymnasium, locker rooms, and cafeteria facilities. The children were tested on an indoor obstacle course, especially designed to meet their requirements. They received the Kraus-Weber test which is a calisthenic-type test. They were also tested in various swimming techniques geared to their ability. Although testing these children is a very difficult task, certain valuable discoveries were made. There was a marked improvement in their balance and coordination, as well as motivation as a result of running through these tests each day.

The indoor obstacle course consisted of four lanes of simple obstacles, fifty feet in length. The obstacles included crawling through a tunnel of mats ten feet long, running across balance beam first lane; crawling over or vaulting a three-foot-high table with mats and stairs two feet high, second lane; jumping sticks placed on two sets of chairs three feet apart and two feet high, and touching spots on floor, third lane; running through maze to finish, fourth lane.

The children were tested and timed two to three times a week, with self-improvement the goal. The groups ran the course daily, and the times were recorded. A competitive tournament concluded the course and marked improvement in all areas was shown. The first few recorded times were not completely accurate due to the fact that the child did not comprehend what he was expected to do. This was considered. Final records based upon running the course correctly, and hence were valid.

Our exceptional children were also tested in the water. Though skill level was poor generally, some children could pass test comparable to basic swimming test, and all the children entered the water. As a result of being checked, more children were encouraged, tried and generally showed improvement. The basic flat dive was done off a chair in the water with the seat at water level. This was the big challenge.

THE RESULTS of the obstacle course and the program for mentally handicapped children were forwarded to the President's Council for examination and evaluation. The conclusions drawn by the council will be used in establishing a physical-fitness program which will be adopted on a national level.

The conclusions drawn by the Huntington Recreation Department are:

• A physical-fitness program which utilizes the obstacle course has great promotional value and, therefore, attracts the boy who might otherwise have little interest in physical activities. Since these inactives and non-sports-minded are the ones who are in need of physical improvement, the value of the obstacle course is obvious. Besides the glamour which the military obstacle course holds for the adolescent boy, it is a great equalizer. The boy who plays varsity basketball or holds the school track record will at least start off on an equal basis with the boy who spends his leisure hours in the science lab. Agility and coordination are strong factors in mastering the obstacle course. Once the motivation has been established, the challenge is irresistible. Success in the obstacle course could well be the determining factor in interesting the hitherto lethargic boy in physical activities.

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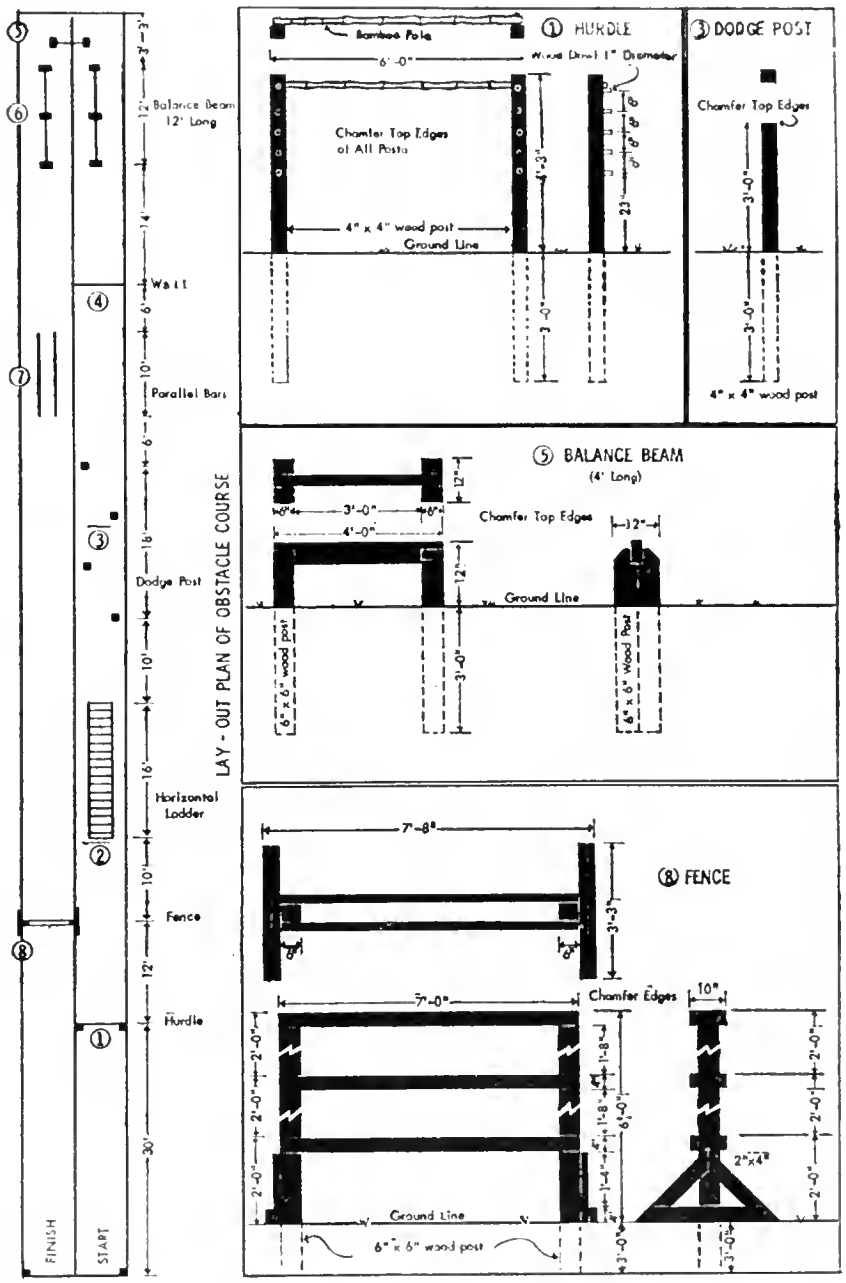

ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC RECREATION: Progress and Problems

Field Report for 1962 points up what needs to be done . . .

ARTHUR TODD

AT THE END OF EACH YEAR, the National Recreation Association district field representatives report on the recreation and park developments in the districts they serve. The consolidated report from all districts gives a picture of the nation's public recreation progress and problems and the needs and trends for the year. The 1962 report contains much to point to with pride and much to view with alarm. If all the good things are added up, the picture looks rosy. A look at the problems is discouraging, but they point up what needs to be done. It is obvious we are plagued with many and serious problems in professional and lay leadership. Static, unimaginative, and weak programs are too numerous, and the cause is not always low budgets. A broad leadership development program is needed badly. A concentrated effort should be made to raise the level of recreation programs.

MR. TODD *is director of the National Recreation Association Field Department.*

Many communities still lack the basic organization for recreation service and others have second-rate organizations. Financial support for recreation has increased steadily, but competition for the dollar is increasing as recreation demands grow. More effective public education, long-range park and recreation plans, and new sources of revenue are required. Recreation legislation in many states needs to be broadened, revised, and overhauled. Many state recreation societies are working on this. Others need to tackle the problem by making a thorough study of existing laws and planning a program to improve them.

Probably nothing is more urgent at this time than the need to acquire land for recreation. The increase in the number of bond issues and tax levies in 1962 over previous years indicates that this fact is recognized. There were more successful bond issues, but there were more failures as well.

The following extracts from the 1962 Field Reports tell part of the story.

New Year-Round Departments: Sixty-two year-round departments were established in 1962, an increase of nine over the previous year. Twenty-four of these are administered by policy-making recreation boards and seventeen by advisory boards; four are administered by policy-making park and recreation boards and four by advisory park and recreation boards; one is administered by a county commission. Full-time executives have been employed in forty-three of the cities. Others were in the process of recruiting and screening at the time the report was made.

Local Recreation Budgets: Increases in operating budgets were reported from every district and 456 cities reported increases. With a few notable exceptions, the increases were a small percentage of the total budget. There were also decreases in sixty-five cities, but the amounts were generally small. In 122 cities the budget remained the same as in 1961. Both the number of increases and decreases reported were greater in 1962 than 1961. In many cases the budget increases were due to salary advances. In other instances, programs were expanded by the addition of new facilities and staff.

Recreation Facilities: Acquisition of land for recreation use by all levels of government continued at an accelerated pace in 1962. The impact of the *Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Report (See* RECREATION, *March and April, 1963)* and the establishment of the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was felt across the land. There is a new consciousness of the urgency of saving land for recreation before it disappears.

Development on the Fringes of Cities: Marked attention was given to the development of recreation areas and facilities in the fringe areas. Areas and facilities outside city limits were acquired and developed in several ways: (1) by cities themselves, (2) by counties or district authorities, (3) by state parks, or (4) by a combination of two or more of these. In a number of instances, land was acquired by a local authority through a federal agency, such as the

Bureau of Land Management or the Housing and Home Finance Corporation. The Corps of Engineers has also developed outstanding recreation facilities adjacent to a number of cities.

In some cases, development in fringe areas by cities was accomplished through annexation of the area. Examples of this are Macon and Columbus, Georgia; Tampa, Florida; Columbia, South Carolina; Knoxville, Tennessee; and Billings, Montana. Cities also acquired areas outside their boundaries and constructed facilities ranging from beaches, marinas, reservoir developments, skiing areas to mountain parks. Examples are Burlington, Gastonia, and Durham, North Carolina; Dallas, Texas, which acquired a forty-five hundred acre reservoir ten miles from downtown Dallas; Albuquerque, New Mexico, which is in the process of purchasing three large sites from the Bureau of Land Management for park and wilderness areas; Lawton, Oklahoma; Boise and Idaho Falls, Idaho; Indianapolis, Indiana, which purchased over two thousand acres of park and recreation land for future development; Medford, Salem, and Veronia, Oregon. Veronia offers a good example of cooperative effort. A new public fishpond was developed as a result of water impoundment and dam construction. The State Game Commission and the Crown Zellerback Corporation undertook the project. The pond serves for fire protection as well as fishing. The site was leased from the Bureau of Land Management.

The role of the county is increasing in recreation facility development. Jackson and St. Louis Counties in Missouri; King County, Washington; many counties in Oregon; Lucas County, Ohio; Monroe County (Rochester), New York; and a number of counties and regional authorities in Pennsylvania and Delaware are a few examples of developments by these units on the fringes of cities.

The metropolitan district form of government is receiving serious attention and some new mergers were effected in 1962. Nashville, Tennessee, and fringe-area voters approved a referendum to establish in 1963 a metropolitan form of government with recreation services to be developed on a gradual basis. In another successful referendum, the city of Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County, Virginia, will merge operation into a Virginia City authority. South Norfolk and Norfolk County, Virginia, voted to consolidate its form of government in 1963.

State park authorities and other state agencies are helping to preserve park land near cities in many states. Many signs point to a sharp increase in fringe-area developments in the future. It will need to be an all-out effort to keep ahead of the burgeoning of the suburbs.

Revenue-Producing Problems—Fees and Charges: There continues to be a diversity in philosophy, as well as in practice, on the fees-and-charge issue. Ranging from situations where no fee for any activity is charged to places where fees are expected to produce a sizeable percentage of the budget, a definite or uniform nationwide trend is not too clear. It can be said with certainty that park and recreation executives, and particularly city officials, are looking hard at the possibility of increasing income from fees and charges. The Great Lakes representative for Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin sums up the trend in his district by saying: "It now appears that where fees and charges were first used as a token charge to replace materials used or for special services, they have now become a regular charge policy as a means of supplementing park and recreation tax levies and appropriations. The time may come when most park and recreation services carry a charge or a registration fee for those who wish to participate in activities or use park and recreation facilities. If this is to be avoided, public support will have to come to improve state legislation, making possible higher tax rates for parks and recreation." It is pertinent that these three states show the largest number of increases in fees of any district (thirty-one cities) and the fewest new fees (one city). In the Mid-South, on the contrary, new fees were instituted in fifteen cities and were increased in only two.

It would appear that there is only a slight increase in the charging of fees for activities requiring program leadership of a technical nature, but there are noticeable increases for unorganized use of facilities requiring large capital investments, such as ice rinks, swimming pools, golf courses, bowling alleys, camps, lighted fields, and ski tows. There is a definite trend in charging special fees for non-residents.

Types of New Recreation Areas and Facilities: New facilities reported in 1962 are listed below in numerical order:

Parks	183	Bathing beaches	8
Tennis courts	87	Camp areas	8
Recreation centers	77	Bathhouses	7
Playgrounds and playfields	69	Hockey rinks	4
Ball diamonds	59	Garden centers	4
Swimming pools	50	Bandstands	3
Shelters	39	Zoos	3
Centers—special purpose	28	Archery ranges	2
Golf courses	24	Horseshoe courts	2
Marinas	23	Museums	2
Skating rinks	20	Ski areas	2
Wading pools	15	Track	2
Picnic areas	11	Bowling green	1
Multiple-court areas	11	Dance pavilion	1
Park buildings—misc.	9	Nature trail	1
Athletic fields	8	Playmobile	1
		Shuffleboard court	1

REPORTS on successful and unsuccessful bond issues suggest that in many cases the difference between success and failure was advance planning and knowledge of how these things work. A typical example of the causes of failure is taken from a recent field report: "A year ago, a million and a half-dollar bond issue was hastily planned and presented to the voters and, in the district representative's opinion, the issue failed miserably because:

- Public was not properly educated to need for more park lands.
- Brochure announcing the bond issue was poorly planned.
- The amount asked of the public was too large.
- Publicity was meager and poorly planned." ➤

The shape of recreation in the twenty-first century may be determined by what communities do now to get and develop recreation space. The chart below summarizes the 1962 referendum election by districts.

PASSED				FAILED			
District	B	T	Amount	District	B	T	Amount
Pacific S.W.	6	5	$ 9,692,635 (plus 3 tax levies)	Pacific S.W.	9	3	$14,600,000 (plus 3 tax levies)
Pacific N.W.	12	7	$ 2,918,338	Pacific N.W.	5	3	$ 2,055,000
Southwest	4		$ 4,808,000	Southwest	1		$ 100,000
Midwest	7	1	$ 5,640,000	Midwest	3	1	$ 1,045,000
Great Lakes	16	5	$ 9,944,000	Great Lakes	11	3	$10,900,000
Mid-South	6	4	$ 6,393,700	Mid-South		3	$ 100,000
Southeast	1	2	$ 763,000	Southeast		1	1 Mill tax
Mid-Atlantic	1	1	$ 400,000*				
New England	6	2	$ 2,062,686				
TOTAL	59	27	$42,622,359*	TOTAL	29	14	$28,800,000

*Plus $25,000,000 in New York State

Local Referendum Elections: A total of 130 local referendum elections were reported in 1962. Bond issues accounted for eighty-eight and tax levies for forty-one. There were sixty successful bond elections and twenty failures; twenty-seven tax levies were passed and fourteen were defeated. The record is eighty-eight victories and forty-one defeats. More than $43.000,000 was voted in bonds and taxes and $29,000,000 were turned down by the voters. Comparisons with the three preceding years are as follows:

1962			
Total:	Bonds 89	Passed 60	Failed 29
Total:	Tax 41	Passed 27	Failed 14
Total:	Bonds 130	Passed 87	Failed 43
1961			
Total:	Bonds 57	Passed 45	Failed 12
Total:	Tax 15	Passed 12	Failed 3
Total:	Bonds 72	Passed 57	Failed 15
1960			
Total:	Bonds 93	Passed 74	Failed 19
Total:	Tax 20	Passed 11	Failed 9
Total:	Bonds 113	Passed 85	Failed 28
1959			
Total:	Bonds 54	Passed 44	Failed 10
Total:	Tax 16	Passed 12	Failed 4
Total:	Bonds 70	Passed 56	Failed 14

Local Recreation Program: Additions to program during the year are listed beginning with the type added in the largest number of communities. New programs for youth for example, were added most frequently, followed by services to senior citizens. In cases, where two or more activities are under the same number, it means that they were reported an equal number of times.

1. Services to youth
2. Services to senior citizens
3. Social recreation
4. Services to girls and women
5. Performing arts
   Arts and crafts
   Athletics
6. Playground services
7. Services to middle adults
8. Camping
   Special events
9. Services to ill and handicapped
   Indoor centers
10. Nature recreation
11. Winter sports
12. Services to industry

The weakest program areas were found to be services to the ill and handicapped, performing arts, programs for girls and women, and middle adults. At the other end of the scale, athletics, social recreation, services to youth, and special events were the strongest. Nature recreation, camping, and indoor center programs were generally weak, while programs for senior citizens and arts and crafts have continued to gain in quantity and quality.

Local Recreation Leadership: What are the major problems affecting maintenance of a high level of professional recreation personnel? District representatives reported fully and in considerable detail on this question. In summarizing the answers, it is recognized that some of the problems reported are closely related to others; some are causes; others, effects. The order does not indicate relative importance. The following problems were identified:

1. Low salaries
2. Too high a regard for financial rewards
3. Insufficient fringe benefits
4. Budget limitations
5. Lack of job specifications
6. Lack of salary schedule
7. Low status of recreation service in municipal government
8. Failure to recognize importance of trained professionals (hiring "good guys")
9. Politics
10. Lack of opportunities for advancement within department or district
11. Lack of in-service training
12. Poor morale
13. Shortage of qualified personnel available (recreation majors)
14. Inadequate recruitment of young workers
15. Lack of able personnel on larger staffs for top jobs in smaller communities
16. Lack of proper training in colleges
17. Lack of proper placement upon graduation
18. Environmental drawbacks, (isolation, small towns with limited opportunities, etc.)
19. Turnover too high
20. Individuals who measure their success by their ability to secure better positions
21. Rivalries and bitterness within state societies and among national organizations

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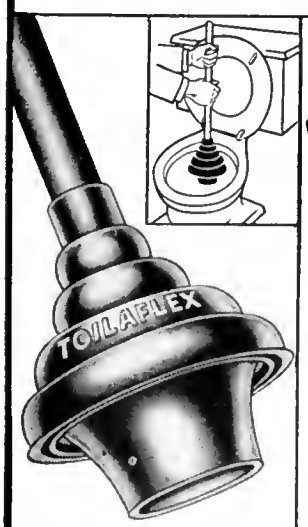

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What is being done to solve the problem by the employing agencies? Nothing, or too little, in many cases. Others are doing one or more of the following:

1. Raising salaries (often forced by competition for people).
2. Better fringe benefits.
3. More salary scales established.
4. Developing job specifications.
5. City managers usually recognize the importance of professional personnel.
6. Use of National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.
7. Accepting advice and help of NRA district representative.
8. Encouraging or permitting employes to participate in training, conferences, et cetera.

What is being done to solve the problem by the professional personnel?

1. Considerable progress in state voluntary registration plans.
2. Individuals and state societies conducting public education programs to convince citizens and employer groups on importance of trained recreation leadership.
3. Encourage attendance of board members and city officials at state, district, and national conferences.
4. Recruitment programs.
5. Establishment of scholarship programs.
6. State societies and others urging colleges to institute recreation curricula.
7. Making use of National Recreation Association national salary study.
8. Workshops and training programs on local, state, and district levels under way (Midwest Recreation Executive School); others planned (Southwest District). Many training programs for leaders in playgrounds, camping, et cetera.
9. Improving local programs to raise stature of the department in the community.
10. Attempts to get good civil-service laws.
11. Texas and Oklahoma Recreation, Louisiana and New Mexico Recreation Associations are voting members of their respective municipal associations. In this manner they are able to help the cause of recreation personnel through association with the members and participation at the state meetings.

It was suggested that many professionals are not doing enough to recruit potential junior leaders for playgrounds and centers and were missing opportunities to talk to high school and college students. What is being done to solve the problem by others? The continuous work by district representatives and the National Recreation Association in public education was cited. The National Training Institute on Recreation Administration conducted annually by the National Recreation Association is an outstanding example. Some colleges and universities are recognizing the need for broader training and more student field experiences.

Staff Development Program: There is universal agreement that staff development programs are generally weak. Some cities have paper plans only; some make attempts by fits and starts. There are a great many one-man departments and this poses problems. Playground leader-training institutes are common, but there is far too little in the way of real training or progressive development of recreation personnel on all levels, professional and volunteer.

Major Unmet Needs in Training: The specific needs and problems as seen by the NRA district representatives are as follows:

1. Refresher courses for executives.
2. Continuous in-service training programs.
3. Training is not reaching enough leaders.
4. Training for all levels of leaders.
5. Training of both lay and professional leaders in the philosophy of recreation.
6. Long-range district plan of training opportunities for volunteers.
7. Quality of training lacks imagination.
8. Nothing new or different being taught.
9. Finding and using qualified trainers.
10. Inadequate college training. ("Too many recreation graduates have too limited an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the positions they seek. Too many college and university instructors lack practical experience and the theories they promote are often not practical or sound or even economically feasible. Leadership with vision, productivity, sincerity, and devotion is needed if the profession is to gain the acceptance with other professions.")
11. Shortage of college-trained personnel.
12. Training in outdoor recreation and arts.
13. Training in recreation for the ill, handicapped, and aging.
14. Training professional and lay leaders in fiscal matters; i.e., performance budgeting, cost accounting, per-capita cost of each operation and activity.
15. Training in techniques and programs for the "hard-to-reach," teenagers, young adults, family, and "all-age" groups.
16. Training in budgeting and bookkeeping, site planning maintenance of areas and facilities, personnel practices, recruitment and use of volunteers and community organizations.
17. Motivation is needed to create a desire on the part of professionals for training.

In retrospect, 1962 was a year of progress and problems. The challenge for 1963 is clear. Let us make progress in solving the problems. #

A THIRD DIMENSION

Advisory councils extend public recreation services

DOROTHY JONES

ADVISORY COUNCILS provide an avenue through which local citizens can express an intelligent interest in the recreation program and other activities within their neighborhoods and channel their interest into beneficial service. Advisory councils have been accepted by government, education, health and welfare agencies as well as large corporations; there has been a marked increase in their usefulness in a constantly widening variety of fields.

In Columbus, Ohio, 250 people serve on the advisory councils of the fifteen recreation centers and an additional five hundred are members of seventy-five playground advisory councils. The playground councils serve for a shorter period because of the limited season but provide a more extensive involvement of the citizens in the city's recreation programs. These councils are made up of leaders of the community, among them are businessmen and women, parents, PTA officers, and teachers, clergymen, officers of community councils, members of women's clubs and service organizations, social workers and probation officers, members of the Junior League, artists, attorneys, and others interested in civic affairs.

The advisory councils give a third dimension to the work of the public recreation department and involve many people who become actively concerned about the programs for the center. They serve in many capacities to broaden the base of the work. Their main function is to advise in the program development and community needs and to interpret the work of the center to the community. Frequently, however, they extend their services beyond these boundaries to become active volunteers, coaches of teams, judges for special events, hosts and hostesses for special programs, and act in many other capacities.

DEVELOPING an effective advisory council takes time and work. It is not easy when such a council has not existed before. Columbus has found, however, that the time and effort put into the development of the councils have been more than worthwhile. The councils have given substance to the recreation program and status to the recreation centers. They have supported successful efforts to raise several million dollars for recreation and park improvements in the city in the past few years. They are now an integral part of center operation.

Their effectiveness depends to a large degree on the imagination, skill, and ability of the center director in effectively utilizing their talents and interests. The director works with the council president in setting up the agenda and deciding upon matters to be given emphasis. He follows through on committee assignments, notifying members of meetings and, in general, guides and inspires the group. He must also keep them working within the framework of their purpose. An over-enthusiastic concern for a particular project or problem can result in the group extending itself beyond the limits of its authority. The agenda of the meeting is reviewed by the supervisor before a meeting. Through this review the supervisor is frequently able to bring information to the meeting which will help answer some of the questions or give guidance which will avert problems arising in the future.

The recreation commission, which is the governing body for recreation in Columbus, has established a set of guiding principles used by each council. Beyond these principles the councils are able to make other rules which govern their particular needs.

ACTIVITIES of the councils vary. They sponsor certain events, such as Halloween and Christmas parties, fishing derbys, fun fairs, golden-age and sports banquets, and other recognition programs. They help publicize and pass bond issues for recreation, and they appear at budget hearings occasionally, although they have never constituted a pressure group. They make surveys and studies, hold workshops for community leaders, recommend new types of programs, and purchase special equipment for the centers. This equipment is beyond that normally furnished by the recreation department, such as electric scoreboards, pool tables, trampolines, and public-address systems. They also make a petty cash fund available for the purchase of the latest dance records and supplies for cooking classes. This factor expedites the carrying out of these programs; for instance, where the bidding process through the normal purchasing channels is too cumbersome and lengthy. They sometimes purchase gym trunks and jackets or identification shirts with the center's name on them, particularly for participants in city-wide events. The council handles any monies which may be raised for use of that particular center.

Realizing the need for trained recreation leadership in the centers, the councils are beginning to set up scholarship

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funds for boys and girls of the neighborhood who are interested in going into recreation work. This will have a profound effect on the recruitment of new leaders for the recreation profession and will alert the present staff to watch for possible future leaders among the program participants.

The advisory council of the Senior Citizens Center is made of a large cross-section of community leaders concerned about the aging; some members are retired, some are still very active in their own professions. In this group are a doctor, a lawyer, ministers of the three religious faiths, members of women's church groups, the chief librarian, professors from Ohio State University, a representative of the Pilot Club, Junior League, labor unions, Aid for Aged Office and the United Community Council, along with other interested civic leaders. The work of this council has covered a wide range of activities and committees have worked on such projects as a research project, a one-day institute for all phases of work with the aging, the formation of an organization for retired top executives and professional men, a library of professional materials on aging; furnishings for the new center. The council also gives backing and assistance to the Golden Age Hobby Show and the Senior Citizens Selling Mart, both held annually. These projects extend the program far beyond what the staff alone could do.

SOMETIMES an advisory group is established before a center comes into existence. This was true with the city's arts and crafts center *(see* RECREATION, *October 1962)*. Before starting this center, the recreation staff assembled a group of people it knew would be interested in such an undertaking. Among these were the chairman of the fine-arts department at Ohio State University and two faculty members from the department, the supervisor of art for the public schools, the assistant director of the art gallery, and several others. Questions put to them were: Is there a need for such a center? Would it duplicate services already being given? In what areas should we concentrate in order to best extend art opportunities to people in the city? Is the location available, one which would be acceptable? What are the equipment and materials needed and where are sources of supplies. Will you help find qualified staff? Will you continue to guide us in order to give maximum, high-level art programs to our city? Needless to say these questions were answered and, as a result of their help and advice, Columbus was able to open and operate a very fine arts-and-crafts center.

In order to give more detail of the purposes as outlined, some of the guiding principles by which the Columbus councils operate follow:

ADVISORY COUNCILS
Columbus Recreation Department, Columbus, Ohio

Purposes and Objectives: All year-round recreation centers shall have an advisory council. The purpose of the organization shall be:

- To advise the recreation center and commission regarding the development of recreation in the area served.
- To enlist interest in public recreation.
- To point up gaps, duplications, and problems regarding recreation in the community.
- To interpret to staff, community interests and needs and to the community the program of the center.
- To encourage donations and supplementary funds for equipment consistent with the development of the center's program.
- To support recreation bond issues and budgetry request.
- To develop cooperation among all groups and organizations interested in general or specific measures designed to provide better recreation services.
- To secure action of a democratic and effective nature that will provide service and meet community needs.
- To interpret need for use of local school buildings or other community facilities.
- To keep the recreation personnel informed of the needs, interests, desires and criticisms of the people.

Its character shall be nonpartisan, nonsectarian, and operated not for financial profit.

Membership: The membership of the council shall represent a wide range of community interests, including churches, schools, business, parents, civic and youth organizations. Membership of the council shall not be less than nine nor more than twenty-one. The center director, supervisors, superintendent, and present members of the council may nominate persons for membership on the advisory councils. Such nominations are made to the recreation commission. All persons approved shall receive a formal letter of appointment including the period of their term of office. Members shall serve for a three-year term with expiration dates staggered, with certain members being appointed for one year, others for two years, and still others for a period of three years, and, thereafter, successors shall be appointed for a term of three years. Members may be reappointed but after the second term one year shall elapse before they are reappointed.

Meetings: The council shall meet at least quarterly with more frequent meetings being established by the will of the individual council. One shall be the annual meeting and election of officers.

Election of Officers: Each advisory council shall elect its own officers, which shall include a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, and/or a recording and corresponding secretary if desired.

Duties of Officers: The chairman shall preside at all meetings, appoint committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office. The vice-chairman shall preside in the absence of the chairman and perform all duties of the chairman. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the council and attend to all correspondence with the assistance of the recreation department. The treasurer shall handle the money of the council and account for same. A bank account shall be established where there is money to be handled, with a checking account set up. Double signatures, (two out of three) the center director's, the treasurer's, and/or the chairman's shall be required for withdrawing money. All bills must be approved for payment by the advisory council.

General Procedures:

- Each advisory council shall have the authority to establish such committees as are necessary. Committee membership may be drawn from others outside the advisory council.
- Financial records and transactions shall be audited by a committee of auditors appointed by the recreation commission at the end of the council's fiscal year.
- Major donations and/or equipment may be accepted only on the approval of the recreation commission.
- There shall be no solicitation of funds without prior approval of the recreation commission.
- Major improvements and alterations shall have the approval of the recreation commission before being undertaken.
- Minutes of the council meetings shall be sent to the recreation commission and the recreation department office.
- The bylaws of individual councils shall be approved by the recreation department. Current copies of all council's bylaws shall be on file in the recreation department office.
- An opportunity shall be accorded the advisory councils to meet with the recreation commission on a scheduled basis. #

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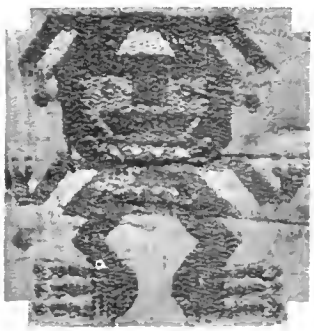

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City Revitalized

Continued from Page 267

sion provides swimming instructions for children attending the public schools in the immediate area of the DeSoto Center pool. This is part of the schools' physical-education program.

During the fall, winter, and spring, twelve recreation centers and thirty-six after-school programs are operated. Two of the recreation centers are located in housing-project areas. Activities in these centers include arts and crafts, athletics, billiards, boxing, dramatics, drilling, fencing, individual sports, music and dancing, physical fitness, tiny tots, and senior citizens.

Exclusive of the playground program there are some thirty-five hundred softball and baseball teams with nearly sixty thousand participants, which use the lighted softball and baseball fields. This program has continued to improve and be of service to thousands of persons in the community who participate in these activities.

Naturally, because of the tremendous program expansion that has been going on, it was necessary to restructure the administration of the recreation division. This reorganization is now complete and has stood the test of actual operation. The division is headed by Commissioner of Recreation James E. Heath and two deputy commissioners, one in charge of programing and the other of administration, and five recreation supervisors each in charge of a specific area of the city.

The recreation division has a staff of 227 persons year round and this is supplemented by 412 playground personnel in the summer months. The operating budget of the recreation division was over a million dollars in 1962.

A fact not to be overlooked here is that, in addition to the $11,000,000 bond issue for park and recreation purposes, over $1,500,000 has been devoted to the park and recreation purposes over blighted sections of the city. This was just part of the city's contribution in a vast rehabilitation program to eliminate neighborhood decay. Under this special project, six existing parks were redeveloped to provide park and playground areas in those blighted neighborhoods that lacked these facilities. Three sites were also purchased and are being developed. Fourteen-acre Benton Park, whose history dates back to the Civil War, is a fine example of park rehabilitation. After its face-lifting in the summer of 1962, it attracted over ten thousand youngsters to its facilities and programs.

Citizens of St. Louis are mighty proud of all of these many park and recreation developments and promise delegates to the 1963 National Recreation Congress that St. Louis will be a rewarding and exhilarating experience, because they will truly see more than they did in 1954—and realize why St. Louis has been renamed the Gateway to the West. #

Nation-Wide Testing Program

Continued from Page 268

trict association. The AAU Public Recreation Committee will then accept the point scores of all district association champions in order to compile the tabulations to identify the outstanding boy and girl within each group on a national basis. Suitable awards will be presented to the champions in each playground, the district association champions, and finally the national champions. The national champions will be announced at the time of the AAU Convention in San Diego, December 4-8.

All departments of recreation interested in participating in this program should write to Ben York, Chairman, National AAU Public Recreation Committee, AAU House, 231 West 58th Street, New York 19, for details. #

PERSONNEL

EIGHTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION EXECUTIVES

W. C. Sutherland

COMMUNICATION is the magic word today in most any enterprise. It is especially important to a growing profession like recreation which is trying hard to create and project an appropriate image. How to get through to the public official, the new recruit, or the general public will always be a major problem. How to communicate effectively with these many publics and how to improve in telling our story is a continuing challenge. Therefore, "Forceful Communication through Audio-Visual Resources" will be the theme for the National Recreation Association's Eighth National Institute for Public Recreation Executives to be held September 28-29 in St. Louis, Missouri, just before the opening of the 45th National Recreation Congress. Special arrangements have been made to house the Institute in the city's beautiful new Planetarium, which in itself is an audio-visual facility *(see also Page 267)*.

Recreation leaders who understand the importance of audio-visual materials and master the skills for their effective use will enjoy a competitive advantage in securing financial support and public acceptance. This will require more effective use of all communication media, particularly the new systems, devices, techniques, methods, and equipment now known and available. Institute delegates will participate and have an opportunity to work with materials, use equipment, and operate the latest machines that will be on exhibit. Drs. Janet MacLean and Theodore Deppe, members of the Indiana University recreation faculty and also specialists in visual resources, are writing a manual entitled *Forceful Communication through Visual Resources*. This will serve as the basic text for the Institute and will be on sale. Institute subject areas will include "Communication Problems and Solutions"; "Cross Media Approach to Use of Visuals"; "Preparation of Materials"; "Suggestions for Implementing Better Communications through Annual Reports, Speeches, In-service Training Programs"; and "Sources and Utilization of Audio-Visual Materials."

The staff for the Institute includes:

Harvey R. Frye, assistant professor of education, School of Education, Indiana University. He has been supervisor of graphic arts at the university's Audio-Visual Center since 1950. He organized the center's first course in "Preparation of Inexpensive Instructional Materials," organized the first motion-picture animation section at the university and served as animator for ten educational films.

Dr. John Moldstad, associate professor of education and head of the utilization department at Indiana University's Audio-Visual Center. Before entering university work, he was a mathematics and science teacher and later a municipal audio-visual director.

Dr. Theodore Deppe, associate professor of recreation at Indiana University. He is a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Park and Recreation Association and author of the recently published *Recreation in American Life (see Page 292)*.

Dr. Janet R. MacLean, associate professor of recreation at Indiana University. She is chairman of the NRA's Recruitment Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel. She is also a member of the Inter-College Council on Aging and the Leisure Committee of the Indiana Commission on Aged and Aging. Dr. MacLean is co-author of *Recreation in American Life (see Page 292)* and wrote the editorial on "The Challenge of Leisure in Old Age" in RECREATION Magazine, May 1963.

Adrian Terlouw, educational consultant for Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. He will do a special presentation on "Communication Problems and Salutations" and will also assist with other parts of the program.

The Institute's quota of a hundred executives will be strictly observed. Managing authorities consider the Institute an important part of inservice training for their executives. Over sixty percent of the departments were billed for the Institute fee last year.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association's Recreation Personnel Service.*

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RECREATION DIGEST

This art-science activity can be effectively adapted for use by playground or indoor recreation groups

Our Own Space Project

As eyes gaze skyward, imaginations shape dreams about life on other planets, from frozen Neptune to redhot Mercury.

BERNARD I. FORMAN

ART AND SCIENCE are not nearly so far apart as is popularly assumed. Certainly much more could and should be done to emphasize their interrelationship, to show that both require the exercise of creative imagination, and that both can benefit from an exchange of knowledge, techniques, and points of view. At Cleveland School, Newark, New Jersey, we undertook "Our Own Space Project," which combined art and science. Current preoccupation with space and space travel has made it a matter of common everyday interest to children and adults alike.

We laid the groundwork for our space explorations by doing some preliminary research. To refresh laggard memories, we first reviewed some of the better known facts about the geography of the solar system. We then prepared simple charts and drawings to visualize the relationship of the planets and their satellites to the sun and to each other. We also referred to such elementary science material as was readily available. This included several pamphlets published by the American Museum of Natural History and the 1960 illustrated series on "The Geography of the Universe" in *Life* magazine which we had in our picture "morgue." Other illustrations of scientific and pseudo-scientific "conjecture" were displayed to help the children choose their destination and to stimulate their imaginations constructively.

After the initial spadework, the children were asked to "make believe" that each was riding in a space ship headed for a distant planet or one of its satellites. What kind of strange landscape would meet their eyes when they landed? How would the sky differ from the one they were familiar with? Was it possible that they might find some forms of life that people on earth had never even dreamed of? Would the colors and shapes and "feel" of things be the same or entirely different?

Understandably, most of the children were fascinated by strange, yet familiar, Saturn with its weirdly beautiful rings. For a while it seemed that its satellite Titan, the only one with a known atmosphere, was doomed to be badly overcrowded. However, a little judicious guidance soon moved other space pioneers to head for the frozen wastes of Neptune and Uranus and the incredibly hot terrains of Mercury and Venus.

Once the previously untrodden planetary landscapes had been recorded in fanciful tempera paintings, it was a relatively simple matter to progress to the next step, the construction of three-dimensional "creatures from outer space." For this, we used papier-mâché built on cores of rolled-up newspaper along with cardboard boxes, paper plates, cardboard tubes, and soft wire. The completed figures were painted in basic colors of tempera and finished off with shellac, and the weirder the colors and shapes, the better.

"Our Own Space Project" effectively demonstrated the close affinity of the arts and sciences and the feasibility of using the subject matter of science as a springboard into the realm of fancy. In our quest for more meaningful ways of vitalizing everyday experience, we discovered that imagination is the common denominator of both art and science. #

MR. FORMAN *is an art teacher at Cleveland School, Newark, New Jersey.* *This material is digested with permission from* Arts and Activities, *December, 1962.*

A Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 271

Notes on the Cuff

• Busy housewives and their employed sisters are not forgotten in the sports program of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Slow-pitch softball teams have been organized for women over eighteen, with hours designed to accommodate housewives and businesswomen.

• A falconry club, recently organized by the Montreal Parks Department, will help teach its members to train birds of prey—falcons, hawks, buzzards, goshawks, and eagles.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington, received an award as an outstanding teacher in the area of recreation from the American Council of Administrators of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at a luncheon meeting held in Minneapolis in May.

• • •

Ernest H. Gould, a sixteen-year veteran of the New Orleans Recreation Department, has been named NORD's executive assistant director. He replaces the late G. Gernon Brown who died in January. Mr. Gould is second in command to NORD's dollar-a-year director Lester J. Lautenschlaeger. Mr. Gould was NORD program director since 1960; prior to that time he was athletic director. He has been active in every phase of the NORD program. In addition to his many other duties, he assumed full control of football, track, and day camp. A star football player at Tulane University in the middle 30's, he made the All-Southeastern Conference team as a center in 1935. He played with Tulane against Temple in the inaugural Sugar Bowl game on January 1, 1935.

Adolph Murie, noted naturalist, conservationist, and author, recently received the annual award of the John Burroughs Memorial Association for his book *A Naturalist in Alaska.* This is the highest award in America for publication of a book in the field of natural history. Mr. Murie joins such eminent Burroughs Medal winners as William Beebe, Joseph Wood Krutch, Roger Torey Peterson, Rutherford Platte, Edwin Way Teale, and Robert Cushman Murphy. Mr. Murie was for many years associated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is now field research biologist for the National Park Service. His major work has been done in Mount McKinley Park.

• • •

Joseph F. Kaylor, director of Maryland Forests and Parks for the past twenty years, is the new assistant to the director of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Mr. Kaylor will help administer all phases of the bureau's work, with emphasis on state-federal relations and assistance to states. He will assist in coordinating federal outdoor recreation

Guides to Educational and Recreational Opportunities

THE HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Up-to-the-minute, vital facts and figures for over 2000 schools: elementary and secondary, boarding and day, boys', girls' and coed. Maps and classified lists aid in locating schools and desired features. Also included are directories of associations, foundations, agencies, publications and services.

44th ed., 1963, 1376 pp., illus., $10.00

GUIDE TO SUMMER CAMPS AND SUMMER SCHOOLS

Private resident camps, tours, unusual opportunities in the arts and sciences, programs for the handicapped and maladjusted, and summer academic sessions are informatively presented to aid in the selection of an exciting summer experience.

13th ed., 1962, 320 pp., illus., cloth $4.40, paper $2.20

DIRECTORY FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Essential data and descriptions of programs and policies of several thousand public and private schools, homes, hospitals and clinics for children who are mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed or physically handicapped. Constituting an auxiliary section are lists of federal and state agencies and associations concerned with the education and welfare of the exceptional.

4th ed., 1962, 656 pp., illus., $6.00

PORTER SARGENT PUBLISHER, 11 BEACON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

programs, administrating the proposed land and water conservation fund, encouraging interstate and regional cooperation, and surveys of proposed national recreation areas. *(see Page 257).*

• • •

Dr. Harold D. Meyer, chairman of the recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, recently received a Red Cross citation for his contributions in assisting in the training of staff for the Red Cross Service in Military and Veterans Hospitals. Dr. Meyer has been associated with the SMVH initial training course for newly employed recreation and case aides since 1958.

• • •

Ronald Paige has been named park superintendent of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, filling the post left vacant by former Park Superintendent Harold Meserve, who has accepted the directorship of the Fresno County Department of Parks and Recreation. Thirty-seven-year-old Mr. Paige, a graduate in landscape architecture at Michigan State University, has headed the park planning division for the county since 1956. He will head the largest county park operation in the country. His duties as park superintendent will be to administer park planning, grounds maintenance, golf courses, roadside trees and construction, and building maintenance divisions. These operations entail annual expenditures exceeding several million dollars.

• • •

Cliff Schnake, long director of the Recreation Department of the Canton, Ohio, School Disrict, retired in May at the age of seventy. A genial man with many friends in the recreation movement. Cliff says, "I have had it," although his hale and hearty looks belie such an assertion.

• • •

Colonel Theodore P. Bank, president of the Athletic Institute, has been hailed as the Fourth Annual Industrial Sportsman of the Year by the National Industrial Recreation Association. Before joining the Athletic Institute, Colonel Bank was chief of the Army Athletic, Recreation and Physical Training Division.

• • •

James L. Bristor received the Weir Award for the Outstanding Graduate Recreation Student at Indiana University for 1963. This award is given by a committee of students and is based on services to the Recreation Society and the professional field of recreation. Mr. Bristor received the award at the annual Lebert H. Weir Banquet at which the speaker was William Frederickson, Jr., general supervisor of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Mr. Frederickson spoke on "The Structure of Leisure in a Modern American Society."

IN MEMORIAM

• Dr. Cyrus F. Stimson, a member of the National Recreation Association field staff from 1913-1932, died recently in Wellfleet, Massachusetts, on the day before his ninety-third birthday. A Congregationalist minister, Dr. Stimson gave notable service in the field for nineteen years during the early promotion years of the National Recreation Association and the recreation movement. He contributed greatly to the recreation field during the strenuous years of World War I, the prosperous postwar period during which recreation work expanded greatly, and into the opening years of the Depression of the thirties.

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Physical Fitness Pilot Project

Continued from Page 277

• The average adolescent boy can be subjected to the most rigorous of physical-fitness programs. Provided there is proper motivation, he can complete them and show marked improvement in all areas.

• Physical-education classes in the schools should be extended to one and a half hours, twice a week. The present class length of forty-five minutes is inadequate to meet present-day needs for building physical fitness.

• Mentally handicapped children have much to gain by participating in a physical-fitness program. Tests geared to their capabilities can improve their coordination and motivation. Since ninety-nine percent of the communities in the United States have no recreation programs for these handicapped children, a physical-fitness program on a nationwide level could contribute a great deal towards conditioning the exceptional child for a more active participation in community life. #

RESOURCE GUIDE

New Products

• Do drop it in! An efficient, large-capacity waste receptacle, made of durable, rustproof fiberglass-reinforced plastic, has been tested for more than one year in three Florida beach-area cities. The container and its finish have successfully withstood the corrosive salt air of Palm Beach, Boca Raton, and Pompano Beach where they are now permanently positioned on city streets. The new waste receptacle is specially designed to prevent rain from entering. A crown-and-grooved top and slanted door platform drains off on the outside and not to the inside. The container's one-piece skirt is impervious to fading or rusting and has seamless, rounded corners which won't collect dirt or snag clothing. Doors on two sides open independently and have full-width hinging to close tightly. The entire top section is hinged inside for maximum protection against rust. The receptacle is lightweight and permanent installation is a one-man operation. An inner reservoir lifts out easily for periodic emptying. Two sizes are available, each forty-two inches high. One is 24″-by-24″ with 7″-by-22″ door openings. Standard colors are white, blue, green, grey, and yellow; doors may be matching or contrasting colors. Special colors to match interior or exterior decoration are available. Since it is fiberglass-reinforced plastic, no periodic repainting is required. The unit sponges clean with a damp cloth or can be lightly hosed down as required. Its smooth, clean outer surface permits messages to be applied if desired. For further information write to Paul Keller, Diversified Plastics, Inc., 1000 N.W. 51st Place, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

• No trespassing. A new, immersible netting, *C-Fend*, has been developed by a textile firm as a low-cost, easily installed water-borne barrier, or sea fence, to keep beaches and beach water clear of everything from debris and seaweed to jellyfish and sharks. Made of woven Calite polypropylene fabric, the new device has been described by one beach operator as being, "finally, a good, lasting solution to a continual problem." The material is being produced in sixty-eight-inch widths on one hundred-yard rolls.

As many vertical lengths of the screening as are necessary are joined together (with a felled seam) to form a fence stretching the full width of a swimming and beach area. The fence is then attached to aluminum or galvanized posts placed ten feet apart around the area to be screened. The netting can be floated into place, since it has the same specific gravity as salt water. The fence, secured two feet above mean high water and stretched to its width below the waterline, then forms a barrier that screens out offensive seaweed, jellyfish, debris, and fish.

The *C-Fend* sea fence has been undergoing severe, actual-use tests in the Florida keys since early last year. Results show only slight deterioration to the material—either to that portion which has been exposed to the sun or to that portion which has been under water. *C-Fend* is marketed nationally by canvas products distributors. For further information, write to Summit Canvas Company, Summit, New Jersey.

• The label tells the story. Motion-picture training films, particularly the more popular 16MM subjects, are in almost constant movement to take care of requests for showings. The metal film cans usually receive a considerable share of hard usage. This often creates a problem in keeping the can labels in good, readable condition. The Florida Cooperative Film Library, Department of Visual Education, Tallahassee, Florida, solved this problem by labeling all 16MM film containers with a new black-and-yellow decal. The decal is made to fit the center circle of the standard film cans and one decal size serves to identify all film container sizes. An area is provided on the decal for lettering the title, number, and other essential information for identification and cataloging. Information on choice of correct design and production of motion-picture film container labels for commercial, industrial, and educational film libraries and your department's film library may be obtained from The Meyercord Company, 5323 West Lake Street, Chicago 44.

Free Aids

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

OLD AND NEW GLORY. Handcrafted flags for parades, indoor displays, presentations are made of thread-dyed rayon or nylon taffeta specially made for use in flags. Complete U.S. flag sets as well as Christian flags, Papal flags, and Zion flags. Accessories, such as finials, poles, stands, cords and tassels also available from manufacturer. For brochure and price list, write to Elder Manufacturing Company, 535 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

EIGHT OUNCES OF PREVENTION. A new emergency food kit, weighing less than eight ounces, solves an old problem that has plagued outdoorsmen, campers, and sportsmen. Now it is no longer necessary to put together a long list of survival items to meet the possibility of becoming lost or stranded. Two years of field research have resulted in the creation, testing, and completion of this kit which is termed an "overnighter." The kit is complete, compact, efficient, and contains enough food for twenty-four hours. It will fit in a sportshirt pocket, is waterproof, and unconditionally guaranteed by the packer for two years. Contents are a compressed cereal bar, starch jelly bar, tropical chocolate bars (all government-approved foods) toilet paper, single-edge razor blade, band aids, monofilament fishing line, fish hooks, salt packets, wax-dipped wooden matches, a large sheet of extra heavy aluminum foil (to shape into a cooking pot), and a detailed instruction booklet. The kit can be stored in a car dash compartment, aboard small aircraft, aboard small boats, with hunting, fishing, or camping gear. For additional information write Chuck Wagon Foods, Newton 64, Massachusetts.

CONCESSIONS GALORE. Machines for fun and profit include automats, hot dog, cotton candy, candy apple, popcorn, and a delicate contraption which makes rosecakes or deep-fried waffles in whimsical patterns. For further information on concession equipment, write to Concession Supply Company, Toledo 13, Ohio.

WHERE SHADE AND PROTECTION ARE NEEDED. All-steel *Breezeport* shelters for parks, playgrounds, picnic areas, golf courses, outdoor displays, pools, and marinas come completely packaged, can be bolted together in one hour. They can withstand winds of hurricane force, are weatherproof, fireproof, and termiteproof. For literature write to Kwik-Bilt, Inc., Box 6834, Dallas, Texas.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

PROGRAM AIDS

WORTHWHILE EXCURSIONS. If conservation is to be meaningful to young people, certain basic experiences are essential. Nothing can take the place of personal participation in outdoor demonstrations and experiments. To help you plan and carry out excursions (even brief ones to vacant lots, grassy hillsides, woodlands, streams, and ponds), the U.S. Forest Service offers *Conservation Activities for Young People.* This covers field excursions, demonstrations or experiments, exhibits or collections, subjects to explore further, subjects to write or talk about, posters to make, themes for slogan contests, pledges and codes to formulate, picture collections, and panel discussions. Single copies available free upon request from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. (Also ask for the listing of *Materials to Help Teach Forest Conservation.)*

WITH A FLARE. Fireworks for parks, fairs, picnics, parades, and special celebrations include silver shooting stars, aerial cascades, showers of pearls, tropical storms, birds of paradise, jeweled jet fountains, Niagara Falls, and other blazes trailing glory. For a complete list of fireworks displays write to the Standard Specialty Company, Oostburg, Wisconsin.

THE QUIET EXPLOSION. Since 1940, book sales in America have increased more than ten times faster than our population. In 1940 Americans bought an average of one book a year. Today they buy an average of more than five books a year. Almost a *billion* books were published or sold in 1960 alone! The dramatic story of America's changing reading habits are told in a booklet with illustrations in color entitled *The Reading Explosion,* which not only explores this cultural phenomenon but offers tips on interesting children in reading, improving reading habits, and choosing books. Copies available free from the International Paper Company, G.P.O. Box 1653, New York 1.

NINE OPPORTUNITIES for service-minded youth. Nine leaflets published by the American National Red Cross delineate programs for youth in international relations, blood programs, safety services, disaster services, nursing services, fund raising, public information, home service, and other community services. For copies, get in touch with your local Red Cross chapter.

WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME. Land patterns of the future are being decided today. So says Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in the foreword to a new National Park Service brochure, *Future Parks for the Nation,* which proposes thirty-four areas of national significance that might be acquired for use as federal, state, or local park and recreation areas. Located in twenty-six states, these areas extend from the Allagash in Maine to Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity in California. Contained in the eight-page folder is a chart showing the growth of the National Park system prior to and following World War II as well as a discussion of the features of President Kennedy's proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund. Copies are free upon request from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Low Cost Aids

CHILD'S PLAY is a serious business and embraces a wide repertory of activities, toys, play materials, and games. A guide to the selection of toys and games for infants to twelve-year-olds entitled *Play—Children's Business* contains material on play and child development and is a valuable reference on toys to suit various age levels, travel games and activities, and the creative uses of inexpensive materials. Available for $.75 from the Association for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

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MUU MUUS AND KERRY CLOAKS. It takes sixteen yards of cloth to make a Scotsman's kilt, just six yards for an Indian sari, and sixteen hundred separate parts to make a suit for outer space. Hundreds of clothing customs and facts are described and handsomely illustrated in crayon-like drawings in a new full-color children's book, *The Wonderful World of Clothes,* created by Robert Hall Clothes, national retail clothing chain, in cooperation with the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, as a tribute to the United Nations Children's Fund. Full of fascinating facts and costume ideas for pageants, parades, plays, and international fetes. The paper-doll and crayon set will love it. The forty-page book covers thirty-four countries, sells for $.50, with all profits donated to UNICEF, and may be ordered by sending cash, check, or money order to "The Wonderful World of Clothes," P.O. Box 2600, New York 1.

•

BERRIED TREASURE. A natural resources educational packet, *The World Around You,* contains leaflets on "Berried Treasure for Your Birds," a study manual on "Our Natural Resources," a demonstration guide on soil erosion, a discussion of nature's rain barrels (swamps, marshes, and bogs) and others. The packet is available for $.50 from the Garden Club of America Conservation Committee, 598 Madison Avenue, New York 22.

•

TARGET IDEAS. Colorful booklet includes ideas for a variety of archery targets—bicycle tire covered with cardboard, nested boxes, hay bales, balloons, paper plates, et cetera. To learn how to have more fun with archery send $.25 for *Archery Tips* to Paul Bunyan, 1030 Marshall Street N.E., Minneapolis 13.

•

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. A series of reasonably priced books are fact-filled tours of our national parks and are useful aids for study and in planning trips, as well as wonderful guides and souvenirs for visitors. They also provide fascinating armchair reading. The breath-taking illustrations are in full color. Three of the books cover three parks, another covers four. The titles include *Yosemite, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and Hawaii; Grand Canyon, Zion, and Bryce Canyon; Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde, and Carlsbad Caverns;* and *Yellowstone, Glacier, and Grand Teton.* Leaders, parents, camping or study groups will find them invaluable in becoming acquainted with these parks. Available from Follett Publishing Company, 1010 West Washington, Chicago 7, for $1.95 each. *(Also ask for Follett's Spring 1963 catalogue which includes nature-adventure books, beginning science books, children-of-the-world books, and many others.)*

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Voluntary Recreation-Time Accident Coverage

This new improved plan, available to participants in programs of NRA-Affiliated recreation agencies and departments, is now in effect in thirty states. The plan may be installed by your local insurance agent or broker. New enrollments may begin at various times throughout the year as new groups of participants come into your various programs. Baseball and softball coverage is included under this new plan, which covers all recreation activities except contact sports and skiing. For additional information write to Frank Rowe, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11 **(ask for Bulletin #8 and brochure).**

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ Under the direction of Executive Director H. Donald Burr, the Philadelphia Association for Retarded Children is operating an outstanding recreation program for both children and adults with the cooperation of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, other community agencies, and civic clubs and groups. In each instance, the community recreation department or another community agency has supplied the facility and, in most instances, the staff. The program includes:

- A Saturday recreation program from October to June for boys and girls aged five to eighteen in cooperation with the department of recreation.
- Swimming instruction and water safety in cooperation with the Mid-City Branch of the YWCA, the American Red Cross, and the YMHA.
- Young adult socials for those sixteen and over on the fourth Sunday of each month.
- Scouting for boys thirteen and over. The troop follows the regular scouting program with one week at Scout camp and alternate month weekend camping. Also a Girl Scout troop for girls thirteen and over.
- Arts and crafts for those sixteen and over and their parents, held weekly with the cooperation of the School Extension Division of the School District of Philadelphia.
- Special events, such as holiday activities, reunions, shows, tickets to ballgames.
- Young adult club for those eighteen to twenty-five who are able to travel by themselves, meeting twice monthly on Sundays (parents meet once a month).
- Camping and day camping, using public park facilities.

✢ A directory of *Resources for the Orthopedically Disabled in New York City,* consisting of documented information on New York's facilities for the orthopedically handicapped is now available from the Federation of the Handicapped, 211 West 14th Street, New York 11. The 163-page directory, which sells for $1.50 (plus $.15 postage), includes chapters on special equipment for disabled persons, transportation for the handicapped, agencies for the orthopedically handicapped, medical and dental services for the disabled, recreation, housing facilities, and other subjects dealing with the needs of the handicapped.

✢ Two brochures on music therapy are available from the Hospitalized Veterans Service of the Musicians Emergency Fund, Inc., 745 Fifth Avenue, New York. One lists *Publications in Music Therapy* and the other, *Abstracts from Medical Literature Concerning the Use of Music.*

✢ A sidecar designed to fit a Schwinn middleweight bicycle has been developed by the Mohs Seaplane Company, Madison 5, Wisconsin. The company reports that the Southern Colony for Retarded Children believes the sidecar is very functional for carrying retarded children. The company is also working on a design for transporting orthopedic cases.

✢ The 23rd Annual Workshop of the Eastern Cooperative Recreation School will be held at the New York University Camp, Holmes, New York, August 24 - September 1. The workshop will include dance, dramatics, music, crafts, games, waterfront activities, children's programs, and recreation for the ill and handicapped. For further information write to Frank Spriggs, ECRS Business Manager. 127 Harrison Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

✢ The Seventh National Wheelchair Games, sponsored by the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking in cooperation with the paralyzed veterans of America and the National Paraplegia Foundation, will, in all probability, bring together in June the largest array of wheelchair men and women athletes ever assembled in competition in the United States. They will be competing not only for the coveted awards but, in addition, for the possibility of being selected as members of the United States Wheelchair Team, which will be sent to participate in the International Stoke Mandeville Games, to be held at Stoke Mandeville, England, the end of July. Benjamin Lipton is chairman of the Seventh National Wheelchair Games, 40-24 62nd Street, Woodside 77, New York. The United States Wheelchair Sports Fund, which last year allocated $6,000 for sending a team to England, has now begun a program for financial support. Those interested in assisting may write to the fund at the address given. In 1964, the Stoke Mandeville Games will be held in Tokyo, Japan.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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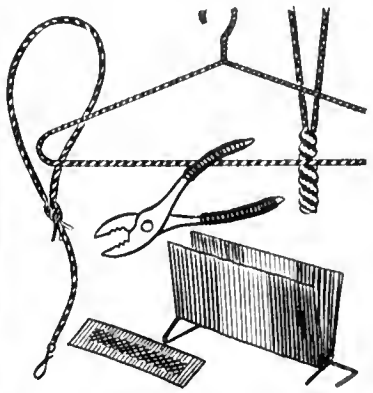

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Outdoor Education, Julian W. Smith, Reynold E. Carlson, George W. Donaldson, and Hugh B. Masters. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 322. $5.95.

Four outstanding leaders in the field of outdoor education have brought together the latest factual and interpretative material in this important area of education—recreation. Under one cover, for the first time, a student, administrator, or community leader can find clear statements on the background philosophy; the historical development of the school camping movement; the outstanding work being done on college and university campuses; the objectives and services of national agencies; the relationships and cooperative efforts of school, park, and recreation agencies; and state and federal relationships.

Leadership training, plus the importance of acquisition and preservation of land, is given a special section, well-developed. The final section, "Planning for Outdoor Education," is divided logically into two chapters, one on what communities can do; and the other, a view and forecast of the future of outdoor education in American life.

Chapter references, and a classified index add to the book's usefulness. The publisher has given it an attractive jacket, good paper, and interesting type. Since the subject is so photogenic, it is too bad that more photographs were not used for illustration.—*V. M.*

• See Mr. Carlson's article "Wonder As You Wander," Page 272.

Recreation in American Life, Reynold E. Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe, and Janet R. MacLean. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California. Pp. 530, illustrated. $7.50.

Written by three dedicated scholars and professional recreation people experienced both in field and agency operations and in the professional preparations of recreation leadership, this book gives an over-all view of recreation in the United States as it exists today and is the most comprehensive and up-to-date volume in the recreation field. Dealing with both public and private recreation, it identifies all aspects of recreation and includes the various settings and specializations. Here is a clear interpretation of what recreation is with its history traced right up to the latest developments in local, state, and federal government agencies. There are descriptions of many current recreation problems, practices, and principles. A quarter of the book is devoted to the recreation program. The chapter on recreation leadership goes far beyond the material in any other recreation book in its discussion of what leadership is—its nature, function, and development. The authors very wisely have drawn upon the current literature and the latest research in developing the new concept of leadership in recreation.

Here is an excellent introductory text which should be especially helpful in the orientation of recreation students and the public. As a reference book it is outstanding, for it would be difficult to find any phase of recreation not covered in some way. A timely and valuable addition to our recreation literature, it should be in public libraries and in the libraries of recreation workers, as well as in the hands of those teaching recreation courses in high schools, colleges, and universities.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association, Recreation Personnel Service.*

• See Mr. Carlson's article "Wonder As You Wander" on Page 272. For other news of Drs. MacLean and Deppe, see Page 285.

NATURE BOOKS

LIVES OF AN OAK TREE, *Ross E. Hutchins. Rand McNally and Company, 8255 Central Park Avenue, Skokie, Illinois. Pp. 64. $2.95.** One little acorn and how it grew . . . and grew, and grew, until it was three hundred years old, in fact, and had seen birds nesting in it and squirrels climbing on it and raccoons raising a family in it. A book whose illustrations are mouthwatering (lambent colors and realistic sketches of woods and animal life) and whose text is rambling and chatty and unobtrusively informative.

WAIT AND SEE, *Constantine Georgiou. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Unpaged. $2.50.** Wait and see, the teacher said, but the children could hardly wait for the little chicks to hatch. The lively youngsters who people this book can introduce other children to the amazing cycle of growth and birth. Here, the teacher and her students watch the 21-day growth of an egg as it changes from protein to a living fowl. The illustrations are fun; the text is entertaining and accurate.

*For younger readers.

THE TALE OF A WOOD, *Henry B. Kane. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, Pp. 114. $3.00.** An adventurous boy exploring the wood looks at the natural world with wide open (but not starry) eyes. The author knows how to spin a yarn but takes care not to obscure natural phenomena with bogus romance. The photographs, mostly closeups of animals and insects and their dwellings, are magnificent accompaniment to a text as moving and vibrant as the world it describes. The author has also written *The Tale of a Pond* and *The Tale of a Meadow.*

IN BRIEF

EARLY AMERICAN DECORATIVE PATTERNS AND HOW TO PAINT THEM, *Ellen S. Sabine. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 199, illustrated. $7.95.* This book would be cherished by a person who has done decoration of early furniture. What a wonderful Christmas or birthday gift it would make! It would also be interesting to anyone who would like to take up this type of art work. The directions are all clearly stated. It will take the place of the Esther Stevens Brazer book now out-of-print and only found in libraries.

—*Mary B. Cummings.*

LET'S BE INDIANS, *Peggy Parish. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 96, illustrated. $2.75.* This gay, engaging book is profusely illustrated with amusing sketches of children in "playlike" Indian activities. Although written for children, it is so full of how-to that a leader of young children could find it a gold mine of ideas and projects on an Indian theme. It could be a helpful book for leaders of the five-to-nines — although teacher, leader, or mother may have to help in the reading. Good, too, for developing craft projects such as miniature Indian villages and so on.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE AGING IN HOMES, HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, *Carol Lucas, Ed. D. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 59. $4.25.* A comprehensive, step-by-step approach to the recreation needs of the institutionalized aged. The book contains valuable charts, forms, and resource lists which will be very helpful to administrators and recreation staffs in the process of starting or operating recreation programs.—*Morton Thompson Ed. D.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ANIMALS, CAMPING, NATURE

About Dams, Mabel Harmer. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 63. $2.50.*

About Some Animals That Work for Man, Melvin John Uhl. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.50.*

Basic Gardening Illustrated. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 125. Paper, $1.95.

Bird Behavior, J. D. Macdonald, Derek Goodwin and Helmut E. Adler. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 152. $3.95.

Blue Book for Leaders, The. Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth St., New York 13. Pp. 186. Paper, $1.00.

Book of the Camp Fire Girls. Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth St., New York 13. Pp. 280. Paper, $1.00.

Book of the Junior Hi Camp Fire Girls. Camp Fire Girls, 65 Worth St., New York 13. Pp. 250. Paper, $1.00.

Campground Guide, 1963-64, Robert O. Klatz, Sr. Campgrounds Unlimited, Blue Rapids, Kans. Pp. 133. Paper, $1.00.

Camping Handbook (1962 ed.). Science and Mechanics Publ., 505 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 160. Paper, $.75.

Complete Aquarium, The, D. Vogt and H. Wermuth. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 268. $4.95.

Field Book of Fresh Water Fishes of North America, Ray Schrenkeisen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 312. $4.95.

First Guide to Birds, The, Sabra and Heathcote Kimball. Doubleday, 575 Modison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 29. $1.50.

First Guide to Rocks, The, Dorothy Shuttlesworth. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 30. $1.50.

Fitfiddles Keep Fit, The, Charlotte Steiner. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $2.95.*

Folklore of American Weather, Eric Sloane. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 60 E. 42 St., New York 17. Pp. 63. $3.50.

Friendly Dolphins, The, Potricia Lauber. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 81. $1.95.

Good Times on Boots, Will Hayes. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd., & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.50.*

Grizzly Adams, Harry C. James. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 127. $2.50.*

Indian Fishing and Camping, Robert Hofsinde. William Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 92. $2.75.

Insects Are Where You Find Them, Helen Damrosch Tee-Van. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 76. $2.95.

Insects That Help Plants, About, Gertrude Hevener Gibson. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.50.

Let's Go Camping, Let's Go Trailering (3rd ed.), Albert B. Evans. Trail-R-Club of America, Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 175. Paper, $2.50.

Little Creek, Big River, Dwight W. Follett. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $1.50.*

Maolack: Young Salmon Fishermon, Mary M. Worthylake. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicoga 7. Pp. 48. $2.50.*

Outdoor Educotion, Julian W. Smith, Reynold E. Carlson, George W. Donaldsan, and Hugh B. Masters. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 322. $5.95.

Possum, Robert M. McClung. William Marrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.*

Summer's Duckling, A, Daniel Lang. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33 St., New York 16. Pp. 111. $2.95.*

Sunset Garden Plans. Lane Book, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.75.

Sunset Western Compsite Directory 1963. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.75.

True Book of Wholes and Other Sea Mammals, The, Elso Posell. Childrens Press. Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.00.*

Volley,The, Lorus J. and Margery Milne. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33 St., New York 16. Pp. 178. $4.50.

Which Pet for You? Robert Gannon. William Frederick Press, 55 E. 86 St., New York 28. Pp. 15. $.25.

Wild and Tame Animals, Dahlov Ipcar. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Unpoged. $2.75.*

Wonders of the Woods and Desert at Night, Jocquelyn Berrill. Dodd, Mead & Co., 432 Pork Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 78. $3.00.

Woodchucks and Their Kin, Charles L. Ripper. William Morrow, 425 Pork Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 64. $2.75.

*For younger readers.

SPORTS and PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Anotomy of a Bullfight, Arthur Greenfield. Longmans, Green, [illegible] W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 116. $4.95.

Anotomy of Golf, The, Technique & Tactic, John Stobbs. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York. Pp. 158. $3.95.

Angler's Guide to the Fresh Water Sport Fishes of North America, Edward C. Migdalski. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York. Pp. 430. $8.00.

Application of Weight Training to Athletics, Gene Hooks. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 254. $7.00.

Archery Hondbook, Edmund H. Burke. Arco Publ., 480 Lexingtan Ave., New York 17. Pp. 142. $2.50.

Art of Horsemonship, The, Paul Holmelund. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 159. $4.95.

Athletics for Women, D. L. Pugh and D. C. V. Watts. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 134. $4.25.

Basic Basketball, A. T. "Slats" Gill. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 88. $2.95.

Basketball Cooch, The, Jahn W. Bunn. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 216. $5.00.

Basketball for Girls, Bertha Frank Teague. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 182. $5.00.

Basketball Methods, Pete Newell and John Benington. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 350. $6.00.

Boss Fishing, Ted Kesting, Editor. Thomas Nelsan, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 192. $4.95.

Beginning Badminton, John Friedrich and Abbie Rutledge; **Bowling,** Donald Casody and Marie Liba; **Handball,** Richard Roberson and Herbert Olsan; **Archery,** Roy K. Niemeyer; **Volleyball,** William T. Odeneal and Harry E. Wilsan, **Golf,** Ben Bruce and Evelyn Davies; **Tennis,** Peter Everett and Virginia Dumas. Wadsworth Publ., Belmont, Calif. Pp. 62 each. $1.00 each.

Behind the Plate, Lawrence "Yogi" Berra and Til Ferdenzi. J. Lowell Prott, 137 E. 57 St., New York, Pp. 152. $.50.

Best of Red Smith, The. J. Lowell Pratt, 137 E. 57 St., New York 22. Pp. 184. $.50.

Cincinnati Power Basketball, Ed Jucker. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 171. $5.25.

Circuit Training (2nd ed.), R. E. Morgan and G. T. Adamson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 94. $3.25.

Cooch Yourself Series—Centre Half. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Complete Book of Fresh Water Fishing, P. Allen Porsons. Harper ond Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 332. $6.95.

Complete Book of Hunting, Clyde Ormond. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 467. $6.95.

Donger in Center Field, Willie Mays and Jeff Harris. Argonaut Books, Lorchmont, New York. Pp. 192. $2.95.

Esquire's Book of Fishing, Robert Schorff, Editor. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33 St., New York 16. Pp. 340. $5.95.

Exploring Physical Educotion, Robert J. Downey, Elwood C. Davis, June V. McCann, and Elizabeth Ann Stitt. Wadsworth Publ., Belmont, Calif. Pp. 209. $5.25.

Fencing, Hugo and James Castello. Ranald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 116. $4.00.

Fencing (2nd ed.), Joseph Vince. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 92. $2.95.

Fighting Southpaw, The, Whitey Ford and Jack Lang. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 189. $2.95.

Fishing For Boys, Tom McNally. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. $1.50.

Flag for Son Froncisco, A, Charles Einstein. J. Lawell Pratt, 137 E. 57th St., New York 22. Pp. 186. $.50.

Football for Boys, Tom Nugent. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 95. $3.75.

Footboll Techniques (rev. ed.), Jim Moore ond Tyler Micaleau. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 95. $3.50.

Footboll Principles and Ploy, David M. Nelson. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 462. $5.50.

Fore! (golf cartoons from the **Wall Street Journal**), selected by Charles Preston. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 92. $2.95.

4-Minute Smiler, The, (Derek Ibbotson), Terry O'Connor. Spartshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 175. $4.50.

Four Kinds of Bowling, The, Aaron Norman. Macfadden-Bartell, 205 E. 42 St., New York 17. Pp. 157. $.50.

Golf Today, Dai Rees. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 119. $4.25.

Hockey For Boys, Bill L'Heureux. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicogo 7. Pp. 96. $1.50.

Horsebock Riding Simplified (2nd ed.), Margoret Cabell Self. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26 St., New York 10. Pp. 85. $3.50.

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How To Play Better Baseball, C. Paul Jackson. Thomas Y. Crowell, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 151. $3.50.

Hunting for Boys, Tom McNally. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 96. $1.50.

1963 Official Baseball Annual. National Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kansas. Pp. 232. Paper, $1.50.

Official Baseball Guide for 1963, C. C. Johnson Spink with Paul A. Rickart and Clifford Kachline. C. C. Spink & Son, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Pp. 448. Paper, $1.50.

Official Baseball Rules (1963 ed.). Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 88. Paper, $.50.

One for the Book for 1963, Leonard Gettelson, Editor. C. C. Spink & Son, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 366. Paper, $2.00.

Self-Defense Complete, Pat Butler. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 110. $3.95.

Self-Mastery through Self-Taught Yoga, Harold and Charles Werner. Greenwich Book Publ., 489 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 132. $3.00.

Skiing for Beginners (Natur Teknik Method), Walter Foeger. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 111. $3.50.

Soccer Plays Illustrated, compiled by Bill Graham. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 8. $.15.

Soccer Tactics, Bernard Joy. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 127. $4.50.

Speed-A-Way (rev. ed.), Marjorie S. Larsen. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn. Pp. 58. Paper, $1.25.

Tackle Tenpin Bowling This Way, Frank Bryan. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Young Pony Rider's Companion, Genevieve Murphy. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 124. $4.25.

Teaching Springboard Diving, Anne Ross Fairbanks. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 208. $6.00.

Teach Yourself Judo, Eric Dominy. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19 St., New York. Pp. 200. $2.95.

Wheels of Fortune: Four Racing Stories, William Campbell Gault. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 157. $2.95.

Young Sportsmon's Guide to Baseball, The, Clary Anderson. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41 St., New York 17. Pp. 94. $2.50.

Young Sportsmon's Guide to Bowling, The, Dick Weber and Gordon White. Thos. Nelson, 18 E. 41 St., New York 17. Pp. 96. $2.50.

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Introduction to the United States of America, An, Young Adult Council, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Pp. 76. $.50.

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- **Tents for the Ground Up,** Mary Lindberg.
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- **How to Cope with Stage Fright,** Sidney Blau, Ph.D.
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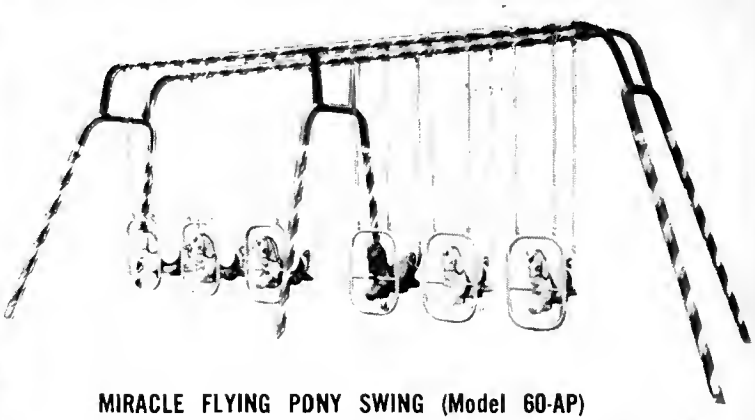

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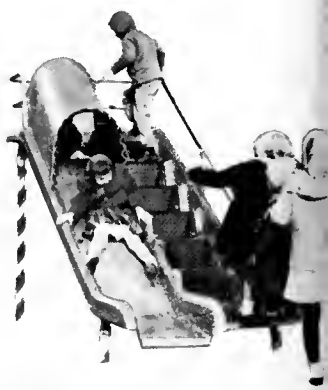

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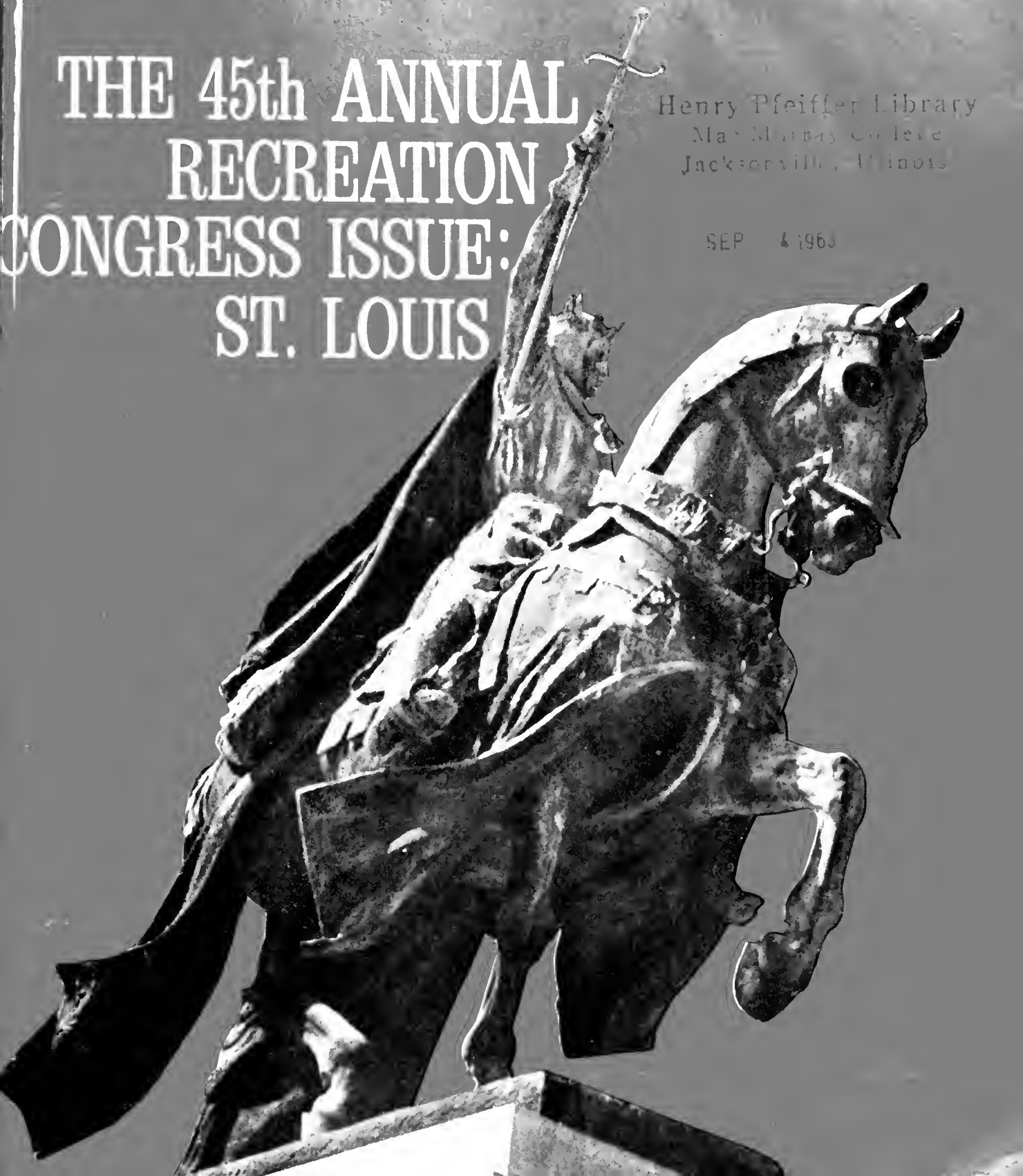

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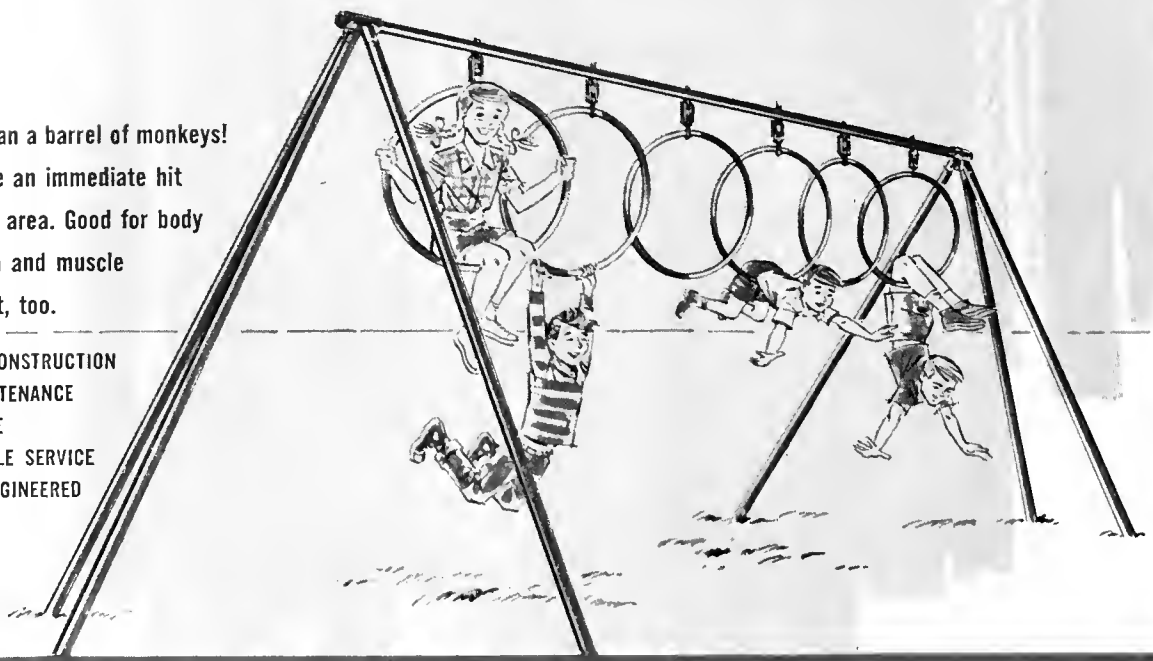

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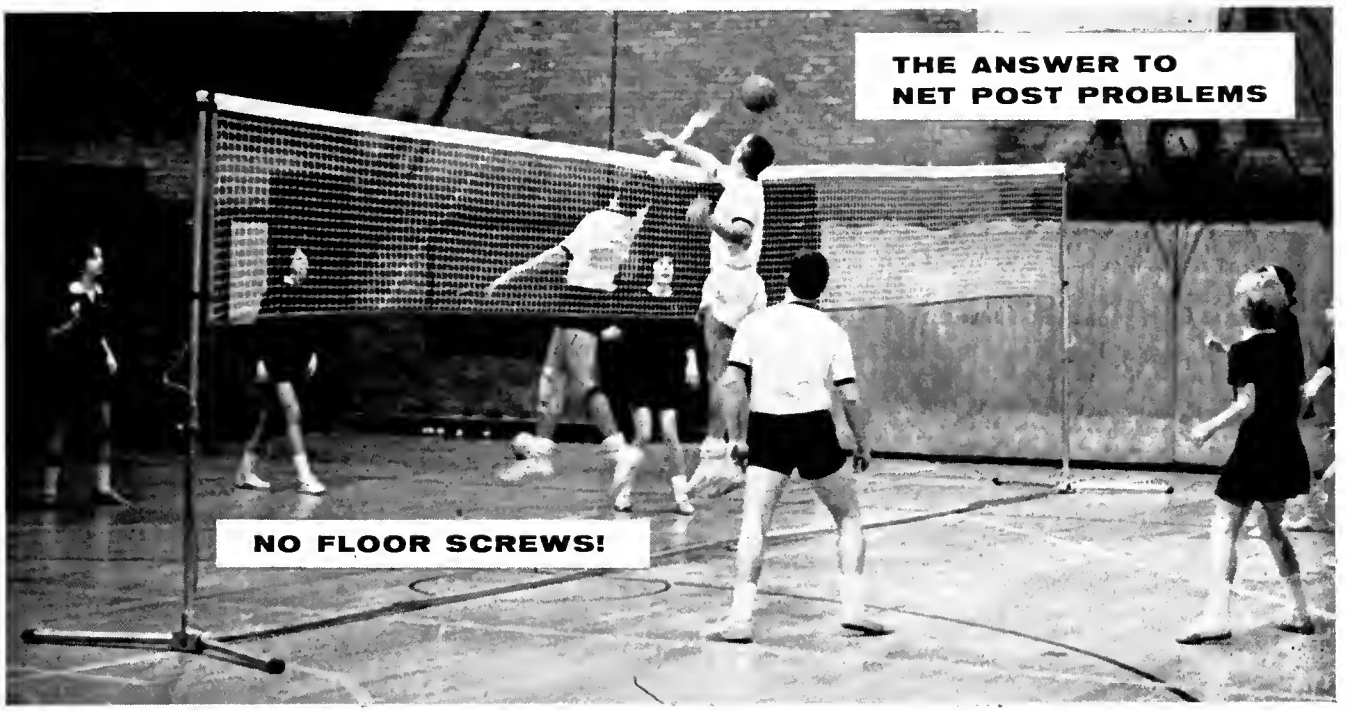

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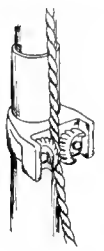

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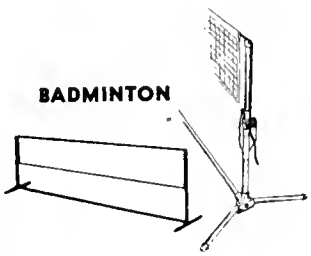

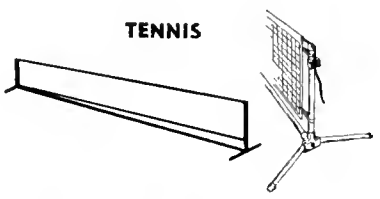

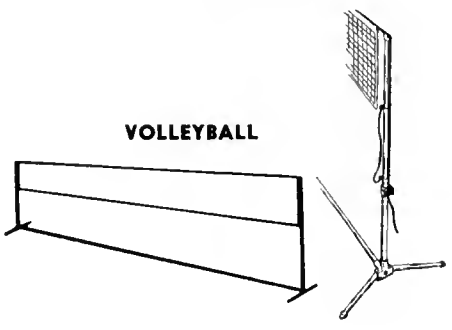

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The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

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On the Cover

The forty-seven-foot equestrian statue of St. Louis IX of France, St. Louis the Crusader by Charles H. Niehaus, has long been a trademark of St. Louis, host city for the 45th National Recreation Congress *(see also Pages 307-312)*. The statue stands in front of the Art Museum in Forest Park. The city of St. Louis was founded as a fur-trading post by Pierre Laclede and named for Louis IX. The original site of the city is now being restored by the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Project administered by the National Park Service.

Next Month

During October we celebrate United Nations Week (October 20-26) and two articles will deal with international aspects of recreation, one with Peace Corps recreation projects in Africa and South America, the other with recreation for U.S. Air Force families in Italy. "Drama in San Quentin" will tell the story of a theater workshop rehabilitation program operating within the confines of a prison, while "Foldaway Theater" explains how to achieve stunning scenery effects through the use of ordinary screens. From Rocky Mount, North Carolina, comes the story of how a town converted an abandoned water tower into a community art center.

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LETTERS

Blueprint for Success

Sirs:

The article "What Makes a Good Community Survey" *(April and May)* is the finest I have read on this subject! The techniques, methods, and procedures outlined in the article are virtually a blueprint of the successful Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Survey completed in 1958. The National Recreation Association served as consultant to our Community Council which administered the project. The establishment of our regional park system of eighty-nine thousand acres is the direct result of just one of the survey's many recommendations. [*See "Quick Action Pays Off,"* RECREATION, *June 1962.*]

RECREATION and Mr. Krughoff are to be complimented for such a timely article!

KENNETH J. SMITHEE, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Maricopa County, Arizona.*

* * *

May we have permission to make reproductions of M. F. Krughoff's "What Makes a Good Community Survey"? We intend to ask people who request assistance in making a community survey to study the article before proceeding any further. If they decide to proceed with a study, we feel they will have an excellent basis to work from. Mr. Krughoff has put together a thorough resume of current survey philosophy and procedure. Survey reports which "gather dust on the shelves" should soon be a thing of the past.

L. J. HEEB, *State Recreation Consultant, University of Kansas, Lawrence.*

Not New

Sirs:

"A Physical Fitness Pilot Project" [*June*] stems from World War II days and the High School Victory Corps Program. The writer used the entire obstacle course described in a scouting physical fitness program of three thousand youngsters. The program was a district scouting campout. It was amazing how few passed the program.

STANLEY HAREMSKI, *Dearborn, Michigan.*

Family Fitness

Sirs:

Physical fitness is too often a solitary undertaking when it could be a natural part of regular family activity. In Coronado, we have a family that has made physical activity an integral part of their family life. Captain and Mrs. Edward Hildreth have concerned themselves with the mental and physical health of their six children for over twenty years and could probably lay out a physical-fitness program which could fit into the every day life of most of the families in the United States.

The captain, a naval dentist, plays tennis regularly and has trophies tucked away in the garage which he won many years ago for his swimming ability. Mrs. Hildreth is an excellent golfer and can be seen at all swimming meets and golf tournaments in the area. Sheila, the oldest of the Hildreth children, who has just turned twenty, participated actively in school events and kept trim through vigorous exercises while a song leader for Coronado High School. Mary, aged eighteen, has many varied interests. Aside from being in the top ten percent of her class while a high school student. she actively participated in the tennis program, is a fine swimmer, and showed amazing energy as a cheer leader.

Linda, now fifteen, is possibly the best athlete of the family to date. She continues to amaze the city of Coronado and the surrounding San Diego area with her ability as a swimmer. When not

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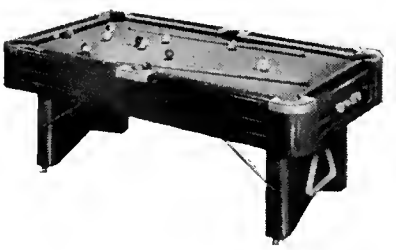

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This textbook covers most of the fundamental principles of park and recreation, and correlates recreation with parks and public ground owned and operated by all levels of government. Essentially it is for the student, the beginner, and a quick reference to the practitioner who wants only the essence.

QUOTES FROM AUTHORITIES

"A text so fundamental and conceptual that no one in this field can ignore it or fail to read it."—Alfred B. LaGasse, Executive Director, American Institute of Park Executives.

"The park and recreation leadership of America is indebted to Charles E. Doell for taking the time to bring together in this textbook his broad knowledge and successful experience in the park and recreation field."—Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director, National Recreation Association.

"We here at Texas Technological College are adopting this book as a text in our curriculum."—E. J. Urbanovsky, Head, Department of Park Administration, Horticulture and Entomology, Texas Technological College.

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PROGRAMS FOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION

by William H. Freeberg and Loren E. Taylor

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competing as a member of the Coronado team, she is practicing with others to improve her stroke and kick. In her immediate area, she is almost invincible and continues to better her own Pacific Southwest AAU records almost every time she competes. The record she is most proud of is the National AAU 400-yard freestyle for her age group. Missy Hildreth, a thirteen-year-old who seems determined to surpass her older sister's records, works out continually in the Coronado municipal pool with the swim team and Linda. The workouts last for as long as two to three hours and are held three times per day during the spring and summer months.

Edward, the only boy of the family, is ten, belongs to the local baseball league, and already shows signs of becoming an expert swimmer. Then there is Suzie, a seven-year-old charmer who cannot be kept out of the water, even during swim meets, and shows every sign of following in the footsteps of the older Hildreths. Coronado has reason to be proud of a family who has shown that physical fitness not only works but most certainly enhances everyday living.

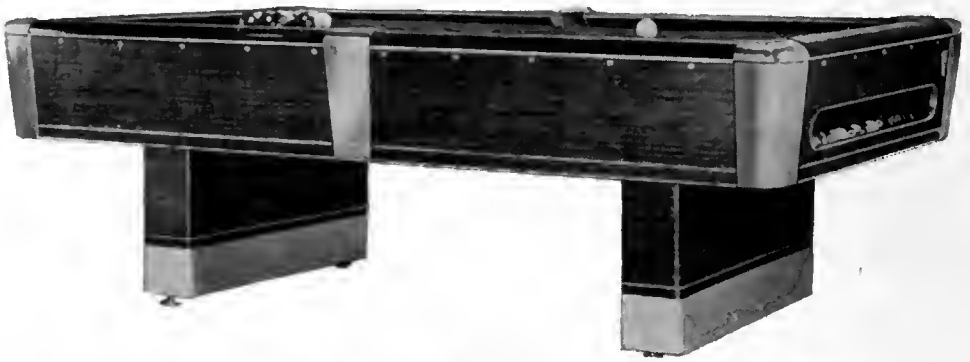
GORDON HUNSAKER, *Director of Recreation, Coronado, California.*

DURABILITY

PLAYABILITY

STYLE

ECONOMY



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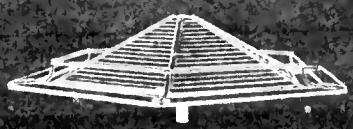

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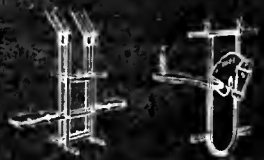
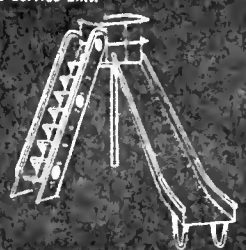


Kiddie Glider and Hobby Horse Swing—self-propelled with maximum safety. Can be assembled with various swing units.



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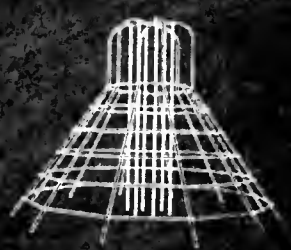

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

▶ A $300,000 GRANT has been awarded by the Ford Foundation to the National Council on the Aging for a five-year program on the employment and retirement problems of older workers. The program will include field services, consultation, conferences, and publications in such areas as automation, training and retraining of older workers, pension and income maintenance, preparation and criteria for retirement. The program will also help "develop attitudes by which persons may make the most of retirement years through satisfactions other than those derived from work."

▶ TWO TRAINING CENTERS of the National Park Service have been named in honor of the first and second directors of the NPS, Stephen T. Mather and Horace M. Albright. The Stephen T. Mather Interpretive Training and Research Center at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia -Maryland, established earlier this year, has a program concerned with methods, skills, and techniques for NPS personnel engaged in the field of interpretation. The Horace M. Albright Training Center at Grand Canyon, Arizona, is a basic training center for uniformed personnel who normally are assigned there during their early careers in the service.

Stephen Mather (1867-1930), a Chicago industrial leader, became the first director of the NPS in 1917 and served until 1929. Considered the "Father of the National Park Service," Mr. Mather spent freely of his personal funds and time several years before 1917 in the interest of establishing the NPS. Horace M. Albright, born in 1890, worked with Mr. Mather to help establish the NPS, was the first assistant director under Mr. Mather, and was superintendent of Yellowstone National Park before becoming the second NPS director from 1929 until 1933. Still active in conservation work, Mr. Mather was recently named to the eleven-member advisory committee of Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites. He is a resident of New Rochelle, New York.

▶ NO FURTHER ACTION has been taken on a number of recreation and conservation bills pending before Congress. The status of such bills as the Youth Conservation Corps *(H.R. 3688, S. 1)*, National Wilderness System *(H.R. 930, S. 4)*, Land and Water Conservation *(H.R. 3846, S. 859)*, and National Service Corps *(H.R. 5625, S. 1321)* remains the same as reported in the Congressional Scorecard in the June issue of RECREATION.

Challenge of Abundance

Robert Theobald, noted economic consultant, will join the panel of experts for the day-in-depth discussion on "Leisure—Its Meaning and Implications" at the 45th National Recreation Congress in St. Louis, September 30. Mr. Theobald has recently been working as a consultant for such organizations as the Economist Intelligence Unit, General Electric, the American Management Association, and the United Nations. He is the author of *The Rich and the Poor, The Challenge of Abundance*, and the recent *Free Men and Free Markets*. For other speakers and news of the 45th Congress, see Pages 310-312.

▶ ONE OF THE MOST important pieces of conservation legislation of the 1960's, the organic act for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation *(Public Law 88-29)*, was signed recently by President Kennedy. It provides operating authority and recognition by Congress of the BOR which has been functioning under Executive Order for more than a year.

The new law also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to:

- Prepare and maintain a continuing inventory of the outdoor recreation needs and resources of the United States.
- Prepare a system for classification of outdoor recreation resources.
- Formulate and maintain a nationwide outdoor recreation plan.
- Provide technical assistance and cooperate with the states, their political subdivisions, and private interests.
- Encourage interstate and regional cooperation in planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation.
- Sponsor, engage in, and assist research and education programs.
- Encourage interdepartmental cooperation and promote coordination of federal plans and activities generally relating to outdoor recreation.
- Accept and use donations for outdoor recreation purposes.

RECREATION subscribers will receive *A Guide to Books on Recreation*, annual supplement of the September issue, as a separate mailing to comply with Post Office regulations.

▶ FORMATION of a development fund to preserve what former President Herbert Hoover calls "our nation's most precious natural resource—our youth" was announced recently by the Boys' Clubs of America. Principal purpose of the fund, to be known as "The Herbert Hoover Development Fund," is the establishment of a thousand Boys' Clubs serving more than six hundred thousand boys in four hundred cities throughout the country. Mr. Hoover has actively served as board chairman of the Boys' Clubs of America for twenty-six years.

▶ THE AMERICAN PUBLIC is willing to pay for recreational use of farm and industry woodlands but not so willing to pay for it on government lands, according to the findings of a new nationwide public opinion survey made for the forest industry by Opinion Research of Princeton, New Jersey. The survey also showed:

- Only one of four persons knows timberlands owned by the forest products industry are open to the public for recreation.
- Only four percent of the people ever heard of, or read anything about, the Wilderness Bill *(H.R. 930, S. 4)* now pending before Congress.
- Fifty-six percent of the people do not know that the forests of the country are growing wood faster than it is being used and lost to fire, insects, and disease.
- The term "multiple use" in relation to management of timberlands for several benefits is known to only a small proportion of the people and understood by still fewer.
- Only three out of five people are aware that federal, state, and local governments own any forest land at all although these various levels of government own thirty-three percent (176,000,000 acres) of all commercial forest land in the country.
- The public is considerably more inclined to think of forest land in terms of the economic benefits it affords—jobs, payrolls, products—than in terms of social values—such as recreation and scenery.

▶ MORE THAN $5,000,000 will be available for the construction of boating facilities as a result of marine fuel tax legislation enacted in nine states this year. The states are Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Montana, New Mexico, and Ohio. On the federal level, the House Ways and Means Committee has approved the provision in the proposed Land and Water

Conservation Fund Bill *(H.R. 3836, S. 859)* that transfers to the fund the federal marine fuel taxes currently going to the Highway Trust Fund.

▸ CALIFORNIANS will have another opportunity, in November 1964, to decide whether their state park system needs enlargement and improvement. Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown recently signed a bill placing a $150,000,000 bond issue for beaches and parks on next year's ballot. The measure is similar to one defeated by the voters last year. In its new form, the bond issue would earmark $85,000,000 for acquisition of beach and park land, $40,000,000 for development, $5,000,000 for wildlife management lands, and $40,000,000 for grants to cities and counties to develop local and regional beaches and parks.

▸ AN AGGRESSIVE street-gang worker has been granted a Fulbright-Hayes grant and will leave in September to carry out a year's program of academic study on delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs in the United Kingdom. The grant was awarded to Frank Ferro, Manhattan Borough director of the New York City Youth Board's Council of Social and Athletic Clubs, on the basis of his effective work as an aggressive social worker with fighting gangs and upon submission of his detailed proposal on delinquency prevention and rehabilitation. Mr. Ferro will use the London School of Economics as his base of operations and will study the coordinated services and programs given multi-problem and deprived neighborhoods in London. During his stay he will interview and work with professionals, youngsters, community leaders, and various child-serving agencies in Great Britain.

▸ ONE OUT OF SEVEN. The equivalent of one out of every seven persons in the United States visited a recreation area on a Bureau of Reclamation project last year, according to statistics just released by the U.S. Department of the Interior showing a new high of 27,000,000 visitor days. This is approximately four times the number estimated for 1951 and an increase of 1,400,000 over the 25,600,000 figure for 1961. In stressing the need for an accelerated recreation program at reclamation reservoirs, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall stated that because of limited authority for developing recreation areas at bureau projects, the potential of these assets is far from realized. He declared that enactment of the Land and Water Conservation Bill *(H.R. 3846, S. 859)* now before Congress would lay the groundwork for greater recreation use of reclamation projects. This fund for underwriting more recreation opportunities would be created from several sources, including the sale of car stamps to users of federal recreation facilities.

▸ A NATIONWIDE CARTOON COMPETITION is being held by the United States Committee for UNICEF, sponsors of the annual Trick-or-Treat program for the benefit of the United Nations Children's Fund. Anyone sixteen years of age or older may enter. All entries must be mailed not later than October 31, 1963. For further information write to the United States Committee for the United Nations, 331 East 38th Street, New York 16.

COMING EVENTS

National Child Safety Week, *September 4-11.* Sponsored by American Safety League, 6 North Main Street, Plaistow, New Hampshire.

National Dog Week, *September 22-28.* Sponsored by National Dog Week Committee, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

Seventh Annual State Institution Recreation Conference, *September 14-17, Conservation Training School, Higgins Lake, Roscommon, Michigan.* For information write to Interagency Council for Recreation, 130 Mason Building, Lansing 26, Michigan.

Forest Land Use Conference, *September 6, Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany.* For information write to New York Forest Land Use Conference, Room 904, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36.

National Conference on the Arts in Education, *September 9-12, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.*

45th National Recreation Congress, *September 29-October 4, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis.* For further information write to Charles E. Hartsoe, Congress Secretary, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

43rd Conference, American Occupational Therapy Association, *October 1-4, Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis.* For further information write to Susan Barnes, Rehabilitation Center of Greater St. Louis, 608 North Spring Avenue, St. Louis 8.

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, *October 1-7.* By Presidential Proclamation.

Fire Prevention Week, *October 6-12.* For sample and information about kit of materials available write to Public Relations Department, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10.

United Nations Week, *October 20-26,* Sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

National Safety Congress, *October 28-31, Chicago.* For information, write to R. L. Forney, Secretary, National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11.

National Children's Book Week, *November 10-16.* For information on promotional materials and kits, write to Children's Book Council, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10.

World Fellowship Week, *November 10-17.* Sponsored by National Board of YWCA of the U.S.A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ ATHLETIC COACHES who smoke in the locker room or on the playing field or lend their names to the commercial endorsement of cigarettes or alcoholic beverages are not providing the proper "hero image" for high school athletes, according to Josephine Ripley's column in the *Christian Science Monitor.*

That is the conviction of some two hundred high-school athletic and physical-education directors of the Conference on Secondary School Athletic Administration meeting recently at the National Education Association headquarters.

What concerns those who work closely with teenagers, as do athletic directors, is the natural inclination of youth toward hero worship. "High-school age students are at a most impressionable stage given to hero worshipping," as the delegates expressed it.

▸ AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM for teenagers on cigarettes and lung cancer has been stepped up by the American Cancer Society with a new nineteen-minute color film, *Is Smoking Worth It?* Its object is to stimulate classroom discussion and it is built around a discussion by four teenagers. For information, write Director of Press Relations, American Cancer Society, Conrad Hilton Hotel, 7th Street and Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

▸ RECENT GALLUP SURVEY of U.S. cultural activities reveals that in a twelve-month period half of the respondents interviewed had gone to a motion picture; 46 percent had read a book all the way through; almost a quarter (24%) had gone bowling; another quarter (24%) had been to a football game; 17 percent had gone to a basketball game; 17 percent had visited an art museum or gallery; 17 percent had gone to a stage or theater production; 16 percent had played bingo; 13 percent had gone to a concert or symphony; 12 percent had taken an adult education course.

▸ A NATIONWIDE SURVEY of the habits and preferences of Americans engaged in outdoor recreation was conducted in 1960-61 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It was analyzed and reported by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission staff (special project director, Abbott L. Ferris) and is now available as ORRRC Study Report 19 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., $2.00). The report contains a wealth of information.

ARTHUR WILLIAMS

Gentleman of Leisure

ONE DAY in October, 1910, a lanky sixteen-year-old boy hung up his hat in the office of the Playground Association of America and went to work. One day in the summer of 1963, after nearly fifty-three years of devoted service to the Association, this same boy reached for his hat in the office of what is now the National Recreation Association and went home—a retiree. He carries with him the high regard and affection of the Association's board and staff and of many hundreds of friends in and out of the field of recreation. Arthur Williams, associate executive director of the NRA, is, of course, the only person in the world about whom these words might be written, for no other person may claim the distinction of having served the Association for so long a time.

Arthur Williams is endowed with a keen and inquiring mind, a natural flair for figures and detail, and a remarkably fine memory. These gifts, together with a built-in quality of grit and the ability to express thoughts with the minimum of words, have made him invaluable to the administration of the Association and as a participant in innumerable professional and lay meetings involving such groups as staff, board, committee, workshop, and as an ever-helpful personal counselor.

He is a thoughtful writer and at his best in bringing together great masses of information and material and then ferreting out the essences contained therein and expressing the significant facts in readable style. His periodical summary statements in the field of recreation and parks will be missed in such publications as the *Municipal Year Book* and the *Social Work Year Book* (now the *Social Work Encyclopedia*). His broad studies of the recreation needs of older citizens have made him a recognized authority in that field. He served as a special resource person and as a recorder at the White House Conference on Aging in 1961 and has written two outstanding books, *Recreation for the Aging* (1953) and *Recreation in the Senior Years* (1962).

LITERALLY millions of people unwittingly are indebted to Arthur Williams. Many of them do not know him, as he has not had direct contact with their lives. However, through his wise counseling in many groups devoted to the different phases of recreation, he has helped to guide the recreation movement in such a way as to bring greater recreation satisfactions to service men and women around the world, to senior citizens everywhere, to participants and spectators alike in the field of sports and athletics, and to that great army of youngsters who enjoy and have enjoyed for many years the public playgrounds of the U.S.A.

Arthur Williams is a modest, unassuming person with qualities of gentleness and kind, thoughtful consideration known best to those who are closely associated with him. He has a thoroughly justifiable pride in the accomplishments of his brilliant son, Dr. Peter Williams, who is a university professor in Canada. His broad circle of friends can vicariously enjoy Arthur's retirement with him, remembering that at his Long Island, New York, home on Great South Bay his favorite items of equipment are the lawnmower and the rocking chair and that his very best friend is his good wife, Helen. #

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THE ANATOMY OF A CONGRESS

CHARLES E. HARTSOE

The annual National Recreation Congress is defined as "the only national meeting at which professionals, volunteers, and civic leaders concerned with all aspects of recreation get together to discuss problems, trends and new techniques directed toward helping all Americans make the most of their expanding leisure time." However, the spirit behind the Congress goes far beyond this definition.

THE CONGRESS IS THE CREATION of dedicated people throughout the country who believe in the important and human values of recreation and who have been willing to direct their time, energies, and resources in a national effort to bring to all of us in the recreation movement an opportunity for personal and agency growth and for improving recreation services throughout the nation.

THE CONGRESS IS A COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE sponsored by two national recreation organizations and cooperatively supported by recreation and park agencies and associations at the state and local level. It is a spirit of unity toward a common goal.

THE CONGRESS IS A CITY—this year, St. Louis—that extends its hospitality to the recreation movement. It is a local arrangements committee working diligently. It is the opening of doors and the organization of the city's resources to bring you an unforgettable experience. It is local pride, enthusiasm, and creativeness at its best.

THE CONGRESS IS A ROUND-THE-CLOCK FORUM—both formal and informal. It is an inspiring speaker, a panel presentation, a workshop, a group discussion, a committee meeting. It is a visit to the exhibit area, a chat in the lobby, a leisurely walk at dusk with a colleague. It is a continuing educational experience. It is knowledge gained and new ideas and approaches exchanged.

THE CONGRESS IS NATIONAL DIRECTION of grass-roots expression. It is a program concept and idea developed and shaped in Austin, Texas, in St. Louis, Missouri, in Northridge, California, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in Logansport, Indiana, in Amherst, Massachusetts, in New York City, in Washington, D.C., and in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. It is a local concept transmitted, communicated, and developed in the planning stage and presented, challenged, defended, and refined at the national convention stage.

THE CONGRESS IS A SHOWPLACE OF RECREATION . . . the newest equipment and supplies . . . the latest in recreation and park facilities . . . the outstanding thinkers and leaders of the movement.

THE CONGRESS IS A PRECIOUS MOMENT of fellowship between leaders of like cause. It is the renewing of old acquaintance, the making of new friends.

THE CONGRESS IS AN INVESTMENT in YOU, *your* agency, and *your* community. It is a report back to your board or managing authority and your staff. It is a reevaluation of self and program.

THE NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS IS YOU, *your* participation, *your* support. *(For this year's Congress program see Pages 310-312.)* #

MR. HARTSOE *is secretary of the National Recreation Congress.*

David P. Wohl Center is a recreator's dream come true
Delegates will see it at the 45th National Recreation Congress

IN THE SWIM...

MRS. EDWARD G. BRUNGARD

GREAT THINGS are happening to municipal recreation in St. Louis. During the past ten years, $11,000,000 in bond issue funds have been devoted to meeting the increasing demand for park and recreation facilities in the Gateway City to the West. One of St. Louis' newest additions to meet the challenging need for recreation facilities is the $850,000 David P. Wohl Recreation Center.

This modern community and recreation center is a beehive of fun-filled leisure-time activities. Just about every type of recreation activity is provided in this award-winning center. Over 150 community groups use its modern gymnasium; even the candidates of the FBI's Academy use the center's facilities as part of their physical fitness program. The center plays host to over seven thousand persons a week in every form of activity from banquets to art classes, from swimming instruction to cooking and sewing classes.

A big highlight of the recreation program at the center is the in-school learn-to-swim program. This program, sponsored by the St. Louis Division of Recreation in cooperation with the St. Louis Board of Education, provides basic learn-to-swim instructions for youngsters in neighborhood public schools as part of the schools' formal physical-education program. Youngsters are brought to the pools by the physical-education instructors and the center's aquatic staff provide the swimming instructions.

Let's take a quick look at this center and see why it has been considered "a recreator's dream come true." The Wohl Recreation Center is located on a sloping site in Sherman Park. Its unique design won the Award of Merit of the Architectural Achievement Competition of the St. Louis Chapter of the Producers' Council, Incorporated.

The exterior of the building features structural columns painted a deep charcoal contrasting with light buff brick and orange porcelain-enamel truss ends. Panels of blue and yellow porcelain above and below the steel windows give the structure a gay air.

The main entrance is reached from Kingshighway Boulevard by means of a wide walk. A beautiful wall of Palos Verde stone, a concrete planting box incorporating a corner stone, a fifty-foot tapered steel flagpole, and a steel canopy projecting forty-five feet from the building form an interesting grouping at the main entrance. The main recreation lobby is the core for all activities providing access to the center director's office, coatroom, the multi-purpose room, gymnasium, men's and women's dressing and locker rooms, and public restrooms.

THE CENTRAL FEATURE of the center is a swimming pool designed not only for outdoor swimming in the summer, but as an indoor pool for the balance of the year. The pool, measuring forty-two by seventy-five feet, has a pale-blue vinyl-plastic lining with white line markers of the same material, and a capacity of 142,000 gallons. The entire amount of water is recirculated through a diatomaceous earth filtering system every eight hours. A terra-cotta colored non-slip concrete deck of 4,488 square feet surrounds the pool. The pool has a structural glazed tile (ten feet high) and haydite block wall (above tile to ceiling) to the north. The south wall is of 12-by-12-inch clear glass block. The east and west walls each have five sets of double metal and glass vertical lift doors each seventeen feet wide and ten feet high, separated by air space approximately a foot wide. Twelve feet high 12-by-12-inch clear glass block panels are over these doors with the remaining six feet high space between trusses closed with clear sheet glass.

A cement plaster finish defines the trusses for a distance of seven feet from the glass at the east and west walls at which point the plaster drops to the bottom of the trusses. A white baked-enamel perforated aluminum ceiling supported on inverted aluminum ties six feet on center with fiberglass blanket above for acoustical correction fills the sixty-foot space between the plaster drops. Incandescent lights are recessed into this ceiling with maintenance from above via catwalks.

Warm-air registers in the plaster drops direct air toward the glass walls to keep them free of condensation. This air passes between the double vertical lift doors and is returned at the base of the steel housings for the counterweights between the doors. During the summer months, these vertical lift doors are opened for maximum ventilation. Outdoor terra cotta colored concrete decks of a total of 5,233 square feet enclosed by wire mesh fencing then be-

MRS. BRUNGARD *is director of the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry.*

T. LOUIS

comes available for use on the east and west sides.

The dressing and locker areas are reached through doors and baffled passageways from the recreation lobby. A total of 202 lockers are provided for men and 115 for women. In addition to the gang showers and open dressing areas, three semi-private shower stalls and dressing booths are provided for the women. Three electric hair dryers are provided for the women as well as bathing suit wringers for both men and women. Both dressing areas have direct access to the exterior through baffled and vestibuled passageways. Walls are of structural glazed tile with smooth plaster or exposed concrete ceilings.

The pool access is located at the shallow end of the pool through baffled passageways from each dressing area. The pool has a minimum depth of three and a half feet and a maximum depth of ten feet. Two one-meter boards are provided with four chrome ladders, one at each corner. The pool has a curb and scum gutter of structural glazed tile with depth and distance markings fired into the ceramic glaze.

THE GYMNASIUM, 74-by-110 feet of maple flooring, provides regulation basketball, volleyball, badminton, and other courts. Included also are folding bleachers with a seating capacity for 420 spectators, an electric scoreboard, four practice basketball goals, two flying rings, two climbing ropes, and horizontal ladder. A large storage room (17′-by-35′) is located at the north end of the gymnasium.

A 32-by-34-foot craft room is located to the north of the gymnasium and is reached from the main corridor. Ample storage closets and a sink is provided in this room. Structural glazed tile walls, the 2-by-4-foot aluminum-grid ceiling with acoustical board inserts or recessed fluorescent lights, and an asphalt-tile floor provide the decor of this room.

A mezzanine floor, accessible from a stairway located in the recreation lobby, houses a fan room and a boxing and wrestling room. The latter is 36-by-40 feet and features a 16-by-16-foot boxing ring. Two punching bags are also provided. Painted haydite block is used for the walls with a ceiling similar to that in the gymnasium. Floors are cement.

THE LARGE multi-purpose room. 39-by-99 feet, can be subdivided by folding soundproof partitions. The three smaller rooms are used for separate activities such as ballet classes, Ping-pong, club meetings, luncheons, and other similar activities. Individual doors provide access to each area. Structural glazed-tile walls in the multi-purpose room contrast with the natural wood, dividing partitions, and sliding door closets. An accent panel of random-colored glazed tile at the south end of the room adds a touch of gaiety to the pleasant decor.

A kitchen is located at the north end of the multi-purpose room. A serving counter provides for convenient food service on occasions when the room is used for banquets. The kitchen has limited cooking facilities so food for large groups must be provided by caterers. Ample counter space in the kitchen permits use for cooking classes and demonstrations.

There are recessed fluorescent troffers with low-brightness glass lenses in the crafts room, multi-purpose room, and exercise area. There are recessed incandescent fixtures in the entrance lobby with accent lights in a large trophy case. The gymnasium lights are of a type that are not only adequate for competitive sports, but also allow this area to be used for group work and functional training. The gymnasium is also provided with a remote-operated electric scoreboard.

The pool is lighted by eighteen 500-watt fixtures producing ten-foot candles so as to insure adequate lighting of the pool surface and surrounding areas. The pool is provided with nineteen 750-watt underwater lights arranged and designed to eliminate hazards to the bathers, and yet provide a lighting intensity that under all conditions, will insure complete observation of all parts of the pool by lifeguard personnel. The outdoor decks are illuminated by reflector floodlights located on the exterior wall of the pool and the parking area is completely lighted by three standards containing two floodlights each.

All swimming pool, locker, and shower areas may be completely washed and sanitized, thanks to the adequate placement of hose outlets and the proper sloping of the floors to the floor drainage openings. The sanitary drain lines, roof drainage, and perimeter drain tile are connected to the city drainage facilities. A system of cold water and recirculated hot water has been designed and sized to insure an adequate supply at all times to all fixtures. The water heater is a steam-supplied storage-type heater, with a stor-

Continued on Page 343

THE 45th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, September 29-October 4

SPEAKERS

Governor Dalton

Robert Hyland

Charles Brightbill

Dr. Paul Haun

Dr. Norman Miller

Stan Musial

Speakers for the Congress general sessions and the day-in-depth symposium on "Leisure —Its Meaning ond Implications" (Monday September 30) include outstanding personalities from a variety of fields: government, broadcasting, medicine, and recreation education. For the complete program digest see Page 312.

GOVERNOR JOHN MONTGOMERY DALTON of Missouri will address the opening general session, Sunday evening, September 29 on "Leisure —The Heart of Living." Governor Dalton has established himself as an effective leader for progress in his state and has sponsored a broad program of betterment in education and mental health.

ROBERT HYLAND, vice-president of CBS Radio and general manager of KMOX Radio, St. Louis, will moderate the day-in-depth symposium on leisure. In addition to making KMOX one of the nation's top radio stations, Mr. Hyland has been active in community and industrial affairs.

CHARLES K. BRIGHTBILL, head of the Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration at the University of Illinois, will serve on the symposium panel. He is the author of many books on recreation, his latest being "Man and Leisure; A Philosophy of Recreation" (see Recreation, April 1961).

DR. PAUL HAUN, director of psychiatric education for the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, will also serve as a symposium panel member. He is the author of numerous articles on mental health, leisure, and recreation.

DR. NORMAN MILLER, recreation coordinator at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, will serve as the fourth panel member for the symposium. He is co-author of the recently published "The Leisure Age" (see Page 345).

STAN MUSIAL, veteran star of the St. Louis Cardinals, will preside at the opening of the Congress exhibits on September 30. Exhibitors are listed below and some of the products to be on display are described on Pages 336-338.

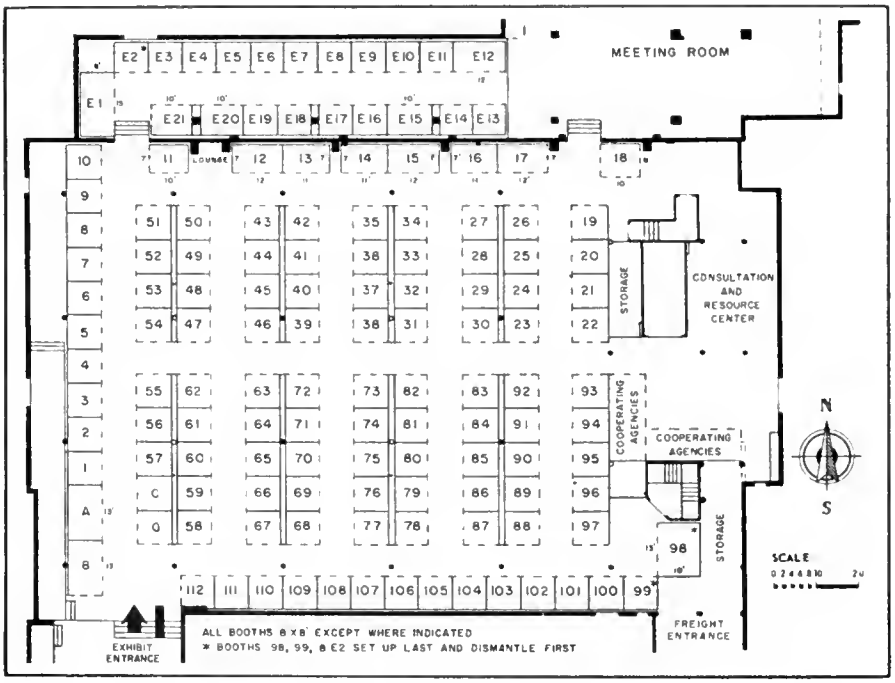
The Congress

The National Recreation Congress is co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society and is organized by various national and local committees. Chairman of the 1963 Congress Policy Committee is **Joseph Prendergast,** executive director of the National Recreation Association. **Stewart Case,** first vice-president of the American Recreation Society, is chairman of the Congress Program Committee. Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee—Program is **Mrs. Edward G. Brungard,** director of the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry (see also Page 308), with James E. Heath, St. Louis commissioner of recreation, as vice-chairman. Lamar E. Ottsen is chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee—Funds with two vice-chairmen: Maxwell J. Jones and Fred Buhrmaster. The Congress is preceded by the NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration on September 28-29 and various business meetings and social affairs.

Joseph Prendergast

Stewart Case

EXHIBITORS AND CORRESPONDING BOOTH NUMBERS



Booth Number	Exhibitor
A	Wenger Music Equipment
B	Midwest Pnol & Court
1	American Locker Co.
2	National Rifle Association
3	Daisy Manufacturing Co.
4-5	The 7-Up Co.
6	Seamless Rubber Co.
7-8	Porter Athletic Equipment
9-10	Ball-Boy, Inc.
11	Swank Motion Pictures
12	Sico, Inc.
13	Athletic Institute
14	Bowling Proprietors of America
15	Sound Craft Systems
16	Morgan Sign Machine
17	Gold Medal Products Co.
18-22	Game-Time, Inc.
23	Bolco Athletic Co.
24	Twyman Films, Inc.
25	American Athletic Equipment Co.
26	Mason Candies, Inc.
28-29	Superior Industries Corp.
30	Sun Aired Bag Company
31	Flxible Co.
32	H. M. Wise, Inc.
33	American Handicrafts Co.
34	Tandy Leather Co.
36	U.S. Tennis Court Co.
37	Champs Educational Distributors Co. (CEDCO)
38	Activity Records, Inc.
39	Department of the Army
40	Dick Blick Co.
42	Horton Handicraft Co.
43	M. Hohner, Inc.
45-46	Mexico Forge, Inc.

Booth Number	Exhibitor
47	Hillerich & Bradsby Co.
48	Tru-Bounce, Inc.
50	J. C. Larson Co.
51	American Music Conference
52-53	Jamison Mfg. Co.
54	Magnus Craft Materials
55-56 / 61-62	Valley Sales Co.
57-60 / C-D	Miracle Equipment Co.
63-64	Rawlings Sporting Goods
65	Coca-Cola Co.
66-67	Dudley Sports Co.
68-69	J. E. Burke Co.
70	Allcraft Products Co.
71-72	American Playground Device Co.
73-74	Jayfro Athletic Supply
75	American Junior Bowling Congress
77	Pepsi-Cola Co.
78	Lily Mills
79	Institutional Cinema Service, Inc.
80	Marcraft Professional
81	Hillyard Chemical Co.
82	Creative Playthings, Inc.
83-84	American Shuffleboard
85-86 / 89-90	Brinktun, Inc.
87	Cosom Corp.
92	American Art Clay Co.
93-94	World Wide Games
95	Wadsworth Publishing Co.
96	Commerical Lighting
97	Mitchell Rubber Products
98	Stardust Pools
101	Perey Turnstiles
102	Delmar Harris Co.
103	Wilson Trophy Co.
104	American Jet Spray
105	Sportsmaster Corp.
106-109	Irving Kaye Co.
110	Colorguard Corp.
111-112	Program Aids Co.

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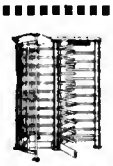

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THE 45th CONGRESS PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY
(Including Business and Social Meetings*)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	9:00 AM- 9:30 PM
ARS Hospital Section Executive Committee Meeting	9:00 AM- 5:30 PM
Administrative Council	9:15 AM-11:30 PM

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

ARS Administrative Council	9:00 AM-12:00 M
Hospital Section Executive Committee Meeting	9:00 AM- 5:00 PM
International Committee Luncheon	12:30 PM- 2:00 PM
Executive Board Meeting	2:00 PM
Armed Forces Section Business Meeting	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
Professional Education Section	
County, State, and Federal Section Dinner	6:00 PM- 8:00 PM
Wives' Get-Acquainted Coffee Hour	1:00 PM- 4:00 PM
NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration	2:00 PM- 5:00 PM
Discussion Leaders Training Program	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
ALL-CONGRESS RECEPTION	**4:00 PM- 6:00 PM**
OPENING GENERAL SESSION	**8:00 PM**

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

NRA Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities Breakfast	7:30 AM- 9:00 AM
New York University Alumni Breakfast	
University of Maryland Alumni Breakfast	
ARS Recreation Facilities Standards Committee Breakfast	
Wives Coffee Hour	9:00 AM-10:00 AM
Official Opening of Exhibits	**9:00 AM-10:00 AM**
DAY-IN-DEPTH PROGRAM: Leisure—Its Meaning and Implications	**10:00 AM-12:00 M**
Small Group Discussions on Leisure	**2:15 PM- 3:15 PM**
Talk Back: Questions from Discussion Groups to Symposium Panel	**3:15 PM- 3:45 PM**
Wives' Tour of Famous St. Louis Residences (Lunch and Entertainment)	10:00 AM- 4:00 PM
NRA Luncheon	12:30 PM- 2:00 PM
ARS Student Reception	4:00 PM- 4:30 PM
Annual Business Meeting	4:30 PM- 6:30 PM
Armed Forces Section Social Hour	6:30 PM
NRA National Advisory Council Dinner	6:00 PM- 8:00 PM
University of Illinois Alumni Dinner	6:30 PM
Wrestling at the Chase	**6:30 PM**
Forum on AIPE, ARS, and NRA Relationships	**8:30 PM-10:00 PM**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1

Indiana University Alumni Breakfast	7:30 AM- 9:00 AM
Springfield College Alumni Breakfast	
A Case Study in Recreation and Park Facility Planning	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Community Agency Relationships	
Sports and Athletics	
Communications with International Visitors	
Public Recreation's Responsibility in Programing for Handicapped	
New Gadgets	
Hospital Recreation: Observing and Reporting	
Recruitment: Building for the Future	
Wives' Coffee Hour, Fashion Show	9:00 AM-12:00 M
Case Study of the St. Louis Department of Parks Recreation and Forestry	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Local, State, and Federal Recreation Relationships	
A Gerontological Approach to Recreation for the Aged: Objective Fitness	
Professional Registration	
Serving Youth Through Bowling Programs	
Program Standards and Evaluating Procedures	
Hospital Recreation: Integration of Recreation Services with Music Therapy and Occupational Therapy	
ARS Luncheon	12:45 PM- 2:15 PM
TOUR OF ST. LOUIS RECREATION AND PARK FACILITIES	**2:15 PM- 5:00 PM**
Recreation Research	**2:30 PM- 4:30 PM**
Armed Forces Recreation: A Military Commander Looks at Recreation	**2:30 PM- 5:00 PM**

* Business meetings are shown in lightface type; regular Congress sessions and social affairs are in **boldface.**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1 (Cont'd.)

Hospital Recreation: Implications of the Basic Concepts Report to the Various Medical Settings	**2:30 PM- 5:00 PM**
Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation Business Meeting	2:30 PM- 5:00 PM
ARS Hospital Section Business Meeting	5:15 PM- 6:15 PM
Hospital Section Social Hour	6:30 PM- 7:30 PM
Old and New Administrative Council	7:30 PM- 9:30 PM
SPECIAL PLANETARIUM PROGRAMS	**6:45 PM**
	9:15 PM
	10:15 PM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2

American National Red Cross Breakfast	7:30 AM- 9:00 AM
Veterans Administration Recreation Personnel Breakfast	
Wives' Coffee Hour and Beauty Demonstration	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Administrative Workshop:	**9:00 AM-12:00 M**
Has Governmental Immunity for Municipalities Been Abolished (9:00 AM-10:30 AM)	
A Debate on the Subject: Resolved, the Municipality Should Provide Facilities Only and Leave Programing to Other Organizations (10:30 AM-12:00 M)	
Armed Forces Workshop: Physical Fitness Through Recreation	
Board Members Workshop: Challenges Facing Park and Recreation Boards	
Educators Workshop: Circa 2000—Twentieth Century Challenges for Recreation Education	
Maintenance Workshop	
Workshop on Recreation Supervision	
Workshops on Hospital Recreation: Recreation Needs Concerned with Activities in the Various Medical Settings	
General Hospital—Psychiatric and Physically Handicapped	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Hospitals and Schools for the Emotionally Disturbed Child	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Geriatrics: Nursing Home and State and Federal Hospitals	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Interhealth Agencies	10:30 AM-12:00 M
Mentally Retarded	10:30 AM-12:00 M
Recreation Programing for Adults in Religious Organizations	**9:00 AM-12:00 M**
Special Session for Students Majoring in Recreation	**9:30 AM-11:30 AM**
BOX LUNCH AND BAND CONCERT	**12:00 M - 2:00 PM**
GENERAL SESSION: Report of Special Joint Board Committee of ARS and NRA	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
NRA National Advisory Committees:	4:30 PM- 6:30 PM
Recreation Administration	
International Services	
Publishing of Recreation Materials	
Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped	
Recreation Programs and Activities	
Recreation Research	
Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel	
Southeast District Advisory Committee	
ARS Armed Forces Section Business Meeting	4:30 PM- 6:30 PM
ALL-CONGRESS BANQUET AND DANCE	**7:30 PM**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3

Programing in Natural Science and Nature Museums	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Ice-Rink Operation and Maintenance: The Steinberg Story	
Trends in Public Golf Course Development and Operation	
Programs for the Retarded	
Education for Leisure: Western Style	
Federal Aid to State, County, and Municipal Recreation Agencies	
Where Action Is Needed in the Cultural Recreation Program	
Programing and Operation of Swimming Pools	
Wives' Farewell Coffee Hour	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
CLOSING GENERAL SESSION	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
NRA National Advisory Committee on Defense Related Services Luncheon	12:30 PM- 2:00 PM
Congress Policy Committee Meeting	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM

MINOR CHANGES AND SOME ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE BY ACTUAL STARTING DATE OF CONGRESS.

PARK PROVIDES A LIVING MONUMENT

Generous citizens show vision in making gift of parkland for a local recreation area

BEVERLY R. GOLDBERG

A LIVING MONUMENT to the generosity of public-spirited citizens and to the foresight of municipal government officials is being enjoyed daily by hundreds of persons in Abington Township, a suburb of Philadelphia. Alverthorpe Park, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald, is being developed by the township's parks and recreation department into a magnificent new recreation area. *(Delegates to last year's National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia will remember that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald received a citation from the National Recreation Association for their great contribution to the township and recreation.)*

The Rosenwalds contributed fifty-four acres from their estate, Alverthorpe, to the township for creation of the park. More than $300,000 has been spent by Abington Township in shaping the beautifully wooded tract into what recreation experts describe as "one of the finest municipal parks in the nation."

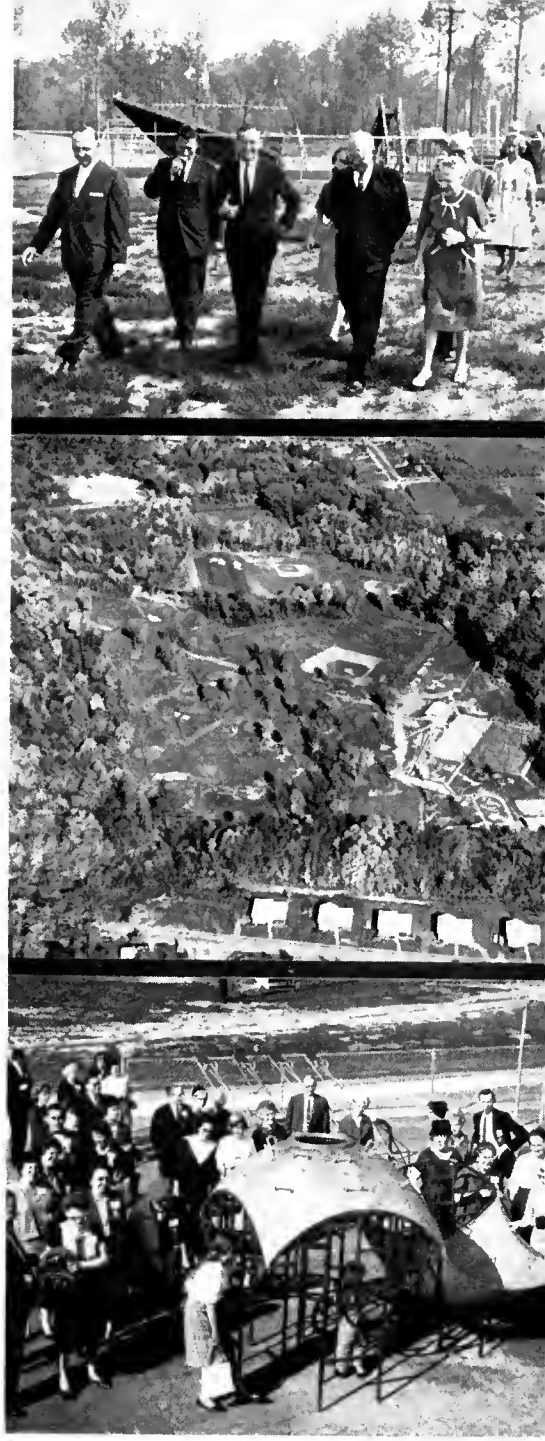
The Elwood Allen Organization was retained to plan the park and an Alverthorpe Park Advisory Committee was formed of knowledgeable citizens. The early planning and development of the park, to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the township's fifty-six thousand citizens, have been carried out with the continuing help of National Recreation Association field and headquarters services.

Mr. Rosenwald, retired chairman of the board of directors of Sears Roebuck and Company, conceived the idea in 1958, and a phone call to William H. Yost, township commissioner in the Alverthorpe district, started the ball rolling. Abington's Board of Commissioners recognized the opportunity this offer afforded, and promptly took steps to assure its development in effective fashion. Township funds were channeled to the park, the position of superintendent of parks and recreation was created, and filled by James C. Dittmar.

Hub of Alverthorpe's activity is its multiple-use area. This contains a 200-by-70-foot concrete-surface area lined for volleyball, tennis, paddle tennis, basketball, badminton, and shuffleboard. It can be quickly cleared for roller skating, social and square dancing, and other group games. In winter it is used for ice-skating. Adjacent are a baseball diamond with bleachers, three softball diamonds, and four horseshoe pitching courts.

The elementary-school child is attracted by eye-catching, red-and-white candy-striped recreation apparatus. He can slide down a fireman's pole, wriggle through a space station, or sprint to the top of a slanted shield. He can choose up sides on a softball diamond or can quench his thirst at the refreshment concession in the modern park shelter.

The preschooler's imagination can run rampart in a specially designed children's play center. This is built around a workshop where children are permitted to experiment with available materials. A miniature tricycle turnpike



Alverthorpe Park

Top, *former President Dwight D. Eisenhower inspects Alverthorpe Park. From left to right: William H. Yost, president, Abington Township Commissioners; Leon Clemmer, chairman, Alverthorpe Park Advisory Committee; James C. Dittmar, Abington Township superintendent of parks and recreation; President Eisenhower; and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald (Mr. Rosenwald is directly behind her), who contributed the land for the new recreation area.*

Center, *aerial photograph shows the diversity of the park's fifty-four acres.*

Bottom, *members of the National Recreation Association toured the park during the 44th National Recreation Congress held in Philadelphia last fall.*

MRS. GOLDBERG *is a staff writer with the Jenkintown, Pennsylvania,* Times Chronicle.

with a five-foot-wide concrete surface curls in a continuous loop over and under a tunnel—a distinctly scenic route.

Large groups of people, such as church and fraternal organizations, industrial and commercial personnel, service groups, private clubs, can make use of a group picnic center. Located in a wooded section of the park, the center includes a shelter pavillion with table capacity for up to two hundred persons. Two master grills are available for food preparation. Two family picnic areas are in isolated spots throughout this sylvan recreation area.

Alverthorpe has the only municipally owned and operated par-three golf course in suburban Philadelphia. The nine holes, lighted for night play, challenge both the experienced golfer and the beginner. All greens are guarded by sand traps—a rarity on most par-three courses—and strategically placed tee positions require accuracy in hitting to the greens.

The holes on the imaginatively designed course range from the forty-yard fourth to a strong finishing hole, the 120-yard ninth. Since the course measures only 1,430 yards for eighteen holes, a foursome can play a round in about an hour and a half. This gives the busy housewife or harried executive an opportunity to play without it being a time-consuming experience. The night lighting is accomplished by fifty-four 1,500-watt bulbs mounted on twenty-seven standards, each forty feet high.

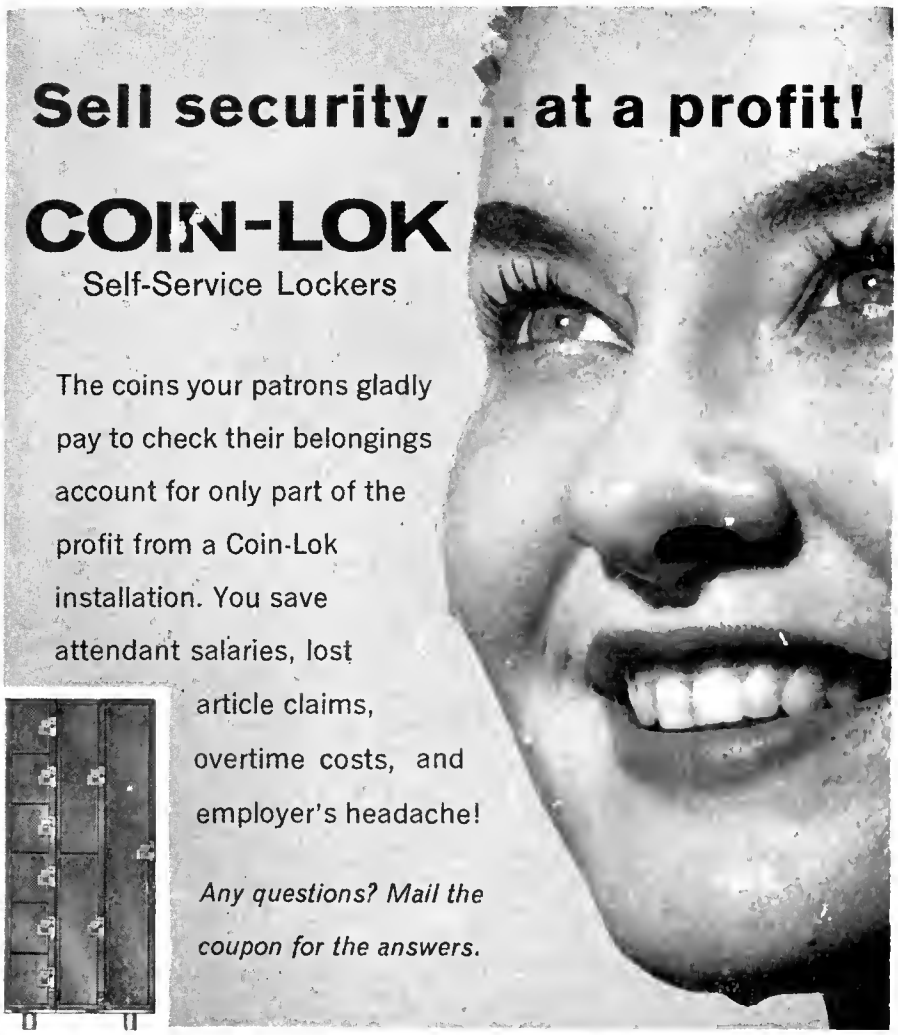
The public is charged for participating in only three of Alverthorpe's activities. During the day, eighteen holes of golf can be played for $1.00, an increase to $1.50 is charged for night play. In both cases clubs are provided. On weekends, holidays, and evenings tennis players are charged $.25 an hour. The courts are free during weekdays.

At the group picnic shelter, $.25 per person is charged for those over twelve years of age. People using the reserved shelter receive the use of restrooms, electricity, a large grill, and a recreation area.

"Tomorrow" for Alverthorpe Park is very much under consideration. The Abington Township Board of Commissioners is presently considering methods of financing the development of an additional seventy-six acres of the Alverthorpe tract which the Rosenwalds have indicated they will contribute. Proposed for this future development are an additional nine holes of golf; an outdoor theater for concerts and dramatic productions; a lake for canoeing and ice skating; an overnight camping area; day camp area; nature trails and a nature museum; coasting and skiing areas; and the acquisition of the Rosenwald's existing home for use as a cultural center.

"The Rosenwald gift to Abington Township was a wonderful thing," says Mr. Dittmar. "The foresight they have shown in preserving these acres of open space for future generations is highly commendable. Perhaps others throughout the country will be stimulated to make similar contributions to their own municipalities as a result of the wonderful success of this classic example of teamwork between private citizens and local government." #

• See also "Public Gifts" by Joseph Curtis, Recreation, February 1963, for a discussion of how to "invite" similar donations.—Ed.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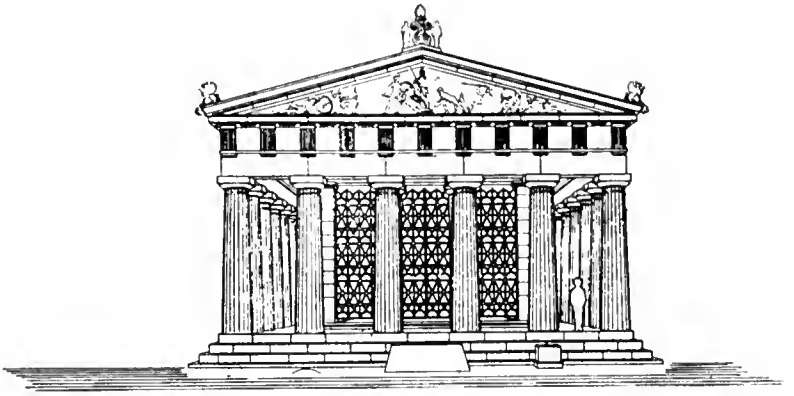
The Descending Spiral of Ugliness

By what will future generations judge us?



AUGUST HECKSCHER

THE WIDESPREAD, lively interest in the development of the arts—you can discern it in the press, you can feel it amid the public and even in the Congress—is a symptom of a deep movement in public opinion, one of those transformations in our habits and ways of thinking which, once in a generation or so, creates wholly fresh demands and possibilities. Sometimes this enthusiasm for culture seems a little overwhelming. One fears that, where such winds are blowing, nice distinctions are going to get lost and the highest standards will prove difficult to maintain. The difference between the excellent and the second-rate, between the genuine and the spurious, between the artist and the amateur are perhaps now in more danger of becoming blurred than in periods when the arts are neglected. However, the capacity to appreciate and enjoy, and the energy to create, certainly exist in a high degree among us. They may yet bring us into an age of cultural achievement such as our country has never known.

The maintenance of beauty and fitness in the environment—a sort of comeliness in the world around us—is wholly as important as other forms of culture in determining the quality of a society. The things that are created by men working together, consciously or unconsciously, are the most durable facts about a civilization. They outlast the living generation; they carry forward, to be modified by time and by new men, the body of an age. Where we find that men have built meanly, without common purpose or a sense of the ideal, we can be sure that they lived meanly also—or, at the very least, that they lived with a disproportionate emphasis on the private sphere of life, neglecting the influences which can make a civilization out of an accumulation of individual existences.

What, after all, do we mean by a civilization? It is surely not the accumulation of private things: nor is it, necessarily, the building of public things. In the *Republic*, Plato complained of those who had heaped up physical structures and yet missed the most important aspects of a true civilization. They have filled the city, Plato complains, "full of harbors and docks and buildings and all that," and have "left no room for temperance or justice." Many of those arguing that we have overdeveloped the private sector while neglecting the public sector fall into this fallacy; they seem to suggest that money spent in the public realm is necessarily and in all circumstances a boon.

Granted there are public needs poorly met and some not met at all, still a transfer of funds from the private to the public budget is no assurance of a higher degree of maturity and civilization. A civilization requires "temperance and justice" at the core—an inner sense of values in the light of which decisions are made. It implies an external order of things which are not only beautiful in their own way but correspond to a people's intrinsic sense of what is good.

THE NEXT DECADES will be a period of vast building and of great physical transformations of the American scene. It is not only that goods will pour from the factories. New highways will criss-cross the country. Cities will be torn down and rebuilt. The countryside will be made over into new forms of urban and suburban communities. Yet all this activity will not in itself mean a civilization is being shaped. A civilization begins to manifest itself when men and women have begun to take thought about what it is they

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MR. HECKSCHER *is president of the Twentieth Century Fund and recently served as Special White House Consultant on the Arts. (See his article, "Government and the Arts," RECREATION, November 1962.)* *This material is taken from a talk given at the First Conference on Aesthetic Responsibility.*

construct, and why, and to what end. It begins to be a living whole when the idea of beauty has found its place alongside the pressure of utility and the spur of need.

In the past history of this country, the outward pattern of things has, to an extraordinary degree, been left to chance, to the haphazard actions of special interests and groups. Sometimes it has seemed that as a nation we simply did not concern ourselves with the face of the land. The American continent was so huge, its resources of land and forests and water so unbounded, that, though men chopped away at them with only their own interests in mind, we trusted that the great bulk of things would remain unspoiled. Sometimes we have assumed that private interests working competitively would create their own kind of fitness.

In strange ways, this has often happened. The farming landscape, whether tightly knit in New England or spread across the Mid-Western miles, has its peculiar beauty. The New York skyline reveals a spirit that no sculpture could have matched. However, there are limits beyond which this faith in automatic artistry cannot be pushed. Where these limits are passed over, as in the sprawling roadside slums or the monotonous housing developments, the results have often been appalling and the public has appeared to stand by helplessly.

Public agencies undertaking to mold the landscape or drastically alter the environment have most frequently acted with a single interest in mind—to speed up traffic, to stop floods, to put roofs over needy people. All these separate things may be to the good, but the fact that these interventions were the work of lonely enthusiasts or of bureaucratic experts suggests that something has been amiss. Where was there a concern for harmony? Where was that sense of the *whole* which alone can give beauty and meaning to what men accomplish by their common toil?

When we look about us at the natural environment today we are struck by the degree to which it is subject to human designs. No part of it is safe from the bulldozer, the land speculator, the engineer, and the road-builder. When Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Pinchot started the conservation movement in 1908, their problem was essentially that of preserving a few key areas or of instituting practices which allowed natural resources to endure and to reproduce themselves. Since then, the power of man over nature has increased enormously. The great advances in human organization, in science and technology, have literally put into our hands the fate of a vast continental expanse. What we do with it is for us to decide. The forests that sheltered our grandfathers we now shelter and preserve. The land that kept them is now in our keeping. We possess the earth as in no sense could it have been said of any previous generation.

On sentimental journeys, on campaigns, and outings of a summer season, the Americans show themselves still affectingly aware of the values implicit in a noble environment. If only they could heed as attentively the landscape which surrounds them through the rest of the year! It is one thing, they seem to feel, to retreat into the silence and loneliness of a forest (at least as much silence and loneliness as their ever-increasing numbers afford) but another thing to expect beauty or fitness in their everyday surroundings. They want a national park three thousand miles away; they do not seem to care—or to care enough—if there is no park to which they can motor on a Sunday or one to which they can walk in their lunch hour. They want the wilderness forever wild, but seem unheeding if the roadsides are forever cluttered with billboards.

JUDGED by the apparent attitude of too many present-day Americans, there is doubt whether we shall ever be able to extricate ourselves from a descending spiral of ugliness and irrationality. What is required is readiness to undertake on a large scale the kind of public works which are truly *public*—in the sense that they serve the highest interests of the citizenry; and truly *works*—in the sense that they are made to endure and to be judged by future generations. Yet it is this kind of undertaking for which it is often most difficult to muster support among the people. No foreign threat is so intangible but it can evoke a readiness to sacrifice and even a positive enthusiasm for the ordeal. No project, however costly or tenuous its returns, will be seriously challenged by the public if it can be shown that undertaking it will increase our material power. However, if it is proposed that something be done by the people for their own delight and for the enhancement of their common life, a dead silence ensues. If someone suggests elegance in a public building, the matter is hushed up as if it were a scandal.

We have been prepared to call on the best architects in the country when it has been a matter of building abroad. The embassies and consulates that have been constructed in various countries over the past decade remind us what the United States can do—and what government can do—when it sets beauty and excellence as a goal. The cultural center built by the nation for the people of West Berlin shows that we are not unmindful of the value of a setting in which great public events can be fittingly held. At home, however, the story is different. We still wait to see accomplished a national cultural center in Washington. We might well feel impelled to ask, in regard to our own public buildings, whether we consider ourselves to be so backward or uncivilized that we cannot enjoy the kind of beauty which we prepare for others.

We feel impelled to ask such a question—and yet in some dim way, we sense an answer more hopeful than the face of things might seem to warrant. For there is certainly an influence taking shape which promises for the America of tomorrow a more sane appreciation of the true values which make a civilization. The environment can be man's greatest work of art; and it cannot be that while we strive for excellence and beauty in specific forms of culture—in painting, in sculpture, in literature, in poetry and music—we shall permanently minimize the significance of the outward world which surrounds us from our birth and insensibly makes us what we are.

YET I would remind you of the other side of the coin. It would be all too easy to fail from the error of underestimating the importance of beauty in the environment to

(Continued on Page 344)

Cultural Activities Go West

RALPH TREMBLEY

San Diego's civic pride leads it into exciting growth

INCREASED AWARENESS of cultural values in the West's burgeoning metropolitan centers has intimately involved the attention of recreation leaders. In San Diego, California, where the population has trebled since 1940, recreation planners have seen the character of the city change from a placid community off the beaten path to a sophisticated and dynamic hub for well over six hundred thousand urban and a million urban-suburban residents. With such growth and character change comes a complete overhauling of cultural resources. Symphony orchestras become a matter of civic pride, art galleries are built, little theater sprouts up everywhere, plans proceed for adequate civic auditoriums and concert halls, ballet groups are formed. All this is true anywhere, but in California's coastal communities where tourism is a major—if not *the* major—industry, the emphasis on cultural development is extraordinary indeed.

MR. TREMBLEY *is public information officer of the San Diego, California, Park and Recreation Department.*

San Diego Park and Recreation Department administrators, sensing this trend at its onset following World War II, established a youth symphony and added a director to the staff. A position was then created to supervise all social and creative activities, after which the Junior Civic Ballet was formed. Later the Junior Theatre was created, with a director hired to guide its destinies. Programs of dancing, dramatics, and music were augmented on the playground level, and the department increased its cooperative efforts with innumerable civic groups, such as the symphony, the San Diego Community Theatre, the Starlight Opera Company, art galleries, museums, art-and-craft groups, and the Southern California Association of Photographic Clubs.

More than a need to keep pace with the city's cultural growth was involved. The city's creative programs became a training ground for future members of the summer and winter adult symphony groups, for dancers and singing leads in the outdoor operettas in Balboa Park, for actors in the famous Old Globe Theatre's year-round dramatic sched-

It's always happy-ending time in operettas such as The Forest Prince, *which provide excellent training ground for youngsters who will eventually become members of San Diego's many adult theatrical and music groups.*

ule, and for participants in an amazing number of adult clubs organized around mutual cultural interests.

Formation of these creative activities for juniors grew out of a need, but before they became the local traditions they now are, a considerable amount of activity and promotion was necessary. This took the form of a year-round program of public events, which provided youngsters with a proving ground for their talent while offering public entertainment.

TYPICAL of these events is the summer operetta offered by young people in an outdoor bowl seating over forty-two hundred. Junior Civic Ballet groups work on this all summer, but it also involves outstanding singers, actors, and dancers from San Diego's younger population who qualify for leads at auditions. The San Diego Youth Symphony accompanies the production, usually playing music by Tchaikowsky, Moldau, or by composers of comparable stature. Junior Theatre trainees may become involved as cast members or in backstage work on scene design.

Youth Symphony concerts, Junior Theatre productions, Junior Civic Ballet appearances on such events as the Easter Parade of Wheels, the Christmas program, and city-wide extravaganzas, such as a folk festival sponsored by the Elks Club, offer further showcases for youthful talent as well as incentives for the many hours of rehearsals. Equally important is the fact that these events advertise the activity to the public. The Junior Theatre may be good for one feature story a year in the local press, but each one of its individual productions justifies numerous news stories and listings in calendars of events.

Admission is charged at some of the larger events, but it is kept at a minimum. The real subsidy to support these programs comes from fees collected by the city from participants in the program. There is also a great effort made to recruit volunteer supervision from talented members of the general public. This may extend from dramatic coaching by a prominent local actor to mothers of cast members of an operetta spending long hours sewing costumes. Another source of free manpower behind the scenes of the productions is, of course, the youngsters themselves. The prima ballerina may turn out to be one of the hardest workers in the wardrobe department between rehearsals.

The three major divisions of the department's cultural program are the Junior Civic Ballet, the Youth Symphony and the Junior Theatre. All have their headquarters in twelve hundred-acre Balboa Park, an ideal backdrop for such activities. Also in the park are a wide variety of square, round, and folk dancing classes meeting weekly and programs offered in the summer and occasionally during the school year by institutions related to the department but governed by boards of their own. These include classes in art, natural history, anthropology, Indian lore, zoology, and many phases of science.

Youngsters in the Junior Civic Ballet participate in many special events and city-wide extravaganzas. This was part of a production for an Easter program.

San Diego's Junior Civic Ballet, the only civic-sponsored ballet for young people in the United States, was formed in 1947. Some three hundred enrollees ranging in age from eight to eighteen participate in three semesters, fall, summer, and spring. The youngsters put in from one to one-and-a-half hours a week during school and from one-and-a-half to four-and-a-half hours during the summer vacation on instruction, but rehearse daily prior to productions. Productions include the operetta and Christmas programs already mentioned as well as a newly instigated spring ballet, demonstrations and special events given throughout the year. Fees are $3.50 a semester.

The department's supervisor of cultural activities and an assistant provide instruction with the assistance of students from the most advanced group. Instruction is divided into eight phases rated by ability. No tryouts or proficiency tests are required to enroll in ballet, but advancement through the different classes is strictly on the basis of proficiency. All those in the most advanced group have had at least four years in the classes.

Aim of this program is to develop poise and assurance as well as to afford a sense of accomplishment and pleasure. Among the ballets produced have been "The Twelve Dancing Princesses," "The Ballet of the Seasons," "The Snow Queen," and "The Snow Maiden."

Junior Theatre also has the same three semesters as ballet and is for boys and girls from eight to eighteen. Classes here break down into eight to ten years, eleven to thirteen years, and teenage for the workshops, which meet on Saturday mornings and Thursday afternoons during the school semester and every weekday during the summer. There are also creative play-acting classes for five to seven year-olds. Fees are all $15 a semester, plus $2.50 dues to belong to the Junior Theatre Club.

Among other subjects covered in the workshops are creative dance, choral speaking, puppetry, rhythmic movement, stagecraft and creative acting. Three large productions are staged each year in a large public auditorium, in addition to which Junior Theatre takes part in productions with the Youth Symphony and Junior Civic Ballet.

BOTH Junior Theatre and the Youth Symphony have adult boards of directors who guide policies of these activities, assist in promotion of productions and help in various ways. The Youth Symphony dates back to 1945. Its members are sometimes as young as eleven and as old as twenty-one, but all must qualify by audition. The seventy-five or so youthful musicians rehearse three hours each Monday night throughout the year and present large concerts in the fall and spring. Additionally, they appear in special concerts (as in nearby Mexico) or provide music for operettas, musicals, or ballets

nvolving other youth groups. Fees are $5 a semester with the same semester breakdown as the other two institutions. Soloists for the formal concerts are auditioned and chosen by a panel of judges. Concerts are free. In the summer a Junior Youth Symphony is formed of the younger and less skilled members, and this group gives a concert at summer's end in Balboa Park.

Although most San Diegans take as their due the unique service in this "food for the mind and soul" area provided by the park and recreation department, it has often been shown that they are willing to turn out en masse to protect and foster these activities when necessary. Thus it is that the city's cultural and creative needs are recognized and given equal place with athletic, aquatic, and social recreation. #

OUTDOOR SKILLS

Skilled mountaineers and woodsmen demonstrated their skills during a two-day "outdoor weekend" this summer in Franconia Notch State Park, New Hampshire. Veteran rock climbers from the Appalachian Mountain Club simulated a rescue mission on the face of a near-vertical cliff and demonstrated climbing techniques over the heads of the crowd. Hardy *voyageurs*, who earn their living guiding sportsmen in New Hampshire's rugged Connecticut Lakes region, pitted brawn, brain, and speed against one another at Echo Lake in the annual New Hampshire Guides Show. Sponsored by the New Hampshire Division of Parks, all events were open to the public without charge.

Exhibits of climbing, rescue, and first-aid equipment were on display, and AMC officials explained all phases of climbing, use of proper equipment, and mountain safety. A traditional Franconia Notch event for the past several years, the Guides Show featured brawny outdoorsmen, all members of the New Hampshire Guides Association from Pittsburg, in robust contests of log-rolling, chopping and sawing, canoe-tilting, canoe-humping, a tug-of-war, log racing, single and double canoe races, and other contests of muscle and endurance. The veteran guides also competed in moose-calling, fly-casting, kettle-boiling, and other events.

Announcing

two new books

THE LEISURE AGE: Its Challenge to Recreation

by Norman P. Miller, University of California, Los Angeles, and Duone Robinson, George Williams College. One of the finest texts on recreation in the field, this book presents the first organized synthesis of its foundations. Tracing the forces and concepts that have shaped recreation up to the present through history, philosophy, sociology, psychology and economics, the authors relate this enhanced picture of recreation to the American concept of "leisure." The need for a professional methodology is also discussed. $6.95. 512 pages.

RECREATION IN AMERICAN LIFE

by Reynold Carlson, Theodore R. Deppe and Janet R. MacLean, Indiana University. Clearly written this comprehensive text gives a balanced picture of American recreation today, covering local, state and national program; individual forms of recreation; and the programs of voluntary, private, and commercial organizations. The importance of qualified leadership is stressed as one of the means by which society can combat the problems stemming from the increasing recreational needs of the nation. $7.50. 512 pages.

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High Moments from N.R.A. ANNUA

To Mobile and Austin, to Dayton and San Diego, to Eugene, Nashville, and Sioux City, and to Poland Spring, Maine, and Asbury Park, New Jersey, they came—more than thirty-five hundred delegates to nine National Recreation Association District Conferences, from February to May 1963. In the Southwest, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Austin Recreation Department was celebrated. In the Southeast, the conference theme was "Goodbye, Van" honoring retiring NRA district representative Ralph Van Fleet. New England built its conference around "Fundamentals in Performing Arts." Other themes were "People-Purpose-Program-Planning to Meet Today's Needs"; "Leisure—Boon or a Bugaboo"; "Looking Ahead 10 Years"; and "The Crisis in Leisure."

Workshops, demonstrations, exhibits, banquets, tours, and, of course, speeches gave delight, inspiration, or information, and sometimes all three at the same time.

Already the plans are under way for next spring and the delegates will return to a different city for another experience in learning, exchanging and fellowship.

Lester C. Keller, chairman of the NRA Midwest District Advisory Committee and superintendent of recreation in Hutchinson, Kansas, confers with Robert C. Eldredge, chairman of the Midwest District Conference and director of parks and recreation in Sioux City, Iowa. The pre-conference workshops discussed park maintenance and competitive sports.

Six presidents of state recreation associations assembled at the Great Lakes Conference in Dayton, Ohio. Left to right, front row, William Anderson, standing in for Donald Brick, Wisconsin; Francis W. Heinlen, Illinois; and Gordon Starr, Minnesota. Rear row, left to right: Walter Gillette, Michigan; Paul Boehm, Indiana; and Gordon J. Guetzlaff, Ohio.

"Goodbye, Van" was the theme of this year's Southeast District Conference in Mobile as the area honored NRA District Representative Ralph Van Fleet upon his retirement. Here Mr. and Mrs. Van Fleet examine the citation presented to him. Woodrow W. Dukes of Fort Pierce, Florida, looks on.

Bell ringers from a local recreation center entertain delegates at the Great Lakes Conference in Dayton. The conference included a workshop on the cultural and performing arts consisting of a panel presentation and discussion followed by a "ways-and-means" period of actual experiences.

ISTRICT CONFERENCES 1963

Left. Kenneth MacRae. Taft, California, receives an NRA At Your Service kit from Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, at the Pacific Southwest District Conference in San Diego.

Above, a battalion of mowing machines line up in this scene from the park maintenance workshop at the Midwest District Conference. The nine district conferences attracted a total of 3584.

Seen at the joint NRA Midsouth-Tennessee Recreation Society Conference are, left to right: Waldo Hainsworth NRA New England district representative: Temple Jarrell, NRA Midsouth district representative: Bob Boyd, Baptist Sunday School Board, Nashville: Jack Spore, program chairman and superintendent of recreation, Nashville: Mayor Ben West of Nashville; Bill L. Crouch, Nashville Board of Park Commissioners; Maynard Glenn, recreation administrator, Knoxville, and president, Tennessee Recreation Society.

Edward Hunt, director of recreation, Stamford, Connecticut received the New England NRA-DAC citation for thirty-five years of service to the recreation field. From left to right: Clement M. Lemire, superintendent of parks and recreation, Newington, Connecticut; Mr. Hunt; Mrs. Hunt: Waldo Hainsworth, NRA New England District representative. Conference theme: Fundamentals in Performing Arts.

Virginia Musselman, director of the NRA Program Service, delivered the closing address at the Southwest District Conference in Austin, Texas. She is seen with Dr. D. K. Brace (left), chairman of the Austin Parks and Recreation Board, and Beverly S. Sheffield, Austin's director of recreation and chairman of the NRA National Advisory Council. The conference theme was: Leisure—A Boon or a Bugaboo?

GUIDE FOR JOINT USE OF FACILITIES

Policies set up in Austin, Texas, by the city administration in the joint use and development of school and recreation facilities suggest procedures for other communities

TO BEST PROVIDE opportunities for recreation and to offer the community the greatest possible benefits from its investments in public expenditures, careful and early planning is necessary. This was carried out in Austin, Texas, where public schools and the city department of recreation planned together for the joint acquisition and use of recreation facilities. To accomplish the desired results, mutually accepted policies are desirable. This procedure will also assure continuity and permanency of the program. Austin's policies follow:

IT IS GENERALLY recognized that neighborhood playgrounds are a basic facility in a successful community recreation program; and it is desirable that they be a functional part of elementary-school grounds. Policies of acquisition of land and its development should deal primarily with elementary school sites and neighborhood recreation areas. This does not imply that consideration cannot, or will not, be given other projects of greater magnitude.

As far as possible, the joint committee of city and school representatives shall meet quarterly to discuss the carrying out of these policies and special problem of streets, sewerage, utilities, and so on. Following are policies which shall apply to purchase of sites, planning new construction, joint use of buildings and grounds, and programs:

Acquisition of Neighborhood Sites

1. Since it is the duty of the board of trustees of the school district to select school sites, such sites shall be located primarily to meet educational needs, the probable need of the city being held in consideration.

2. Upon the tentative selection of a site the city manager will be notified of its location by letter from the superintendent of schools, copies being sent to the director of planning and director of recreation.

3. At the earliest possible date the city authorities will notify the school district of the city's intention relative to a joint project.

Character of Sites

1. In the selection of school sites to be used in joint neighborhood playgrounds the following factors shall be considered:

- The area shall be such that a free area of approximately six acres will be available for playground use. This area shall be exclusive of the area occupied by the building as determined by its maximum overall dimensions.
- The general topography of the proposed site.
- The distance of travel to the site by the major element of population.
- Accessibility of the site.

Planning New Construction

Although the school authority has the principal responsibility for the planning of the school building, some guiding principles for the planning of the building for joint use are recognized:

1. As far as possible, the following principles will be used in developing the school buildings:

- All public school buildings, located where provision for community recreation facilities is determined to be advisable, should be planned and constructed to serve effectively not only the requirement of the school program, but where practical, and additional expenditures are not necessary, the needs of all the people of the neighborhood and community for a broad recreation program should be included.
- Authorities responsible for administering community recreation activities

to be provided in the school buildings should be consulted in the planning of those facilities intended for community recreation use.

• Facilities designed for community recreation use should be grouped as far as practical in one area of the school building. Such functional arrangements as limits access to other parts of the building, making possible efficient control, and economical maintenance and operation, should be considered.

• Recreation facilities in school buildings should be situated adjacent to the outdoor recreation areas.

• Whenever a school building is designed for community recreation use, such should be recognized as an important function of the building and not merely as incidental or unessential. A plan of operation should be worked out so that community use will in no way interfere with regular school use, but use of the school by the community should be made attractive and convenient.

2. As the school authority has the final responsibility for planning the building, the recreation authority shall share in the responsibility of planning the grounds, such plans being subject to the approval of the school authorities:

• The grounds shall be planned to mutually serve both authorities.

• The initial development of the playground shall consist of the following improvements, namely:

1. Grading, leveling, top soil, sodding.

2. *Water System*—The water system should be designed to operate a sufficient number of sprinklers so a minimum number of manhours are needed to water the grounds.

3. *Backstops for softball*—Softball backstops should be designed to meet the needs of both agencies.

4. *Hard-surface playslab*—The hard-surface playslab should be of such character and size as is suitable to the need of the community.

5. Volleyball standards.

• The facilities to be added by the recreation authority as the need arises shall consist of the following:

1. *Play apparatus*—The playground apparatus shall consist of swings, merry-go-round, climbing bars, horizontal bars, slides, and other approved equipment.

2. Outdoor stage.

3. Outdoor storage building.

4. Floodlights.

5. Tennis courts.

6. Wading or junior swimming pool.

Financing

The initial development costs of the area and the costs of the clear areas to be used for the playground shall be based on the ratio of the period of time in major usage by each agency. Under the present plan this ratio is nine months for school use and three months for recreation use. Therefore, the city will reimburse the school district in the amount of a quarter of the cost of the free play area and the improvements thereon and adjacent thereto.

It is anticipated that the acquisition of new elementary-school sites and development will usually be accomplished before the neighborhood can justify a playground operation. The city will pay its proportioned share of the cost of the land and the basic development costs when the area develops sufficiently for a neighborhood recreation program and such program is put into operation.

Policies

1. CUSTODIAN SERVICES:

• A school custodian shall attend all buildings used by the recreation authority when more than a specific part of the building is open to the participants. Example: When the playroom at a school is in use for a dance and the hallways of the building must be open for the use of the restrooms.

• A school custodian will not be required to be present when a specific part of the school building is in isolated use as part of a playground operation; for example, where the playground operation will include the use of restrooms, and playroom, with all other parts of the building closed off.

• When the recreation program is in progress and the custodian is still on school time, there shall be no charge to the recreation authority.

• The custodian will be paid at the hourly rate agreed upon annually.

• The custodian will be paid a minimum fixed rate for the first two hours or fractional part thereof where he is required to return to the building.

• Time of services shall begin at the time of opening the buildings and extend a sufficient period of time beyond the close of the activity to allow for cleaning up for the following day. Opening and closing hours shall be specifically agreed upon before services are rendered.

• When a sustained recreation program is in progress at a school for four to five nights per week throughout the school year, it may be necessary to hire a part-time custodian. A straight monthly rate of pay shall be agreed upon by both authorities.

• When the school authority uses a recreation building, the custodian will be paid an hourly wage agreed upon, unless the custodian is still on the recreation authority's time.

2. BUILDING MAINTENANCE. The maintenance and repair of the school buildings shall be assumed by the school authority, except when damage to the building is unusual and is a result of the recreation program.

3. UTILITIES. To compensate the school authority for electricity and water consumed by the city authority in the use of school facilities throughout each year, the city will bear each year all of the school authority's utility bills scheduled for billing in the ordinary course of business during the months of July and August. The utility costs borne by the city thereby will cover part of the total school utility usage in June, all of the usage in July, and part of the usage in August. The heat is to be furnished by the school.

4. GROUNDSKEEPERS. On the school playground jointly operated:

• The watering of those parts of the school playground used for the recreation program will be done by the recreation authority.

• The mowing of the grass at the school playground areas jointly operated by the two authorities will be done by the city. However, the trimming, watering, and hand mowing of the area immediately adjacent to the school building shall be done by the school authority.

Program

1. When the use of a given facility is permitted one authority, the other authority shall not permit an interference with the program, unless such interference is that for which the facility was primarily designed and constructed.

Continued on Page 343

RESEARCH BRIEFS

Behind the Times

NEW YORK CITY's vast system of public and voluntary recreation services is mal-distributed and not attuned to the needs of residents in its changing neighborhoods, according to a study report issued by the Community Council of Greater New York, the coordinating and planning organization for health and welfare. A number of New York neighborhoods urgently in need of recreation services are poorly served as the result of the uneven distribution of community supported recreation activities. The study identifies six neighborhoods which, compared to the rest of the city, are in greatest need of additional services.

The study finds that recreation acreage and services are concentrated in a few areas of the city. Nine of the seventy-four neighborhoods that make up the city contain fifty-three percent of total park and recreation acreage, while forty-five of the seventy-four neighborhoods have only ten percent of total recreation acreage.

Indoor full-time recreation centers are concentrated in Manhattan, which has 122 centers; while Brooklyn has 86 centers; the Bronx, 52; Queens, 33; and Richmond (Staten Island), 11. There is one full-time center for every fourteen thousand people in Manhattan compared to only one center for every fifty-five thousand people in Queens.

The study shows that the distribution of recreation services in the city has lagged behind changes in population composition of New York neighborhoods. It notes that minority group and low-income residents are no longer concentrated in a few areas which were historically the first settlements for migrants and immigrants, and where recreation services were traditionally sponsored by voluntary agencies. It calls for further extension of services beyond the island of Manhattan.

The two-year study, *Comparative Recreation Needs and Services in New York Neighborhoods*, was undertaken by the Community Council to identify and call attention to unmet needs, in order to facilitate the planning and coordination of recreation, and to provide an optimum distribution of available services. It is the first study of its kind. In surveying the seventy-four neighborhoods of the city, data were collected on a total of 851 playgrounds; 734 part-time public centers; 5,561 Boy Scout, Girl Scout, and Camp Fire Girl groups; and 304 full-time operations, of which 183 were under voluntary auspices and 121 under public sponsorship. The study covers four main recreation categories: playgrounds; part-time, public, after school and evening community centers; and full-time operations of voluntary agencies, settlement houses, and public centers.

Three factors were assumed to be associated with need for recreation services. These are income, as a criterion of need for community subsidy; juvenile delinquency, as a measure of social disorganization; and changes in ethnic composition of neighborhoods between 1950 and 1960. Based on these factors, a neighborhood index of socio-economic conditions was established. Indexes of existing facilities, participation and leadership were also established for each neighborhood. When the index of socio-economic conditions is related to the indexes of service, there is a basis for estimating comparative need among the seventy-four neighborhoods. Two aspects of services, covered by the study but not included among the indexes primarily because there was no way to rank them from "best to worst" or "most to least" are the kinds of activities participated in, and the ethnic composition of groups served.

Thirty one neighborhoods were found to be "integrated" to the extent that no one ethnic group comprises ninety percent or more of residents. These contained a combined population in which white residents comprise sixty-one percent of total population; Negro and other non-white residents, twenty-three percent; and Puerto-Rican residents, sixteen percent. White residents in these neighborhoods participate largely in scouting programs and voluntary agency programs. Negro and Puerto Rican residents are proportionately greater users of public, full-time centers. There is also heavy use by Negro residents of part-time public centers. Puerto Rican youth comprise a relatively large proportion of attendance at part-time, after-school centers, but a lower proportion at part-time evening centers.

The study calls attention to the complex pattern of sponsorship of recreation activities by innumerable public and voluntary agencies supported by a mixture in many cases of private funds and governmental funds. A byproduct of this situation is that statistical reporting and record keeping in these hundreds of operations vary widely and indicates need for a more uniform system of reporting and record keeping.

Membership of all neighborhood full-time recreation agencies is 303,500 persons, or just under four percent of total population. Scouting programs serve fourteen percent of all children from six to fourteen or 128,566 boys and girls. While no standard exists for the number of people who should be served, the study calls present services "small in relation to total population." It also found that some recreation centers close on holidays, evenings, weekends, and during Christmas and Easter week and deplores this practice as a serious limitation of agency ability to meet leisure-time needs.

In reporting on unmet community needs, eighty percent of the agency directors surveyed cited need for additional facilities, and fifty-five percent for expanded programs. Third on their list was additional staff. They described the aged as the major unserved group, followed by teenagers, with special needs of various ethnic groups also noted. Among the activities agencies most frequently mentioned a priority need for enriched cultural programs for teenagers. They reported a shortage of well-qualified leaders, especially those trained to work with the aged and with teenagers.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund provided a grant of $40,000 toward survey expenses, and the New York City Housing Authority and the city's Youth Board also participated in the financing by contributing a research assistant each. *Comparative Recreation Needs and Services in New York Neighborhoods* may be ordered from the Publications Department, Community Council of Greater New York, 345 East 45 Street, New York 17, at $4 per copy.

Not Enough

A CRITICAL EVALUATION of the recreation facilities and leadership available to the citizens of Indiana's ninety-two counties made by the Blue Print Committee for the Governor's Committee on Recreation shows that the facilities for organized recreation in Indiana both outdoor and indoor are inadequate in most counties to meet the needs of an expanding population. They do not meet National Recreation Association standards for public facilities or the needs of the semi-public voluntary-supported agencies. The state parks and recreation facilities, while being developed, are not adequate to meet the growing leisure-time requirements of people in Indiana or for visitors from other states. Family camping facilities are particularly in short supply. Many communities in the state are not making adequate use of the facilities they have for organized community recreation; particularly, public schools and libraries.

Outdoor facilities for park and recreation areas in some parts of the state and around some of the larger population

centers are rapidly disappearing or are not being developed. Entrance fees for state park facilities were considered too expensive for many people and organized groups for use daily during the summer. The organized group camps operated by youth-serving agencies, churches, schools, and private agencies total less than a third of the number of camps needed if the American Camping Association standards are to be reached.

The commercial facilities for recreation and those of the private membership organizations are growing and developing faster than public facilities and voluntary supported semi-public facilities. The only commercial recreation facility found in every county in the state is a tavern. Moving-picture theatres, either outdoor or indoor, were found in all but six counties of the state. Commercial bowling alleys were increasing in development in many counties and billiard parlors decreasing.

Active Use

WHY DO people visit Florida's state parks? This was one of the questions asked by the Florida Park Service in a recent visitor survey. Patrons at nearly all of Florida's parks and many of its historic memorials were given questionnaire forms and asked to complete them at their leisure. Nearly twenty-one hundred forms were filled in and returned. The vote was conclusive: Florida's state parks are the havens for harried city dwellers who want to get away from it all and enjoy the unspoiled beauty of these natural areas. More than forty-four percent of the visitors indicated they visited the parks for picnic outings. Driving through the park and taking some of the park tours were enjoyed by 33.8 percent of those questioned. Hiking is not a lost art after all since more than a third indicated they enjoyed walking along the nature trails of the parks. Another twenty percent took part in nature study while in the parks.

Various activities were also enjoyed by these guests. Swimming was the choice of nearly fourteen percent while fishing commanded the attention of 13.2 percent. Overnight campers represented 13.1 percent of the total. Other activities were as follows: boating, 4.7 percent; water skiing, 5 percent; and vacation cabins, 2 percent.

The total number of visitors represented by the twenty-one hundred questionnaires was 12,461; out-of-state visitors amounted to 14.6 percent or 1,817 of the persons questioned. Florida residents are, by far, the most active users of their parks.

Over ninety-seven percent said they had been treated courteously, and approval of the cleanliness of buildings and facilities was given in 96.4 percent of the replies.

Changeover

WHAT HAPPENS when a town has lost one of its two remaining iron ore mines and over the past decade has seen fifteen percent of its population move away because of a changeover in the iron ore industry? The town of Ely, Minnesota, is attempting to turn an isolated location into an asset and convert from a mining town into an attractive resort community that may become one of the foremost family vacation headquarters in North America. Located at the major entrance to the Quetico-Superior region, Ely is already the prime service center for the world's largest and only exclusive canoe country.

After two years of research and planning, the Ely Planning Commission has adopted a *Guide Plan For Community Development.* One of the main features of the plan is a proposed conversion of a caved-in mine area to a protected boat basin providing a recreation development that includes camping and picnic grounds, a convention center, historical exhibits, and a research park for forestry and water-related sport equipment. The plan has been prepared at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Ely and provides a challenge and guide toward what the community might be when it is time to celebrate its centennial.

Sixteen Reservoirs

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN for developing and conserving the Potomac River's water and land resources includes a recommendation that sixteen reservoirs be constructed on the larger streams in the Potomac Basin. The *Potomac River Basin Report* was issued by the U.S. Army Engineer district office in Baltimore. The first nine impoundments are needed now to meet the basin's present water requirements. However, to produce a construction timetable that is reasonable and practicable, these nine reservoirs are scheduled in the plan on the basis of the comparative seriousness of local problems. The ninth project would be completed by 1977. Construction of the remaining seven reservoirs is scheduled to meet water needs as they develop after 1977.

When combined with 418 headwater impoundments, three local flood protection projects, improved treatment of waste materials, and measures for land management, the sixteen reservoirs will:

- Provide generally for all water supply and water quality control needs to the year 2010.
- Reduce flood damages by about sixty-three percent.
- Provide recreation opportunities for as many as 16,000,000 visitor-days per year.

In addition, the flow of the Potomac at Great Falls, which is almost uncontrolled at present, would be regulated to provide a dependable flow equal to forty-two percent of the average annual runoff by 2010. Costs for the sixteen major reservoirs are estimated at $393,341,000, of which $63,782,000 would be reimbursed by non-federal agencies and organizations. The recommendations for each reservoir specifically cover the potentials for canoeing, boating, picnicking, swimming, hiking, fishing, and wildlife management.

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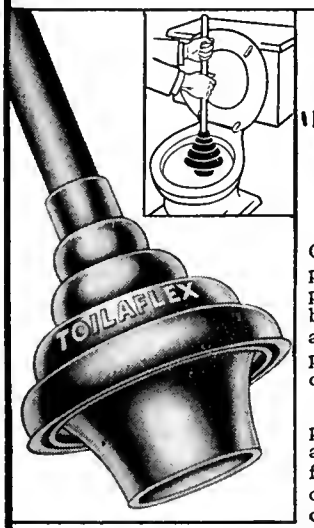

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PROGRAM

Vacation Bible School correlates religion and science

THE SEED OF WONDER

A SCIENCE-ORIENTED Vacation Bible School in the town of Cape May Court House, New Jersey, provides an absorbing program for the children of the community. The school's technical recreation program in its activity period proves that science, religion, and play can advance together. While the VBS is sponsored alternately by the local Baptist and Methodist churches, it is open to all children regardless of religious persuasion. Leadership is voluntary and all materials are donated by local industries, utility companies, and business concerns. The program includes many projects for children of elementary-school age, six to thirteen. Daily attendance is over one hundred.

Each child is supplied materials to build his own simple light circuits—an electro magnet—that eventually becomes a buzzer operated on a bread board (pegboard) with a light, one flashlight battery, and two simple switches. Some build crystal radios using a diode for the detector and a coil and earphones. Some of the crystal sets use a variable capacitor for tuning by capacitance and others an iron bar inside the coil to tune by inductance. It is also shown that for a given station frequency a coil can be wound that does not need to be tuned. Its internal capacitance and inductance matches the station's frequency and gives good reception with only the diode and antenna of proper length and direction.

All the children have the opportunity to make wave forms of several types and various frequencies using ropes attached to the floor or the wall. The visual effect of wave dampening and energy levels are also demonstrated. From this, the children can understand why the local radio station can only be heard about fifty miles away and does not interfere with stations on the same frequency and power two hundred miles away.

Wave actions are also seen on an oscilloscope. The converted electrical image of the voice is seen on this oscilloscope when the children speak into a microphone. Also, the waves of energy pulses that make up the dots and dashes of radio code make an interesting and enlightening display.

A strobe light shows how pulsing light can be synchronized to stop a moving object like a spinning disc or drops of milk. The various harmonics are shown and their effects on the image or images seen. The milk flowing out of a tube in a steady stream at the valve and changing to drops is an attention-getter.

A table of optical equipment of basic lens types and prisms attracts considerable interest. The six-inch prisms are the most fascinating. Non-magnifying flat and curved lenses are made available. Other lenses for positive and negative magnification and a cylinder-type lens readily uncover the mysteries of optics.

A BIOLOGY TABLE with a small microscope and two fifty-power-projection scopes is available for magnification of insects, cell structure, other objects and life in the unseen world around us. Stagnant and swamp water from various sources and its small creatures prove very interesting.

Another project is an insect collection. Dead insects are mounted on a

Let there be light! Boys and girls learn to build own simple light circuits. This leads to many more complicated investigations and projects. Leaders are sometimes hard put to keep one step ahead of the youthful research teams.

piece of four-inch by eight-inch white Cellotex and divided into three groups —crawling, walking, or flying. This can be an excellent after-school activity.

One group concentrated on a rock collection that stirred interest in others as the area is mostly sand, and rocks are believed to be rare. Rocks and stones from the shores of the Delaware Bay are surprisingly numerous, however. Considerable rocks of different types have also been imported into the area for uses varying from jetties to rock gardens, and for pickup souvenirs for travelers.

TWO TABLES are set up for magnets, and the children find out for themselves that unlike poles attract and like repel. Hard steel and soft steel bars (needles and pins) are used to show retention of magnetism; also material from TV tubes, such as permanent magnets and ceramic materials that could be picked up with a magnet but could not be magnetized.

A six-inch bar magnet is placed through a six-inch globe (world) so that magnetic compass direction and effect on the compass can readily be seen. The fact that a compass needle can be magnetized to point south instead of north causes the practical joker to laugh and the more serious-minded to shudder at the consequences—be it in the woods or at sea.

Electromagnets make use of #26 wire on an eight-penny nail. Experience soon shows that a good neat winding job makes the best magnet. The lifting power even with a single flashlight cell is amazing; to shut off the power to drop the load is intriguing (no visible energy, or glue, or little claws). The heating up of the battery being discharged and coils being energized are the only clues to the action. It is explained that the heat does not do the work; that the heat is a result of the energy being released—chemical energy converting to electrical energy.

The rule of the left hand is demonstrated and tried by many of the boys and girls. This is a single strand of #28 wire stretched between two nails connected to a single flashlight battery. The left hand is placed under the wire with the thumb pointing in the direction of the current. The fingers curve around the wire indicating the direction of the magnetic field. A small (north-seeking) compass placed over or under the wire verifies the theory.

The magnetic field through a coil is shown by a single loop of wire in a vertical plain using the same small compass. A coil of many turns has the same effect but produces a stronger field. This same coil is used with two magnetized needles to show how they can be made to repel each other and yet remain near the center of the coil. The needles have small round pieces of cork on them to act as wheels so that they roll easily. The corks rest on a piece of flat plastic giving them a flat level surface to roll. The coil goes through the plastic in a vertical plane. Varying the current in the field varies the magnetic force of the coil so that the needles' distance from each other varies—but each remains equal distances from the center.

The Thompson atom experiment using a coil around an eight-inch evaporation dish is also set up. This is very interesting as the number of needles (dipoles) with cork floats determine the number of rings formed. Variations in the electrical current cause almost immediate changes in the corks (needle dipoles) position or the diameter of the rings formed.

A small crank-operated telephone ringing generator is used for shocking experiments. This is set up on a board so that a fuse or bulb (incandescent or neon) can be used in parallel or in series with the hand held electrodes. Four resistors in series, individually tapped, are also mounted on the board to demonstrate how increasing the resistance decreases the shock received.

When conducting these experiments, each group should have an adult to carry through. The adult does not have to be experienced, just interested. He will learn along with the youngsters and have fun doing it! The children are free to try, experiment, or watch others in the activities set up for them.

SCIENCE activity is most important to the children of today; the world of science is becoming more and more their world. Experience is the key to unlock the door to the future. By seeing and doing, they learn and develop a feeling of deep satisfaction. From this small, creative experience, the seed of wonder is planted, a sensitivity to the wonder of the universe and the Creator who gave us capabilities measured by our mental, physical, and spiritual growth.

There are interesting Bible lessons, workbooks and handcrafts, group singing and fine visual-aid programs, all correlated with these scientific wonders, and thus playing their parts in the children's spiritual growth. One of the pegboards with the battery, light, and switch is used to teach a Bible lesson in one of the worship programs.

One of the eleven-year-old students became so interested in her Bible lesson she proposed to read the *Book of Revelation* at home. Another told his grandparents that he had decided he would like to become a missionary. This spells success. #

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CHANGING SILHOUETTES IN SPORT

PART I

What is that pot-bellied man doing with a basketball? What is the lady in the wheelchair doing with that bowling ball? Whatever is that housewife doing to that golf ball? Across the country, new participants are signing up for sports activities especially planned to meet special needs and limitations. Here is a sampling of such programs which promote fitness, fun, and festivity.

Variations and innovations in sport and sports equipment attract new participants

WHEELCHAIR BOWLING

GREAT STRIDES have been made by the Colorado Springs Recreation Division in developing wheelchair bowling as a program activity for the handicapped. The management of the local bowling alley has supplied personnel for instruction, scoring, and many areas of personal assistance. Storage space is also made available for the many pieces of equipment designed and built by the park and recreation department. Ramps for chairs, slides for ball delivery, handrests and pusher cues have become standard equipment in producing scores of well over 100, with the high in one game being 184.

League operation now under way places twelve teams of two players each into a single round arrangement followed by a singles and doubles tournament. All of this is on a handicap scoring basis to even out many discrepancies in ability. Fortunately, one person in the group had had experience in wheelchair bowling and was very helpful during the experimental period. Her willingness to act as league secretary proved a stabilizing influence. In addition, a host of volunteers and organizations are earnestly assisting recreation division personnel in making this wheelchair sport a challenging experience for participants and all concerned.—E. S. RICHTER, *Assistant Director, Park and Recreation Department, Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

Ramps, slides, handrests, and pusher cues were devised by the staff of the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department to enable the handicapped to enjoy bowling, including tournaments on a handicap scoring basis.

SOCCER AT THE TOP

WHEN the recreation department in Kirkwood, Missouri, was activated on September 18, 1961, an agreement between the city and the school board for use of facilities had been worked out and a slender budget adopted. Some skepticism of the need for the innovation of the department was evident among residents. Fall was coming quickly, thus limiting the selection of active outdoor sports. A quick survey of area preferences almost immediately put the "finger" on soccer. This sport enjoys wide popularity in the Midwest. It involves limitless numbers of boys and, with the playing fields available, it appeared to be the answer.

In the interest of explaining functions of the new department to as many residents as possible, its recreation director, Mrs. Permelia Dunn, embarked on an extensive speaking tour to service clubs and churches; in short, to any community assembly that would extend an invitation. Her persuasive enthusiasm resulted in the Noonday Optimist Club offering to sponsor the soccer program and writing out a check for $500 to supplement budget funds.

In quick succession, Joe McCann, a school physical-education instructor, became volunteer chairman, two school and city park playing fields were reserved and the publicity went out. Response surpassed the wildest imagination! Boys came to the office in droves to get blanks to set up their rosters. By late October, 560 boys crowded into the city auditorium for the kickoff the night

The playing fields of Eton? No, a city park in Kirkwood, Missouri, where soccer was introduced with great success.

before play began.

The program was formed with four divisions—bantam, midget, juvenile and junior, to embrace boys from the fourth grade through high school. Games were scheduled for Saturdays, November through February. Assisting the chairman as referees were high-school senior boys who had been given four weeks of intensive training. The boys lined up their own rosters of sixteen players at $1 each, selected their captains and their own imaginative team names. Enthusiasm was as great at the end of the season as at the beginning; in fact, the boys pleaded to be allowed to play even when games were cancelled because of icy or soggy fields.

Thus, at least five hundred families of this city of thirty thousand residents were made immediately conscious of the new department and advantages of organized recreation. "Soccer was a happy choice," says Mrs. Dunn. "It offers boys an outside activity during winter months when the horizon of active sports is limited. The most rewarding part of the program is that it gives opportunity to boys to feel the security of team participation regardless of prowess. Many of our happiest groups are made up of disappointed lads who failed to qualify for school teams. They come to us singly and we find places for them with the result that a feeling of confidence in their own ability is built up. Soccer team membership becomes a status symbol in the eyes of comrades."

Once launched, of course, the recreation programs fanned out in many directions to attract all age groups. "But the icebreaker was soccer and I can heartily recommend it to other recreation departments just beginning or to others who have not yet introduced it into their programs," says Mrs. Dunn.
—NANCY FRAZER MEYER, *Public Relations Director, City of Kirkwod, Missouri.*

POT-BELLIED BASKETBALL

THE RECREATION DEPARTMENT in Pekin, Illinois, endeavors to provide activities for the middle-aged man. First it conducted a fathers' slow-pitch softball tournament, which was accepted with so much enthusiasm that thought was given to offering some other activity for the winter program. Basketball came to mind—but what to call it? Well, consider the type of men involved and you know why "pot-bellied basketball" was a natural.

Notices of an impending tournament were sent to the local newspaper, radio, and TV stations. Hoping against hope to get at least four teams, the department was overwhelmed when twelve teams wanted to enter. The teams enrolled were from local business establishments, local clubs, and local men interested in basketball. Unfortunately, time and money did not allow using all twelve teams. The most that could be handled were eight teams, using a double elimination tournament. This tourney ran five nights with three games each night.

A tournament can be set up with a very limited amount of equipment:

- Three or four basketballs.
- Some type of numbered basketball shirts.
- Scorebooks.
- Officials—two qualified referees, timekeeper, and scorekeeper.
- Ribbons or trophies.

Rosters were limited to eighteen men per team and team rosters were used instead of individual contracts to facilitate handling of the tournament. Each team member was required to sign a waiver slip, releasing all sponsoring agencies concerned from any or all injuries sustained during the tournament.

Pot-bellied basketball is played like any other basketball game with the following exceptions:

Players and Substitutes, Penalties.

- Depending upon the size of the floor *(see facilities)*, five men are on the court at all times. One man will stay in defensive court, and one will be stationed in the offensive court. These men are stationed for each half quarter and are not allowed to cross the center line at any time during that period. The other three players may utilize the full court.
- If a defensive or offensive man should leave his area, a technical foul is called, and the opposing team shoots a free throw and gets the ball out of bounds. If this infraction occurs, it is the responsibility of the scorer's table to notify officials of this violation, as the official has enough pressure on him just controlling the ballgame.
- Because this is a recreation activity, all team members should participate in it at least one quarter of each game. Players may be substituted only during the one-minute rest periods and during the time regulation basketball is being played. An exception to this would be in case of injury or a team member fouling out of the game.
- Five fouls are allotted each team member.

Facilities

Facilities play a major part in determining participating players on a team; therefore, note the following suggestions:

- If the floor is 64 feet long and 30-to-35 feet wide, use only four men on the court at a time.
- If the floor is 50-by-75 feet, use five men. ➡

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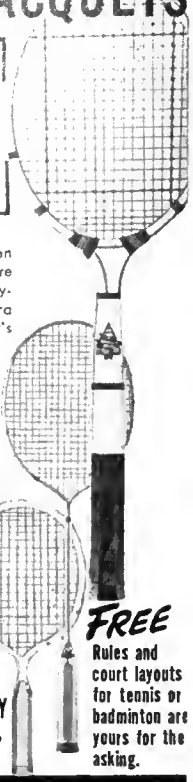

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• If the floor is a standard high-school or college court, use six men.

Time

• Have half quarters of three minutes each with a minute rest period between each time segment.

• The clock runs as in a normal ballgame during the last half quarter of the first half and during the last half quarter of the game.

• The rest of the game is played with the clock running at all times.

• The scorebook can be cross-hatched and eight time segments be recorded instead of the normal four as this will assist the scorekeeper in determining the time segment being played.

• Seven minutes are allowed between the two halves.

• If the game is tied at the end of regulation play, a three-minute overtime period is played. This time segment is played the same as the last half quarter of the game.

• Three time-outs per team.

Pot-bellied basketball fills a need in our community. Not only is there much enthusiasm for the tournament, but it also does the men good to get back into the limelight as participants instead of spectators. This year the recreation department will not only conduct the pot-bellied basketball tournament, but will turn it into a league in order to satisfy all the men who were unable to participate last year.—RICHARD BUERKLE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Playground and Recreation Board, Pekin, Illinois.*

HOUSEWIVES TEE OFF

A GROWING INTEREST in golf shown by women in Concord, New Hampshire, led the recreation and parks department to organize a Thursday morning Housewives Golfing League. Most of the women had never had a club in their hands before; some had taken spring lessons indoors given by the municipal pro, Chet Wheeler, for a small fee. Now, when the snow disappears, the women are invited to meet each Thursday at 9 A.M. on the city links and try their skills at the various games set up. Each woman participating pays a quarter to the kitty which is split up among the winners and sometimes the losers. In order to keep new players from being discouraged, a variety of games are used in which the poor golfer has a chance to win as well as the par golfer.

An attempt is made to put a good golfer in each foursome set up, to give pointers on rules and etiquette and what might be wrong with stance, and swing. Informal instruction not only helps the learner, but the teacher finds she had better practice what she preaches. The women count each and every stroke whether they whiff or dub the ball as only in this way can they tell if they are improving.

The biggest problem with the beginners in golf is not to let them get discouraged. Fun games instead of league competition should be used until they get to a point where every swing at the ball is a whiff or dub shot. The favorite of the Concord Housewives League, and the best starting game for this kind of a group, is "Scramble." A description of many games of this type is available free from the *United States Golf Association Journal*, 40 East 38th Street, New York 16. The National Golf Foundation, 407 Dearborn Street, Chicago, offers *Golf Events* ($.50) which contains over one hundred different tournament events.—BETTY ABBOTT, *Recreation Supervisor, Recreation and Parks Department, Concord, New Hampshire.*

• Further developments on the sport scene will appear next month in Part II of this article.—Ed.

Play for grown people is recreation—the renewal of life.
For children it is growth—the gaining of life.
—JOSEPH LEE

Rx FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ An unusual Institute on Day-Camping for the Mentally Retarded was held at Southern Illinois University May 19-25. Cosponsored by Southern Illinois University and the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, the institute was conducted on camp property owned by the university at Carbondale. The program was designed as a general orientation program for recreation personnel engaged in day-camp operation for the mentally retarded. Thirty-three trainees, carefully selected to participate in eleven day-camp operations scattered throughout the United States, were provided with a concentration of theory, demonstration, and practice given by a group of experts and consultants especially invited for this purpose.

Groups of retarded children were brought in daily to participate in the demonstration phases of the institute which included sports and games, crafts, swimming and water safety, boating, horseback riding, music and folk dance, and nature study. On May 24th the trainees took over the leadership role in working with the retarded children.

All of the program materials and speeches are to be compiled into a manual, *Day Camp Operation for the Mentally Retarded*. Much of the program was filmed and it is hoped the product will develop into an excellent training film.

Included among the institute's speakers were R. Sargent Shriver, director, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Eunice Shriver, executive vice-president, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation; Milo F. Christensen, superintendent of recreation, District of Columbia; Gunnar Dybwad, executive director, National Association for Retarded Children, Inc., New York; Dr. Donald Stedman, Kennedy Foundation; Francis P. Kelly, NARC, North Kingston, Rhode Island; Francis X. Lynch, director, Special Recreation Program, Walpole, Massachusetts; Delyte W. Morris, president, SIU: Dr. William G. Freeburg, SIU; Arnold Cortazzo, NARC, and Dr. Morton Thompson. National Recreation Association.

The sponsors of the institute are bringing the trainees together again during September to evaluate the day-camp programs conducted during the summer. SIU and the Kennedy Foundation hope to generate enthusiasm and desire on the part of all participants to take the initiative in community and state leadership in the stimulation and development of ongoing programs in day camps for the mentally retarded.

✢ A project for the "Development and Demonstration of a Community Recreation Referral Program for Arthritics" was approved recently by the Bureau of State Services. Division of Chronic Diseases of the Public Health Service. U.S. Department of Health, Educatio• and Welfare. Cosponsored by the National Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and the Eastern Pennsylvania Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation. this project was developed by the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association and will be conducted for two years in Philadelphia beginning September 1. 1963.

The project will involve the referral of one hundred arthritics from the Philadelphia Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation through the Philadelphia Recreation Department into various recreation centers and other agency centers where each case will be included in on-going recreation programs in the community. Attention will be paid to individual needs and each case will be observed and evaluated for physical improvement, program participation and socialization. It is anticipated that this medically oriented recreation project will serve as a stimulus for community recreation referral programs for other chronic disabilities in the United States. The NRA Consulting Service on Recreation will act as consultant and advisor to the project.

✢ The Handicapped Children's Home Service, an agency which brings recreation to homebound children in New York City, is now a division of the Easter Seal Society and will be known as the Association for Crippled Children and Adults of New York State. Inc.

✢ Special telecasts in science, music, art, literature and foreign languages for homebound or hospitalized children are presented by educational station KRMA-TV, owned and operated by the Denver Public Schools. These lessons are coordinated with the regular curricula of the Denver Public Schools and are studied in advance by teachers of the homebound.

DR. THOMPSON *is consultant, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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RUTH W. STEVENS

ROMANCE thrilled the youthful soprano, her blond ponytail and pink ruffles trembling in rapport. Standing alone before the mike (thank goodness for modern amplifiers), she was deliciously aware that all eyes (and most ears) in the city park were turned her way. Behind her, the shirt-sleeved members of our town band were sweating out a draggy accompaniment, while their rotund leader flailed his arms like a windmill and besought his musicians quite audibly to "pick it up." Before her, the considerable, casually dressed audience relaxed under the stars and the high swaying elms and loved every minute of it. So did I.

With a musical heritage like mine, this was understandable. I had been raised on weekly summer evening concerts in this same little city park, in Ottumwa, Iowa. In winter, more ambitious programs were presented inside our splendiferous Grand Opera House, complete with white bearskin-draped podium, natty uniforms, and assorted sound effects. So, many years later, how heartwarming to realize that this truly American tradition, the al fresco band concert, was still very much alive!

The wonderful custom of town band music making began in New England and reached its peak in the middle eighties. Their town greens were ideal settings and their summers mild. Then, as now, most of the musicians had to make their living at other trades, but music was their hobby. The mechanical improvements were made in the instruments, the makeup of the band remained about the same, brasses predominating followed by reeds and drums. Since the Civil War people have liked that instrumentation and still do. Lethargic indeed is the individual who does not respond to a rousing march tune played on shiny horns.

The heyday of the lucrative and immensely popular concert bands playing in the great amusement parks roughly spanned the years between 1875 and 1925. Small towns no longer could afford these tremendous attractions, but transportation companies, who mostly owned the parks, found them a veritable gold mine. Their steam trains, interurbans, and ferry boats carried thousands to these famous parks and seaside resorts. The customers were more than happy to pay handsome fees to see dramatic conducting and splendid musicianship.

Patrick S. Gilmore was the first of these showmen supreme, presenting mass festivals which featured the best bands and singers of Europe and America. Underneath his extravagant displays Gilmore was a solid musician. John Philip Sousa, his worthy successor, fared equally well with a sure-fire formula of high musical standards, deft showmanship, and his own matchless marches.

These rich years petered out finally with the coming of radio, the phonograph and rapid private transportation. With the passing of the huge amusement parks, the concert bands were deprived of both audience and revenue. The final blow was the rise of the American jazz band.

But the small (and sometimes not so small) town band refused to accept its death knell and happily the people would not let it. It is impossible to list all the fine bands still regularly performing. One especially impressive record is that of the Allentown, Pennsylvania, band which has a continuous record of performance since 1828. The Goldman Band of New York City has played for over forty years and is still going strong. The approximately two hundred U.S. service bands are richly endowed and give dazzling performances.

But to return to Iowa, where we enjoy more free outdoor band concerts than any other state, and audiences grow in size every year. They are rewarded by hearing such organizations as the Ft. Dodge Municipal Band, led by the eminent Karl King, the "March King." Iowa has a unique law which guarantees that the state will pay a certain percent of what the municipality levies as a band tax. Here in Ottumwa, the band tax levy is approximately one-quarter of a mill for 1962.

A comparatively recent development in most small towns are the concerts given by high-school bands. These have the blessing of labor, parents and teachers. Our college and university bands are in a different class, of course, with remarkably proficient performances.

I do not suppose that out here in Iowa or anywhere else for that matter, there is danger we will ever become too cultural. I would hate to see the time come when the band concert in the park, and evening's get-together of friends and neighbors for pleasurable listening, fades from the summer scene. #

The material is digested courtesy of Music Journal, *1776 Broadway, New York 19, New York.* MRS. STEVENS *is a well-known contributor to national magazines and a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa. Her father, the late Professor B. O. Worrell, conducted the Ottumwa Municipal Band from 1905-1921.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Space Exploration

A spacemobile toured playground and park areas in Westchester County, New York, this summer with a lecture demonstration program. This was part of the summer services offered local recreation departments by the County of Westchester Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation. The spacemobile program was developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the models and equipment are carried on a specially adapted panel truck.

The spacemobile delves into the meaning and scope of space by means of words, models, and science experiment demonstrations. The laws of motion are simply explained and the principle of a reaction motor demonstrated. Simple experiments are performed illustrating solid and liquid types of rocket fuels. Space programs discussed included Project Mercury for orbiting a manned spacecraft; Project Gemini, for orbiting a two-man spacecraft and developing techniques for joining craft in orbit; Project Apollo for landing an explorer team on the moon and returning the team safely to earth; Ranger, Surveyor, and Prospector, all unmanned spacecraft for moon exploration; Mariner and Voyager, spacecraft for unmanned exploration of other planets. Other explanations and demonstrations covered Tiros, Nimbus, and Aeros, weather satellite programs; Echo, Rebound, Relay, Telstar, and Syncom, communication satellites; and orbiting geophysical, solar, and astronomical observatories designed for study of the universe and of earth's space environment.

The Last Mile

A little red caboose has joined the steam locomotive in Cincinnati's Land of Make Believe at the Airport Playground. The caboose was presented to the recreation commission by the Railroad Community Committee of Greater Cincinnati, an organization made up of representatives of the five railroads serving the area. The little caboose belonged to the Norfolk & Western and for forty years was used on the Cincinnati-to-Norfolk run. It is now retired to the playfield where youngsters are able to board it and examine its fascinating interior. The Land of Make Believe now includes a steam locomotive, two fire engines, a jet plane, a stagecoach, and an antique police patrol.

Pressure at Work

Higher pay, more leisure, and the population "explosion" are putting so much pressure on California's wildlands that there is a critical need for more knowledge of how to handle these lands, according to Dr. R. Merton Love, chairman of the department of agronomy at the University of California at Davis. The agronomist says there is competition and sometimes conflict between groups that want rangelands to be used for differing purposes, such as recreation, lumbering, watersheds, and livestock ranges.

Dr. Love warns, "Unless the search for knowledge is expanded promptly and substantially, deficiencies in basic research information will soon be critical. Outdoor recreation in California in 1958 totaled 235,000,000 activity-days. By the year 2000, recreation will have increased four times within the community, sixteen times in urban and weekend zones—and forty times in vacation or resource zones."

•

Off limits to adults. In Jacksonville, Florida, Carol Williams and Sarah Anne Mallison were co-chairmen of an art show by and for youngsters at Twin Hills Civic Center. No adults were allowed, there were no entry fees, prejudging, nor prizes. The youngsters catalogued the exhibits, prepared refreshments, hung paintings, made displays of craftwork, arranged flowers and potted plants, then acted as hosts and hostesses.

They Shall Have Trees

The planting of a spruce tree, the 21,000th tree in the spring planting program in Montreal parks, highlighted the city's eleventh observance of Arbor Day. The ceremony, as in previous years, formed part of the Beautification Week program in May. A feature of the day was distribution of ten thousand young trees to school children of the city for planting in appropriate places. Joseph Dumont, superintendent of the Montreal Parks Department forestry division, spoke during the ceremonies and asked, "Can you imagine a city without a tree? Would it not be, to take the wonderful words of Victor Hugo, like a hive without bees? A cage without birds? A house without children?"

• See "Creeping Treelessness," **Recreation**, June 1963.—Ed.

Museum Mansions

Little Rhode Island, smallest of the fifty states, can probably boast more "museum mansions" for its area (48-by-37 miles) than any other state in the union. What is a "museum mansion"? It is a former private home which, because of its historic value and architectural significance, has been preserved for current and future generations, and which is open to the public on a regular or semi-regular basis. Both Providence and Newport abound in such museum mansions; others are scattered throughout the state in other communities. All are a living record of the history of the United States from its earliest beginnings.

Most recently opened "museum mansion" is "The Elms," magnificent Newport estate of the late E. J. Berwind, Philadelphia coal magnate. Purchased in July 1962, by the Preservation Society of Newport County, the estate is largely modelled after the Chateau d'Asnieres near Paris. The interior has

been refurnished in keeping with its era and style by loans from museums and private collections; its magnificent gardens, featuring bronze and marble statues and fountains, have also been restored. Trees and hedges in the park or gardens are carefully shaped in the French manner, as probably originally conceived by landscape artist Jacques Greber. Special evening openings are planned for the gardens only, with lights, fountains, and background music, during July, August, and September.

NEW NRA BOARD MEMBERS

The National Recreation Association recently added four professional and lay workers in the recreation field to its Board of Trustees (formerly Board of Directors). They include:

Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District in Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Lantz served as chairman of the NRA National Advisory Council from 1960 to 1963. He has been an administrator of public recreation for forty-one years and is an assistant professor at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, where he teaches the course in "Community Recreation Leadership." He was assistant editor of the revised edition of *Introduction to Community Recreation* (McGraw-Hill).

Mrs. George T. Francis, Jr., of Haverford, Pennsylvania, is interested in cultural activities and helped conduct a drama survey for the Philadelphia Recreation Department. She has been chairman of children's theater and TV for the Junior League of Philadelphia, first vice-president for the Educational Television Council of Philadelphia, and a board member for WHYY, an educational TV station. She has also served as recreation drama consultant for the Philadelphia Recreation Department and the Philadelphia schools.

Mrs. Fagan Dickson of Austin, Texas, is a member of the Austin Recreation Board and is well known for her interest in the development of local recreation programs and facilities. She has also been active in many other civic enterprises. She is a past-president and present trustee of the Austin Ballet Society and has served on the advisory board of the Austin Symphony.

S. Dale Furst, Jr., of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is a senior partner of the law firm of Furst, McCormick, Muir, Lynn, and Reeder. He has served on his local recreation advisory committee, and has been chairman of the National Budget and Consultation Committee, president of the American Social Health Association, and president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. He has received a Presidential Citation for his work on behalf of the United Defense Fund, a Community Chest award, and the Grit Award for Meritorious Community Service.

• Several new members are being added to the Board of Trustees. Their biographies will appear in subsequent issues.—Ed.

RETIREMENT

Mr. Van Fleet

Mr. Jarrell

Ralph B. Van Fleet, a member of the National Recreation Association staff since 1946, retires as Southeastern District representative of the Association as of October 1. In his years with the NRA, Mr. Van Fleet has helped hundreds of communities in the Southeast to develop community recreation programs, to improve their facilities, and to coordinate the work of all agencies concerned with recreation and leisure time. Since Mr. Van Fleet began servicing the Southeastern District, the number of community recreation departments has at least doubled and Mr. Van Fleet had a hand in organizing most of them. He has been the recipient of many awards for his services to the cause of better recreation. *(See also Page 320.)* The Ralph Van Fleet Recreation Scholarship Loan Fund was established in his honor by the Southeastern states and is administered by the NRA with the cooperation of its Southeastern District Advisory Committee and the scholarship committees of the state recreation associations and societies in the district.

Mr. Van Fleet's duties will be assumed by **Temple Jarrell,** who has been relieved of some of his federal activities on behalf of NRA to devote greater concentration on the Southeastern District.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia, recently received the annual Buck Sawyer award of the Philadelphia Junior Chamber of Commerce as the city employee who has given service above and beyond the call of duty. Mr. Crawford has devoted considerable portions of his own time to attend public meetings of the citizens throughout the city. He is approaching the five hundred mark in these meetings where citizens voice their opinions to help mold the recreation department policy. Mr. Crawford is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association.

• • •

Dr. Harold Meyer recently retired as head of the recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina. after having served on the university staff for forty-two years. Dr. Meyer will continue as an instructor on a part-time basis and will continue to serve as consultant to the North Carolina Recreation Commission. **Dr. H. Douglas Sessoms** has been named the new head of the UNC recreation curriculum.

• • •

Continued on Page 341

MARKET NEWS

★ Starred items indicate an exhibitor at the 45th National Recreation Congress (see also Pages 310-11). Congress booth number is given at end of item.

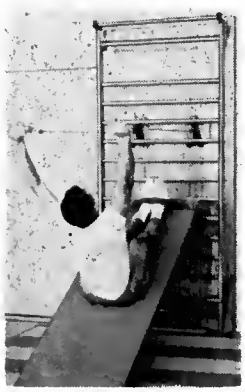
• Cutting corners. Toro's new 25-inch *Hevi-Duty Whirlwind* rotary-power mower, powered by a four-cycle, 5½HP engine, is designed to meet the grass maintenance needs of parks, golf courses, recreation areas, and other large installations. The 25-inch *Whirlwind* is especially effective in the South, where tough and wiry warm-weather grasses (Bermuda and St. Augustine) and winter rye place heavy demands on power mowers. Spongy or sandy ground presents no problems for the new Toro mower because of its large (20″-by-1¼″) rear wheels. The mower also features Toro's exclusive *Wind-Tunnel* design which assures more efficient cutting even under the most adverse conditions. The *Wind-Tunnel* allows grass clippings to be discharged uniformly instead of in clumps. With an optional bagging kit, the steady stream of air which flows through the housing can be utilized to vacuum and bag grass clippings, leaves, and other lawn debris. A large, six-quart fuel tank—located on the handle for betterweight distribution and accessibility—keeps the unit running for a full four hours. Five different front-wheel height adjustments—from one inch to three and a half inches—are possible with the 25-inch *Whirlwind*. A sixth adjustment varies the blade slightly above or below the horizontal for operation in heavy growth areas. The rear wheels are also adjustable to maintain a level attitude at all five cutting heights.

For closer trimming near trees and walls, Toro's new 25-inch *Parklawn* offers high maneuverability. A front-cutting reel mower, it clips the grass before the big drive wheels can pass over and flatten it. The 3¼HP engine delivers speeds up to 4.6 miles per hour. With steerable sulky, the *Parklawn* becomes a riding unit with a cutting capacity of an acre per hour or it doubles as a walking unit with handbars affixed. It has forward and reverse gear and separate clutches for reel and traction. Grass-catcher is optional.

For further information on Toro equipment (including snow-throwing equipment), write to James Kaufman, Toro Manufacturing Corporation, 8111 Lyndale Avenue, Minneapolis 20, Minnesota. *(See also Pages 320-321.)*

• Tread on me! Thousands of indestructible diamond-hard abrasive minerals are bonded into every foot of the *Super Stairmaster* safety tread. The resulting wearing qualities surpass that of concrete, stone, marble, and other types of stair materials, providing a permanent solution to stairway repair and maintenance. The tread has a heavy-duty base of heat-treated extruded aluminum. It is nine inches wide (deep) overall and available in any length up to twelve feet in one piece. Longer lengths are furnished in multiple sections. Various square-edge and bevel-edge sections can be used to fill out landing areas where more than a nine-inch tread is required.

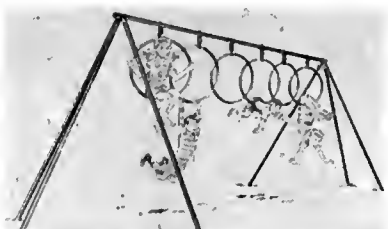
The tread is easily installed over any type of stairway construction, interior or exterior. The necessary fasteners, leveling compound for badly worn stairs, and adhesive when required are furnished in a package for quick, easy installation. Its excellent wearing qualities permit it to be installed in areas where extreme foot traffic exists. For complete information, a new brochure illustrating the *Aluminum Super Stairmaster* tread is available free from the manufacturer, Wooster Products Inc., Wooster, Ohio.



• Mini-in-one. A single self-contained unit called *Mini-Gym* provides a complete gamut of fitness exercises and stunts. Against the wall, out of the way, it is always available for use without the necessity for supervision. Originally designed for United States' underground minute-men installations where exercise facilities are limited, the *Mini-Gym* combines the many advantages of stall bars and an abdominal board, with chest and floor pulley weights.

The *Mini-Gym* ladder is sturdily constructed of oval-shaped steel with welded tubular steel rungs. Carefully finished in lifetime chrome, it measures 34″-by-93″ high. The abdominal board, which hooks on the top rung of the ladder when not in use, is made from three-quarter-inch plywood, padded with one and a quarter inches of polyethylene foam, and covered with a blue vinyl-impregnated nylon covering. The heavy-duty wall-mounted pully weights, with both floor and chest pulleys, are furnished with twenty-five pounds of weights. The amount of weights to be raised is adjustable. *Mini-Gym* is easily wall-mounted on four hardwood stringers. For more information write to the Nissen Corporation, 930-27th Avenue, S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

★ Time at bat. An entirely different type of batting trainer, the *Place-Hitter* set, contains a thirty-inch bat, three regulation-size balls, and a sturdy base unit. A tap on the target area of the flipper with the bat pitches one of the plastic balls straight up, allowing enough time for a full swing to the fences or a carefully placed bunt down the foul line. Three balls may be hit without reloading. Balls are released without awkward foot stomping or uncertain mechanical devices. For further information, write to Cosom Corporation, 6030 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota. **Congress Booth #87.**



★ Monkey see, monkey do. Appeal to the monkey in children and they'll get the hang of physical fitness, especially if you provide them with *Monkey Swings* to strengthen and develop body coordination. Designed with safety and fun in mind, the new *Porter Monkey Swings* are ruggedly constructed and safety-engineered to give dependable service. Each swing has a set of six rings to offer maximum player use. For further information, write to Len Naab, Sales Manager, Porter Athletic Equipment Company, Schiller Park, Illinois. **Congress Booth #7-8.**

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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FREE AIDS—*Please write directly to sources given and mention* RECREATION *Magazine*

★ *Starred items are offered by exhibitors at the 45th National Recreation Congress. Booth number follows item. For more on the Congress and Congress exhibitors, see Page 310.*

ARTS AND CRAFTS

★ BOILING-POINT CRAFT. Magic puff beads are a new plastic substance similar in shape to granulated sugar. In boiling water, the beads expand to fifteen times their size. When placed in a steel mold and then boiled, they expand to take on the shape of the mold. Excellent for Christmas tree and other ornaments since the result is perfect to decorate with glitter, sequins, and spangles. Hundreds of other ideas presented in well-illustrated catalogue available from Horton Handicraft Company, Inc., Unionville, Connecticut. **Congress Booth #42.**

EYES FOR CALICO CATS AND GINGHAM DOGS. Need false eyelashes for your stuffed toy project? Hard-to-find items for your crafts program are listed in a supplies and equipment catalog issued by a ceramic supply house which offers its customers a variety of special services. The book is divided into eight separate sections on glazes, china paints, lusters and china designs, brushes, kilns, tools, publications, and decorating media, and includes helpful tips on glazing and china painting. For further information, write to Ohio Ceramic Supply Company, Box 134, Kent, Ohio.

EQUIPMENT

★ NO WOODEN NICKELS ACCEPTED. Coin-operated locker checking equipment has become widely used throughout the recreation field in the United States and Canada. Coin-Lok Systems come in a multitude of sizes and colors designed to fit every recreation activity. For an illustrated brochure, write to American Locker Company, Inc., 211 Congress Street, Boston 10. **Congress Booth #1.**

★ SIGN UP. A new sign printing machine can handle all signs up to 14"-by-22". The *Line-O-Scribe* uses any size and style of type and prints on both cardboard or paper of any thickness. Two or more colors may be used at once and two-sided signs may be made instantly by turning the card over and putting a slip sheet of plain paper on the original side. *Line-O-Scribe* reproduces any cuts, linoleum block, Linotype or Ludlow slugs along with the standard *Line-O-Scribe* type. For complete catalogue showing machines, type, inks, cardboards, and other supplies write to the Morgan Sign Machine Company, 4510 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago 40. **Congress Booth #16.**

★ IT'S ALL IN THE PLYBLEND. Table tennis tables for recreation centers, parks and playgrounds, schools, churches, and industrial plants have a playing surface of a top-quality particle board, called Plyblend, that completely eliminates dead spots and bad-ball bounce. No plugs, checking, cracks, or warpage. For further information about different models (also pool tables), write to Brinktun, Inc., 710 North Fourth Street, Minneapolis 1. **Congress Booth #85-86, 89-90.**

★ ACCENT ON COLOR AND VARIETY. Gay animal swings, slides for little fellows who can't maneuver the larger ones, and a variety of imaginative playground climbers are available from firm which also offers easy-to-assemble all-purpose shelters and colorful picnic tables and benches. For brochures, write to Miracle Equipment Company, Grinnell, Iowa. **Congress Booth #57-60, C-D.**

★ YOUR CUE. Coin-operated pool tables in natural finishes or eye-catching colors add a new dimension to an old pastime. They are equipped with first-quality balls, sticks, and cloth and come in a variety of sizes. Some can be knocked down for easy passage through narrow openings. For information concerning models available, write to Irving Kaye Company, Inc., 363 Prospect Place, Brooklyn 38, New York. **Congress Booth #106-109.**

★ SIGNS OF THE TIMES. Complete sign shop is available in one compact cabinet for making professional-looking signs in a matter of minutes. With a working surface 71"-by-25", the cabinet contains seven drawers of letters and numbers in a variety of designs and sizes. To make a sign, the numbers and letters are placed on the copy in the positions desired, the copy is sprayed with jet ink, then lifted by the corner to shake off the letters, and the sign is done. For an illustrated brochure, write to American Jet Spray Industries, Inc., 1240 Harlan Street, Denver 15, Colorado. **Congress Booth #104.**

★ UNIFORM INFORMATION. Sporting goods company offers a handy illustrated booklet which tells how to buy sport uniforms, how to launder them, and offers a variety of other helpful advice. For your copy, write to Rawlings Sporting Goods Company, 2300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 66, Missouri. **Congress Booth #63-64.**

★ RUGGED AND DURABLE. Professionally styled pool and bumper pool tables for recreation centers and organizations include folding models in blond and mahogany finish in three sizes. For full-color catalogue, write to Valley Sales Company, 333 Morton Street, Bay City, Michigan. **Congress Booth #55-56, 61-62.**

★ TRUE TO FORM. A new inflated ball, manufactured under a new process, is designed to stay in shape after months of sustained play, indoors or out. A brochure, describing the

manufacturing process as well as the testing procedures used on the ball, is available from The Seamless Rubber Company, 253 Hallock Avenue, New Haven 3, Connecticut. **Congress Booth #6.**

★ JUNIOR SIZE. New line of gymnastic equipment for the elementary and junior-high school set includes even and uneven parallel bars, balance beams, side horses, horizontal bars, mats, trampolines, accessories, and instructional materials. Major pieces constructed entirely of lifetime steel tubing coated in aqua-blue enamel. For additional information write to American Athletic Equipment Company, Jefferson, Iowa **Congress Booth #25.**

★ CLIMB, HANG, SLIDE, SWING. For an illustrated color catalog of the latest playground equipment in gay hues, write to Mexico Forge, Inc., R.D. #1, Reedsville, Pennsylvania. **Congress Booth #45-46.**

★ NO CRACKED HEADS. Unbreakable Lexan, developed by General Electric, is the toughest plastic known, replacing metal for some purposes. It is now used for batters' helmets which are lined with shock-absorbing foam Vinyl. The helmet comes in two models, Little League and regular. For a brochure about the helmets, as well as information on other baseball equipment, write to Bolco Athletic Company, 1725 North Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 32. **Congress Booth #23.**

★ PERSIMMON HEADS. Leading manufacturer of baseball-softball bats and golf clubs uses open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory for bats; such materials as solid persimmon, hard maple, and stainless steel for golf club heads. Right- and left-handed models. For illustrated brochures write to Hillerich and Bradsby Company, 434-436 Finzer Street, P.O. Box 506, Louisville 1, Kentucky. **Congress Booth #47.**

★ IT'S IN THE BAG. Designed for swimming pools and gymnasiums, checking bags made of plastic screen materials are flameproof, sanitary, and will not tear. Just dip bag in chlorinated water and it is ready for reuse. Manufacturer also offers gym equipment, including basketball nets, tennis nets, Ping-pong tables. For catalogues, write to Sun-Aired Bag Company, Inc., P.O. Box 335, 8669 Fenwick Street, Sunland, California. **Congress Booth #30.**

★ THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. Brightly painted elephants, donkeys, hippos, ducks, situated on a spring base for outdoor "riding," are cast in one-piece aluminum and finished with baked epoxy paint to withstand weather and abuse. Base is a non-compressing spring. These animals also made for indoor use with the spring permanently fastened to a sturdy base to prevent tipping. For brochure, write to Game-Time, Inc., Litchfield, Michigan. **Congress Booth #18-22.**

★ TOTE SPORTS. Expand your sports facilities with indoor hockey sets, adjustable balance beam for indoors and out, portable combination soccer and field hockey goals, portable water basketball standards for indoor or outdoor pools. For catalogue, write to Jayfro Athletic Supply Company, P.O. Box 1065, New London, Connecticut. **Congress Booth #73-74.**

★ THE RIGHT PITCH. Leading sports equipment company has seen over eight thousand of its baseball pitching machines put to effective service. Each major league team has from one to ten of the machines. Firm also offers a softball guaranteed to retain its life, shape, and firmness for six full games. For 1963 Institutional Catalogue, write to the Dudley Sports Company, Inc., 633 Second Avenue, New York 16. **Congress Booth #66-67.**

★ IN THE SWIM. *Stardust* swimming pools come in panelized sections prefabricated and pre-piped at the factory. After erection, all bolted sections are field welded and protective coatings re-applied, permitting construction in areas with high water tables and severe ground conditions. For brochure on pools as well as filtration systems, write to the Amcodyne Corporation, 1205 Colorado Avenue, Lorain, Ohio. **Congress Booth #98.**

★ PATENTED MAGIC. An attractive, rugged floor covering called *Magic Fluff* protects heavy traffic areas, or wherever a cleaning, refinishing, or replacement problem exists. Excellent for golf spike traffic, the promenade in roller rinks, at the approaches and entrance ways of bowling lanes. Needs no special flooring or installation, one man can handle installation and cleaning. The fluff top and link construction traps sand, soil, and water out of sight until convenient to clean. For brochure, write to H. M. Wise, 212 Helen Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio. **Congress Booth #32.**

★ CALLING YOUR SHOTS. Both youthful and senior citizens have enjoyed the *9' Bank Shot* from table game manufacturer now introducing a new recreation model pool table called *Esquire*. For further information write to American Shuffleboard Company, 210 Paterson Plank Road, Union City, New Jersey. **Congress Booth #83-84.**

FUND RAISING

★ OPERATION PROFIT. Manufacturer of concession equipment and supplies makes machines for popcorn, sno-kones, cotton candy, and other high-profit refreshment items. Also has ready-made syrups, equipment cleaning compounds, fluorescent signs, and just about any item necessary for successful operation of a refreshment stand. For a catalogue, write to Gold Medal Products Company, 1825 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati 14. **Congress Booth #17.** *(See* RECREATION, *May 1963 for "Fund Raising Through Refreshment Operations.")*

★ IN SEASON. Four different kinds of candies for fall, winter, spring, and summer are available to organizations for fund-raising drives. For further information, write to Mason Candies, Inc., P.O. Box 800, Mineola, New York. **Congress Booth #26.**

PERSONNEL

★ CAREER SERVICE. U.S. Army Special Services needs a variety of talents, including staff for over nine hundred Army craft shops and photo centers throughout the world, as well as recreation specialists in drama, music, and sports. For further information, write to Special Services Section, Employee Management Division, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Washington 25, D.C. **Congress Booth #39.**

PROGRAM AIDS

★ BOOKS ON RECREATION by outstanding leaders in the field are offered by West Coast publishing house which recently published *The Leisure Age: Its Challenge to Recreation* by Norman P. Miller and Duane Robinson *(see Page 345)*, *Recreation in American Life* by Reynold Carlson, Theodore Deppe, and Janet MacLean *(reviewed in* RECREATION, *June 1963)*, and *Exploring Physical Education by* Robert Downey, Elwood Davis, June McCann, and Ann Stitt. Also a new Sport Skills Series. For complete list of books available write to Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont, California. **Congress Booth #95.**

★ WELL-SCREENED. Film showings are a popular program feature in many communities where many organizations, churches, and clubs sponsor family-night affairs. Hospitals, correctional institutions, and other custodial agencies also offer film fare. A 28-year-old distributing firm provides a wide selection, from full-length Hollywood products to cartoons and short subjects. Categories include science, drama, documentary, fantasy, religious, sports, and Westerns. For complete catalogue, write to Twyman Films Inc., 329 Salem Avenue, Dayton I, Ohio. **Congress Booth #24.**

★ FOR THE WINNERS. Trophies depicting birds, boats, motorcycles, even Santa in a sleigh come in a range of sizes with a variety of stands including clocks, pen sets, and ash-trays. For catalogue, write to Wilson Trophy Company, P.O. Box 9596, St. Louis 12. **Congress Booth #103.**

★ HERE'S HOW. Visual aids and publications covering every aspect of sports, physical education, and recreation are available from non-profit organization and include 35MM sound slidefilms for teaching, coaching, or studying such activities as archery, campcraft, skin and scuba diving, track and field, trampolining, wrestling, and a wide variety of other sports. For catalogue, write to The Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Room 805, Chicago 54. **Congress Booth #13.**

★ SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS. Films covering just about any subject or group interest are available on rental basis to centers, clubs, camps, study groups, etcetera. Cartoons, comedies, serials, full-length Hollywood products, holiday fare . . . all ready to add a fillip to your programs, special events, workshops. For catalogue, write to Institutional Cinema Service, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York 3. **Congress Booth #79.**

★ STRIKES AND SPARES. For a complete bowling program for boys and girls eighteen years of age and under, along with suggestions for awards and tournaments, write to the American Junior Bowling Congress, 3925 West 103rd Street, Chicago 55. **Congress Booth #75.**

Thousands of extra profit dollars

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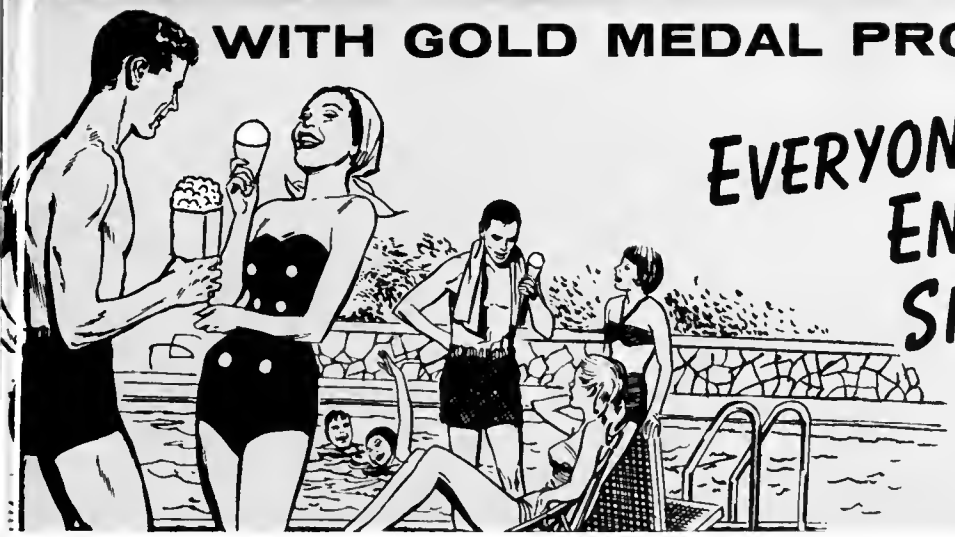

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Heavy duty • big 12-ounce kettle capacity • light weight • compact, all polished aluminum alloy construction • easily carried from place to place • yields minimum $24.00 per hour sales.
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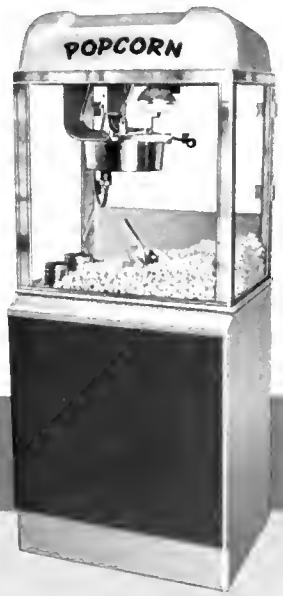

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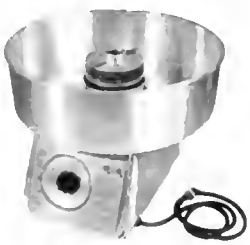
Only $275.00.



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Easy to use packs contain everything except sugar and water • nothing to measure • no confusion • no spoilers or broken bottles • switch to modern EE-ZEE 6 delicious, concentrated flavors today!

EE-ZEE ADE

The most modern, simple way to make delicious Orangeade, Lemonade and Pink Lemonade. EE-ZEE ADE is a complete, perfectly balanced formula of citrus oils, spray dried citrus oils, citric acid, sugar and coloring. Just measure the desired amount of mix and add water for a deliciously refreshing drink.

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Machine made cotton candy cones (white, striped, personalized) • flossine certified colors and flavoring • carry home bags • wax floss wraps • floss machines (portable and with stand) • inquire today.

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"60 SPECIAL" PEANUT WARMER

Heavy steel construction finished in red and silver-gray baked enamel. A special blower-heater unit keeps peanuts "roaster fresh" at all times, even in damp weather. Requires only 24" of counter space. Low cost investment—doubles profits.

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Reporter's Notebook

(Continued from Page 335)

Evelyn P. Burwell, accompanist for the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department, recently received the Nona-Rae Award for outstanding contributions to humanity. Miss Burwell was recognized for her musical contributions and services to mentally disturbed and emotionally troubled children. Recently she was also lauded as a "musician with a mission" by *Look* Magazine.

• • •

Dr. Daniel L. Leedy, chief of wildlife research for the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife since 1957, has been appointed chief of the division of research of the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Dr. Leedy, a career employee, will lead and coordinate a nationwide program of research in outdoor recreation, including study of recreation area needs in relation to population, income, leisure time, and public mobility; physical, cultural, and spiritual benefits derived from recreation; effects of recreation on resources; benefits of developing an area for recreation in conjunction with other uses; and statistics on attendance, expenditures, facilities, and employment levels as bases for future planning.

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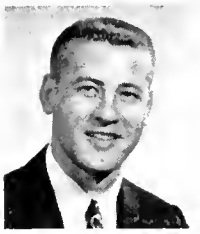

John A. Nesbitt has been appointed deputy director general of the International Recreation Association, New York City. Mr. Nesbitt has served as director of the World Commission on Vocational Rehabilitation, program director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce International and editor of *JCI World*, recreation leader at

HONORED FOR SERVICE

National Recreation Association awards for outstanding service and contributions to the field of recreation were presented to individuals and groups in the United States and abroad during June Is Recreation Month observances. **Right:** in North Carolina, an award went to General J. R. Townsend for his untiring efforts to help promote and develop recreation in Greensboro and throughout the state. Seen at the award ceremony, left to right, are James S. Stevens, Jr., associate director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission; General Townsend; Governor Terry Sanford, who presented the award on behalf of NRA; and Oka T. Hester, director of recreation and parks in Greensboro. **Below left:** Hans Thompson, president of the European Recreation Society presents an NRA citation to Addie B. Carson of the North Atlantic Girl Scouts for her record of continuous service volunteer with the Girl Scouts since the age of ten.

A group citation was presented to the European Community Theater Council which numbers members in Germany, France, England, Turkey, and Eritrea. **Below right:** in Los Angeles, the Northwest Lions Club received an award for its many continuing recreation-related activities. Seen from left to right during the presentation are Dr. Leo Brandies, Lions Club Zone B chairman; Michael Green, president, NWLA Lions; George Hjelte, general manager emeritus of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks and member of the NRA Board of Trustees; and Louis Lunetta, senior director of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and as assistant director of Howe Summer Camp. His new responsibilities will include helping with cultural exchange programs administered by IRA and in preparations for the association's World Congress to be held in Japan in October 1964.

• • •

Gordon J. Guetzlaff is the new executive director of program of the Oakland, California, Recreation Department. Mr. Guetzlaff, head of the Dayton, Ohio, Recreation Bureau since 1955, succeeds Willard H. Shumard who has become director of recreation in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Guetzlaff is chairman of the National Recreation Association's Advisory Committee on In-Service Training and a member of the NRA Advisory Committee on Defense-Related Services. He previously served on the NRA Advisory Committee on Research.

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• • •

George Hjelte, pioneer recreation leader, who retired last year as general superintendent of the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks after thirty-three years of service to the department, was recently tendered a testimonial dinner in San Mateo, California, by 150 friends. In addition to many other activities, Mr. Hjelte is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association.

• • •

Richard S. Westgate, Middle Atlantic District representative of the National Recreation Association, received an Award for Professional Accomplishment from the New York State Recreation and Park Society at its annual meeting. Three retired NRA staff members, **Helen Dauncey, Charles E. Reed,** and **George D. Butler** also received citations from the society for distinguished service. Life memberships in the society were presented to **Miss Dauncey** and two other retired NRA staff members, **Grace Livingston** and **Clarence Brewer.**

• • •

William J. Calhoun, recreation director in Opelika, Alabama, since 1951, recently received the Jaycee's Distinguished Service Award and was named the city's "Man of the Year" for his many outstanding contributions to the community and the state. Mr. Calhoun is a member of the National Recreation Association's Southeastern District Advisory Committee, a member of the NRA National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials, and was program chairman of NRA's 1963 Southeastern Recreation Executives Conference *(see also Pages 320-321).*

• • •

Raymond S. Kimbell, general manager of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, during an interview with Joe Allison of the *San Francisco News Call Bulletin,* was "blunt and adamant" about barring any new encroachment for freeways, parking lots, or any other reason on any of his city's parks. Said Mr. Kimbell, "I would not myself give up a single square inch for parking. If the people want to come to the park, let them park on the outside and walk in. They could do well to relearn the joys of walking. And I would not give up any ground to permit widening of park roads so traffic can move faster. Let the people drive slowly, if they must drive, so they can enjoy the beauties of the park." Mr. Kimbell is due to retire this year after thirty-five years with the San Francisco department.

• • •

Peter J. Mayers, superintendent of recreation in New Rochelle, New York, for twenty-nine years, received an award of merit at the annual dinner of the Westchester County Recreation Society in recognition of his outstanding service and contributions to the field of public recreation in the county. Mr. Mayers was the first president of the New York State Recreation Society and has served on innumerable county, state, and national professional organization committees.

The society also tendered a public service award to the **International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 137,** for its generous contributions in providing labor, equipment, materials, and technical assistance in constructing more than twenty-five ballfields throughout the county at no cost to the communities.

IN MEMORIAM

• Arthur Dietz, one of the pioneers of the recreation movement, died in April at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. Dietz had joined the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in 1913 and retired as recreation director in 1938 after twenty-five years of service. Following his retirement, Mr. Dietz was employed as physical director and

lody conditioner on various luxury l ners.

He had also organized and promoted highly successful Junior Olympics program for boys starting in 1928. While a student at Yale in 1892, he had helped develop the preliminary rules and techniques for a new game called "basketball," originated the year before by Dr. James Naismith in a YMCA. Mr. Dietz was also a circus acrobat and trapeze artist for several years and was a veteran of the Klondike Gold Rush.

• JAY COOKE, a commissioner and former president of the Fairmount Park Commission in Philadelphia, died in July. He was also a trustee of the Philadelphia Museum of Art and was a member of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 1962 National Recreation Congress held in Philadelphia. His son-in-law, Alan Emlen, is a member of the National Recreation Association's Board of Trustees.

• ROBERT PORTER ALLEN, ornithologist and former research director of the National Audubon Society, died in June at the age of fifty-eight. He was best known for his work in the conservation of North American birds for which he received the John Burroughs Association Medal in 1958. He was the author of *On the Trail of Vanishing Birds* and *Birds of the Caribbean* and had recently been working on a sixteen-volume project, *Birds of North America*. He also made a color film of the fight to save vanishing bird life entitled *The Long Flight Back*.

• EVANS WARD, president of the Westchester County, New York, Park Commission for twenty-five years, died in June at the age of 76. He had carried on the park and public recreation development advanced by his father, the late William L. Ward, who died in 1933. Evans Ward was a sponsor of the National Recreation Association for many years and was an Honorary Member of the Association.

• DR. WILLIAM BERGMANN, director of music for the Chicago Park District, died in April. He was responsible for many successful innovations in the park district's extensive music programs. His article "Let There Be Music" (RECREATION, *February 1963*) explained how to plan, prepare, promote, and present a community concert.

In the Swim in St. Louis

(Continued from Page 309)

age of seventeen hundred gallons and a capacity to heat two thousand gallons per hour. The kitchen is provided with a booster heater for dishwashing purposes. The swimming pool, piping and equipment has a capacity of 150,000 gallons of water.

The pool is filled with water from two fill lines located under the diving boards at the deep end of the pool. These fill lines have a physical air break above the flood level of the pool completely protecting them from backflow or contamination from pool water. The drain system of the pool is also designed so that a sewer backup cannot contaminate the pool water. The health and safety of the bather guided the design of the pool and filtering equipment.

Complete drainage of the exterior areas and parking facilities has been accomplished through the utilization of catch basins and parking area drains. Drainage facilities have also been provided for the outdoor sun deck. Outside manholes have been located at changes in direction of the house sewer, and as a means of easy access for cleaning and maintenance of these sewers.

THE CITIZENS who enjoy the use of this center will always be grateful to St. Louis philanthropist David P. Wohl. His portrait, painted by a former recreation leader, Voris Dickerson, is displayed in the center's lobby and is a tribute to this generous St. Louisan who helped to make this recreation center possible. #

Guide for Joint Use

(Continued from Page 323)

Example: If the recreation authority grants permission to the school authority the use of Downs Field for the Anderson High School baseball team, then priority in the scheduling of Downs Field should be given the Anderson High School.

2. The school district will not grant the use of school facilities to any other individual or group, other than regularly constituted school groups, for practices or scheduled games or activities that are not recognized as an organized, department-approved program. #

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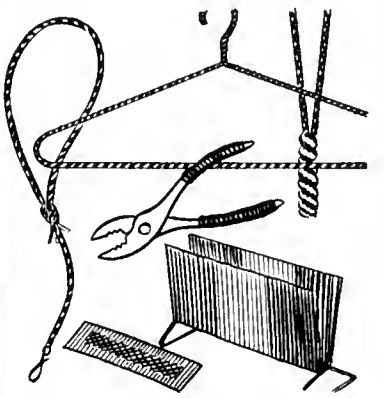

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Songs for Fun and Fellowship

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A collection of songs, choruses, and hymns especially prepared for use with youth groups for parties, banquets, socials, and fellowship. Specify No. 1 or No. 2.

Each, 35¢

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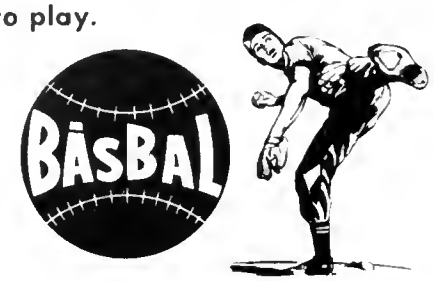
Brought to life indoors — with all the thrills and excitement of the big league. As much fun to watch as it is to play.



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Descending Spiral of Ugliness

Continued from Page 316

the opposite error, assuming that environment by itself creates men and citizens. In *The City in History*, that monumental book which has won for Lewis Mumford the National Book Award, the author has some interesting things to say about the outward aspect of Athens in the classic age of Pericles and Plato. The picture we have in our minds, he says, is of a town with "a marmoreal chastity, a purity and rationality." This did *not* exist in fact. If the *polis* existed in this form it was afterwards, in the third century B.C., when the impetus of the great age had been spent and men were settling down into an existence no longer fired by ardor and creativeness.

The Greek mind at the top of its bent possessed, besides its love of abstract perfection and its strong inner order, "the violent, tormented and irrational aspects . . . one finds in the tragic dramatists or in the rude horseplay and barnyard smut one encounters in Aristophanes." The Greek city reflected all this.

No one has been more scathing than Mr. Mumford in his denunciation of modern ugliness; yet Athens, he reminds us, kept in the period when life was at its highest development a "casual jumble and sprawl." Mr. Mumford tells us, "The visible, tangible city, was full of imperfections; the disorders of growth, the fermentations and secretions of life, the unburied refuse of outlived forms not yet decently removed, the relics of rural ways not adjusted to the continued ordeals and challenges of urban life." Yet the Acropolis crowned it all, its serene form reaching above the town below, finding completion as part of the landscape of rock and blue sky. In this tension between the old and new, between the perfection of the isolated form on the hill and the seething city below, between, as it were, earth and sky—Greek life found its moment of fulfillment. When that moment passed, Mr. Mumford tells us, "Buildings began to take the place of men."

Let us make sure, as we build for ourselves, that men and their cities prove of equal worth. It is not only beauty itself but also the striving for beauty that lifts up men and makes a civilization. We shall strive in our own way, as this second half of the century moves toward its meridian. Who shall say that the striving will not bring its own rewards? #

WE SHALL NEVER have a great culture until we develop a passion for wisdom. The Athenians made an immortal contribution to culture because to them reason was a way of life and intellectual curiosity was man's most important trait. The dramatic performances were not reserved for the few, but were for all: the young and the old, the rich and the poor. Art was not confined to the museum but was a part of their everyday living. Philosophy was not a classroom activity, but an undertaking which excited the alert minds of Athens and it dealt with problems which have a timeless significance.—FREDERICK MAYER, Ph.D. in *Education for Creative Living* (Whittier Books).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Elements of Park and Recreation Administration, Charles E. Doell. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 340.$5.50.

Park and recreation literature has been enriched by this publication by Charles E. Doell, superintendent emeritus of the Minneapolis Park Board. He has presented, in compact form, invaluable information based on his long years of experience. He modestly asserts in the preface that the book deals only with certain important elements of the total subject and he recommends more extensive reading from other authors. It will not be easy to find a more valuable and practical treatment of many of the topics discussed by Mr. Doell.

Park and recreation management is described as an art rather than a science and its practice therefore rests upon personal judgments and "upon policies emanating from tradition, experiences, popular demand, social evaluation," among others. Therefore, all of us need to keep abreast of changes in environment, culture, and convention and to "keep our minds open and our attitudes inquisitive."

Following the introductory chapter, which contains definitions and a brief history, are four chapters describing the nature, development, and status of park systems of the country: city and suburban, metropolitan and county, state and federal. The author states "that by and large there is a distinct sphere of service for each level of government to perform," in spite of the confusing deviations from widely accepted concepts.

The chapters dealing with specific aspects of administration are exceedingly practical. The main purpose of "The Makers of a Park Plan," for example, is "to discourage the makings of a park plan by an amateur" and the chapter points out clearly that the creation of a good, sound, functional, beautiful park design requires cooperative effort. "Personnel Organization" contains a description of the functions of the entire staff and of workers in specific positions; also a discussion of staff organization in the department. In "Budgets" conflicting concepts of their nature and administration are clarified.

Three chapters dealing with "Policies" contain a fund of sound advice on such matters as relationships, site acquisition and development, and operative procedures Mr. Doell proposes that deviations from the "settled course" indicated by official policies should be made out with a full determination that the new way is distinctly better than the old. The appendix contains a number of articles, speeches, reports, and notes that pertain to and supplement the preceeding material.

It is difficult to find shortcomings in Mr. Doell's book except for one of minor significance. In his discussion of city planning for parks, he ignores completely the neighborhood playground as a unit. He apparently considers it as identical with the neighborhood park, since he refers to the National Recreation Association's standard of one acre for each eight hundred population as "for neighborhood parks," whereas the Association has proposed this amount for the neighborhood *playground* and a different amount for the neighborhood *park*. Since the neighborhood playground is widely recognized as a type of area distinct from the neighborhood park, the author might well have pointed this out even though he felt the two types should be combined in a single area.

Elements of Park and Recreation Administration merits a place in the recreation classroom as well as in the office of every park and recreation administrator.—*George D. Butler.*

The Leisure Age: Its Challenge to Recreation, Norman P. Miller and Duane M. Robinson. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California. Pp. 512. $6.95.

Drs. Miller and Robinson give us an excellent analysis of the role of leisure and recreation in the lives of Americans today. They examine the forces that influence and interact with recreation, the various needs of individuals as these pertain to and can be satisfied by recreation, and the ways people have come together to organize their leisure and recreation. They explore the present status of recreation as a profession and the philosophy supporting present-day views. Here are the significant problems and trends facing the field of recreation and the challenges for the future. The book offers some excellent definitions of common terminology within the field. It is highly recommended to every recreation professional, the recreation major, and individuals considering recreation as a career.—*Charles E. Hartsoe, Secretary, National Recreation Congress.*

• Dr. Miller will serve on the panel of the day-in-depth symposium on leisure at the 45th National Recreation in Congress in St. Louis. See Page 310. —Ed.

Shadow Puppets, Olive Blackham. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 198, illustrated. $5.95.

Shadow Puppets, by Olive Blackham, a leading authority on puppetry in England, belongs with *The Puppet Theatre Handbook* by Marjorie Batchelder and *Puppets and Plays* by Marjorie Batchelder and Virginia Lee Comer, leading U.S. puppet experts now residing in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Many recreation leaders will remember the wonderful demonstrations of these two American puppet experts. These three volumes should be in every recreation library.

Shadow Puppets is part historical and part practical. Both parts are beautifully and usefully presented. The appendices include lists of suitable materials for shadows, a shadow play with music, lists of museums with a shadow puppet collection, both here and abroad, and a bibliography.—*Siebolt Frieswyk.*

Interior Art and Decoration. Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California. Pp. 96, illustrated. Paper, $1.75.

The ideas in this magazine-like book have, to quote the editors, "nothing to do with style of interior decoration or the latest colors for curtains or walls. . . . Each is an example of someone's using the space and walls of his home to express his enthusiasm and his own way of living." The result is page after page of unusual, creative ideas that don't sound too hard for a non-craft person to try.

These ideas don't *have* to be for the home. Many could be used to make offices and clubrooms more attractive. Many are fine ideas for displays, exhibits, and other visual materials. It is a fascinating book for anyone interested in highlighting his hobby, or displaying kitchen equipment, finding new ways to decorate for holidays, making bulletin boards, and room dividers, unusual and clever candlesticks, and a host of other imaginative uses of everyday materials, simple equipment, and a slim pocketbook. ➡

American Indian Arts, Julia M. Seton. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 246, illustrated. $6.00.

Julia M. Seton, wife of the late Ernest Thompson Seton, has written several fine books on the American Indian. She feels that, since the U.S. Department of the Interior has closed the arts-and-crafts departments in most government Indian schools, "It is highly desirable that the techniques and the lore of these only truly American folk be put into permanent form for a later generation which might perhaps be wiser than the present generation in the realization of fundamental values."

She points out that the art of the Indian is an integral part of his everyday life, his every act an art expression. He had to develop a skill in creating the artifacts of daily life. These he learned to decorate, often for religious purposes. Based on her years of study and observation, she has learned that "The Indian is a born artist and a truly creative worker." Her book presents many of his vanishing arts and handcrafts.

The topics covered are the dwellings of the different tribes and there are illustrations, many of them drawings by the author's husband, showing how these were built. Clothing, weaving, leather, beading, quill work, jewelry, basketry, pottery, pipes, musical instruments, and pictorial arts are treated in the same manner, making the book a splendid reference for recreation leaders and teachers. Each chapter is followed by a bibliography and suggested reading. This is a very informative and interesting book.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

Recreation in the Senior Years, Arthur Williams. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 252. $3.95.

Arthur Williams' new book is a must for all professionals in the field of gerontology. This guide includes program ideas for older people in centers or clubs, homebound or institutionalized. The book emphasizes program, leadership, organization, facilities, and financing. Aspects of program activities include social, physical, special events, camping, arts and crafts, hobbies, hobby shows, music and drama, service, and education. This is a revision of Mr. Williams' *Recreation for the Aging* which received world-wide acclaim. This book is a much-needed revision for the many helping others to "Live Long and Like It."—*Carol Lucas, Ed.D.*

• Arthur Williams recently retired as associate executive director of the National Recreation Association after serving on the Association's staff for fifty-three years (see Page 305). Ed.

IN BRIEF

Rhythmic Activities, *Series IV, Frances R. Stuart, Virginia L. Bigson, and Arden Jervey. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. File of 79 cards. $2.50.* This is the fourth series of packets containing a card index and description of various types of dances. This series is designed for use by teachers and leaders working with children in the first through ninth grades. The cards are classified by grade levels, and by special days, since most of them are adaptations of dances planned to be used to celebrate special events and holidays. A useful idea and a timesaver for harassed instructors.

Fred Waring Song Book, *compiled and arranged by Hawley Ades. Shawnee Press, Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.50.* This collection contains an excellent choice of familiar patriotic, folk, traditional, religious, Christmas, and popular songs—eighty-eight in all. The skillful arrangements of Hawley Ades make it possible to perform them as mixed, male, treble, solo, duet, trio or quartet numbers. One of the best songbook bargains on the market—and of real quality, musically speaking.

Ideas for Science Fair Projects, *Ronald Benrey. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 139. $2.50.* In 1962, more than 947,000 students entered science fairs connected with the National Science Fair-International. In its simplest form, a science fair can be organized around an informal gathering of students who share common interests or hobbies. This book covers the history and set-up of science fairs, the planning, research, and presentation, and gives sample projects from the investigation into the Osage orange (hedge apple) to construction of a wind tunnel for rocket aerodynamics. Science projects open many program possibilities.

Action Songs and Rhythms for Children, *Lois Lunt Metz. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 110. $4.95.* Songs and words with directions for rhythmic action, that can be performed informally by children or for an audience. The collection includes "Shoot an Arrow," "Night Noises," "Lead a Yell," and thirty-two others. Additional suggestions are offered for the rhythmic presentation of the songs and simplified costuming. Children will enjoy doing these songs to rhythmic action, but one cannot but feel the activity would be more valuable to them if the children created their own rhythms and actions in accordance with the topic, music, and words. However, the author says: "Song-and-rhythms work play a large part in the full development of the child. . . . Only by participation can he develop. . . . His creative growth is accomplished by stimulating his imagination, his means of expression, himself, his ideas." Piano accompaniments are provided.

Learning to Look, *Joshua C. Taylor, pp. 152;* Learning to Listen, *Grosvenor Cooper, pp. 165. Phoenix Books, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $1.50 each.* These two publications, the first an introduction to the fine arts, the second, an introduction to music, are exceptionally well suited to the serious beginner. Both are effectively illustrated.

Homemakers of America Song Book. *Summy-Birchard Publishing Company, 1834 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Pp. 64. $1.25.* This collection, prepared especially for the homemakers of America by the publishers, contains familiar patriotic, Christmas, sacred and familiar songs, spirituals, rounds, and canons. Both words and music arrangements are provided.

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BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ARTS and CRAFTS

Airbrush Techniques for Commercial Art (rev. ed.), Henri A. Fluchere, Melvin J. Grainger, and John B. Musacchia. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 64. $5.95.

Arco Workshop Companion, The, W. Oakley. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 218. $2.50.

Art Activities Almanac (4th rev. ed.). Wayne State Univ. Press, 5980 Cass, Detroit 2. Pp. 94. $2.95.

Art of Flower Preservation, Geneal Condon. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 63. Paper, $1.95.

Artcrafting Little People, The Chews. Chew & Sons, Box 1125, Salisbury, Md. Pp. 109. $3.30.

Arts Yearbook 4. Horizon Press, 156 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 176. $5.95.

Ceramic Projects, Thomas Sellers, Editor. Professional Publ., 4175 N. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.00.

Chock Full of Fun Book, The, Glory Murphy. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

Colonial Craftsman, The, Carl Bridenbaugh. Univ. of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37. Pp. 214. Paper, $1.75.

Color Manual for Artists, Arthur L. Guptill. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $10.00.

Coloring, Finishing and Painting Wood, Adnah Clifton Newell, revised by William F. Holtrop. Chas. A. Bennett, 237 N. Monroe St., Peoria, Ill. Pp. 478. $9.35.

Community Art Show Organization Guide and Illustrated Catalog, Daniel Millsaps and Dorothea Word. International Publ., 1026 20th St., N.W., Washington. Pp. 111. Paper, $5.00.

Complete Book of Home Needlecrafts, The, Dora Seton, Editor. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 364. $8.00.

Contemporary Wood Furniture, H. A. Menke. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 95. $3.60.

Crafts for the Aging, Mory Lyon, Editor. Amer. Craftsmen's Council, 29 W. 53 St., New York. Pp. 141. Paper, $2.00.

Creating from Scrap, Lillion and Godfrey Frankel. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 127. $2.50.

Creating with Aluminum, E. B. Mattson. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwoukee 1. Pp. 90. $3.50.

Creative Clay Design, Ernst Rottger. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 95. $4.95.

Creative Power: The Education of Youth in the Creative Arts (2nd rev. ed.), Hughes Mearns. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 272. $1.50.

DeMenil Collection, The, John and Dominique de Menil. University Publ., 239 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Unpaged. $6.00.

Japanese Decorative Style, Sherman E. Lee, Harry N. Abrams, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 161. $9.50.

Keep-Busy Book for Tots, Marie G. Bergstrom. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.00.

Kindergarten Arts and Crafts Book, The, Arthur S. Green. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15, Minn. Pp. 96. $4.95.

Kindergarten How-To-Do-It Book, The, Ruth J. Adams. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 168. $4.95.

Kitchen Table Fun, Avery Nagle and Joseph Leeming. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 95. $3.50.

Let's Whittle, W. Ben Hunt. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwoukee 1. Pp. 96. $3.50.

Lots-To-Do Book, The, Harrison T. Salmon. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.00.

Mode in Japan, Cornelia Spencer. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 133. $3.95.

Made in the Middle Ages, Christine Price. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 118. $3.75.

One Thousand and One Selections from the Big Fun Book, Jerome S. Meyer. Fawcett Publ., Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 254. $.50.

Painting and Drawing, Alfred Daniels. Arc Books, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 159. Paper, $.95.

Paintings: Catalogue of the Art Institute of Chicago. World Publ., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 490. $10.00.

Pastel Painting, Stephen Csoka. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $7.95.

Play with Paper, Thea Bank-Jensen. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 48. $1.95.

Portrait Painting: Step by Step, Frank Sloter. Charles Scribner's, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 88. $4.50.

Pottery: Form and Expression (enlarged ed.), Marguerite Wildenhain. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 157. $7.75.

String Figures and How to Make Them, Caroline Furness Jayne. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 407. Paper, $2.00.

Tackle Print-Making This Way, John Mills. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 123. $3.75.

Technique of Pottery, The, Dora M. Billington. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28 St., New York 16. Pp. 222. $6.95.

Techniques of Picture Making, Henry Gasser, N.A. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $8.95.

Throwing a Cylinder, Carlie Tart. Carlie Tart, P.O. Box 33-466, Coconut Grove Station, Miami 33. 12 photograph sheets. Folio, $6.00.

Watercolor Simplified, John Rogers. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 111. $8.95.

Way Art Happens, The, Louis Poul. Ives Washburn, 119 W. 40 St., New York 18. Pp. 205. $4.95.

Weaving is Fun, A. V. White. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 94. $3.95.

Whitaker on Watercolor, Frederic Whitaker, N.A. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 160. $12.50.

Whittling and Woodcarving, E. J. Tangerman. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 293. Paper, $1.75.

Woodturning, Geoff Peters. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 152. Paper, $.95.

Woodworking Technology, James J. Hammond, Edward T. Donnelly, Walter F. Horrod, and Norman A. Rayner. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 411. $6.80.

COOKBOOKS, FOOD

Alitolia Book of Authentic Italian Cooking, The, Barbara Stocy. Thos. Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 114. $3.50.

Bachelor's Cookbook, The, Lee Sheridan. Crowell Collier Press, 640 5th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 190. $3.95.

Betty Crocker's Cooking Calendar. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 176. Spiralbound, $1.00.

Betty Crocker's New Good and Easy Cook Book. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 192. $1.99.

Burger Cook Book, The, Ruth Ellen Church. Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 160. $3.95.

Chamberlain Sampler of American Cooking, The. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 232. $5.95.

Chuck Wagon Cookbook, Beth McElfresh. Alan Swallow, 2679 S. York St., Denver 10, Colo. Pp. 70. Paper, $1.25.

Complete Tante Marie's French Kitchen, The, translated by Charlotte Turgeon. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 146. $6.50.

Cooking for Your Heart and Health, Myra Waldo. G. P. Putnam's, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 313. $4.95.

Cooking is Fun, Alice D. Morton. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 127. $2.95.

Country Flavor Cookbook, Hayda Pearson. W. W. Norton & Co., New York. Pp. 221. $4.50.

Country Week End Cookbook, The, Hila and Louis Colmon. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 239. $3.50.

Electric Broiler and Rotisserie Cook Book, The, Nedda Casson Anders. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave., New York 16. Pp. 256. $3.95.

Elena's Famous Mexican and Spanish Recipes, Elena Zelayeta. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.75.

European Desserts for American Kitchens, Elaine Ross. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 242. $5.95.

Every Sportsman's Cookbook, Maxine Atherton. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 335. $4.95.

Orange Recipes, Jean Gordon. House of Roses, 244 St. George St., St. Augustine, Florida. Pp. 101. Paper, $1.50.

Physiology of Taste, The, Brillat-Savarin. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 326. Paper, $1.50.

Playboy Gourmet, The, Thomas Mario. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 320. $12.50.

Pocket Cook Book, The, Elizabeth Woody. Pocket Books, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 376. $.50.

Potluck Party Recipes, Thora Hegstad Campbell. Rand McNally, 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Pp. 191. Spiralbound, $2.95 (cloth, $3.95).

Smorgasbord Cookbook, Anna Olsson Coombs. Paperback Library, 260 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 238. $.50.

Sauttle Cookbook, The, Myra Waldo. P. F. Collier, 640 5th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 190. Paper, $.95.

Spice Islands Cook Book, The. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 208. $6.50.

Swedish Baking at its Best. Marianne Gronwall van der Tuuk. Rand McNally, Box 7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 92. $2.95.

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Celebrating Christmas Around the World, Herbert H. Werneke. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 246. $3.95.

Christmas Eve, Edith Thacher Hurd. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.95.

Easter Garland, Priscilla Sawyer Lord and Daniel J. Foley. Chilton Books, 525 Locust St., Philadelphia 6. Pp. 141. $5.95.

Gifts of Christmas, The, Rachel Hartman. Channel Press, 400 Community Drive, Manhasset, N. Y. Pp. 125. $2.00.

Treasury of Easter Music and Music for Passiontide, The, W. L. Reed, Editor. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19 St., New York 11. Pp. 160. $5.50.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Electric Eye Movie Manual, Ira B. Current. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 123. $2.50.

Electric Eye Still Camera Photography, D. X. Fenten. Universal Photo Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Experimental and Trick Photography, Paul Duckworth. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

Family Fun, Games, and Sports Photography, Paul Duckworth. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

Filter Guide for Color and Black and White (rev. ed.), Norman Rothschild and Cora Wright. Pp. 126. $2.50.

How to Retouch and Spot Negatives and Prints, Wayne Floyd. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 118. $2.50.

How to Shoot and Sell Money Making Pictures, Walter L. Horer. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 121. $2.50.

How to Use Variable Contrast Papers, Lou Jacobs, Jr. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 120. $2.50.

Humor in News Photography, John Faber. Thomas Nelson, 19 E. 47th St., New York 17. Pp. 128. $4.95.

International Photography Yearbook 1963. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Unpaged. $7.95.

Keppler on the Eye-Level Reflex, Herbert Keppler. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 164. $4.95.

Leica Pocket Companion, Joseph D. Cooper. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York. Pp. 94. Paper, $1.95.

Make Your Own Color Prints, Robert Bagby. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 168. $4.50.

Making Slide Duplicates, Titles, and Filmstrips, Norman Rothschild. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. $1.95.

Mamiya-16 Camera Guide, Joseph D. Cooper. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Official Nikon F and Nikkorex F Manual. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 126. $2.50.

Official Nikon F Reflex Manual. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 126. $2.50.

Olympus Camera Guide, Joseph D. Cooper. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

124 Ways You Can Test Cameras, Lenses and Equipment, Herbert Keppler. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 117. $2.50.

Pentax and Single-Lens Reflex Photography, Robert Fuhring. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 123. $2.50.

Peter Basch's Guide to Figure Photography, Jack Rey. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 117. $4.95.

Photography through Monoculars, Binoculars and Telescopes, Joseph D. Cooper. Universal Photo Books, 915 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Police and Crime Photography, Burt Murphy. Amphoto Books, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.95.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

CAMPING MAGAZINE, May 1963
Camping in Russia, Robert W. Harlan.
Guide to Waterfront Discipline, Richard H. Pohndorf, Ph.D.

JOHPER, May 1963
The Swimming Teacher's Notebook (16-page feature).
Games Are for Playing, George W. Howks.
Automobile Camping, Arthur H. Des Grey.

MODERN MATURITY, June-July 1963
Painting Opens a New World of Pleasure, Henry Gasser, NA.

OUTBOARD BOATING, May-June 1963
River Cruising Provides New Adventure, Bill Joyce.
Tacoma Stands Tall Among Boating Clubs, Al Limburg.

PARENTS' Magazine, August 1963
Workshop of the Children, Kay van Deurs.
Collecting: The Modern Shell Game, Stanley E. Smith.
Jacksonville's Jury of Juvenile Peers, Frederic Sondern.

SCHOOL ARTS, May 1963
Community Sources for Art Education, Mary Adeline McKibben.
Take Time for Tissue, Mary Jane McConnaughy.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, August 5, 1963
High Road to a Wild Paradise (Pacific Crest Trail), Robert Cantwell.

WOMAN'S DAY, June 1963
Look Again! (verse play), Beverly Quint.
Golden Opportunities for the Golden Years, Part II, Hildo Cole Espy.
Heirloom Crewel Coverlets, Roxa Wright.

———, August 1963
I Took the Family Canoeing, Fletcher D. Slater.
Everybody's Playing Chess.
A Boy's Dream Come True (tree house).
Come On Out and Play, Virginia Forsythe.

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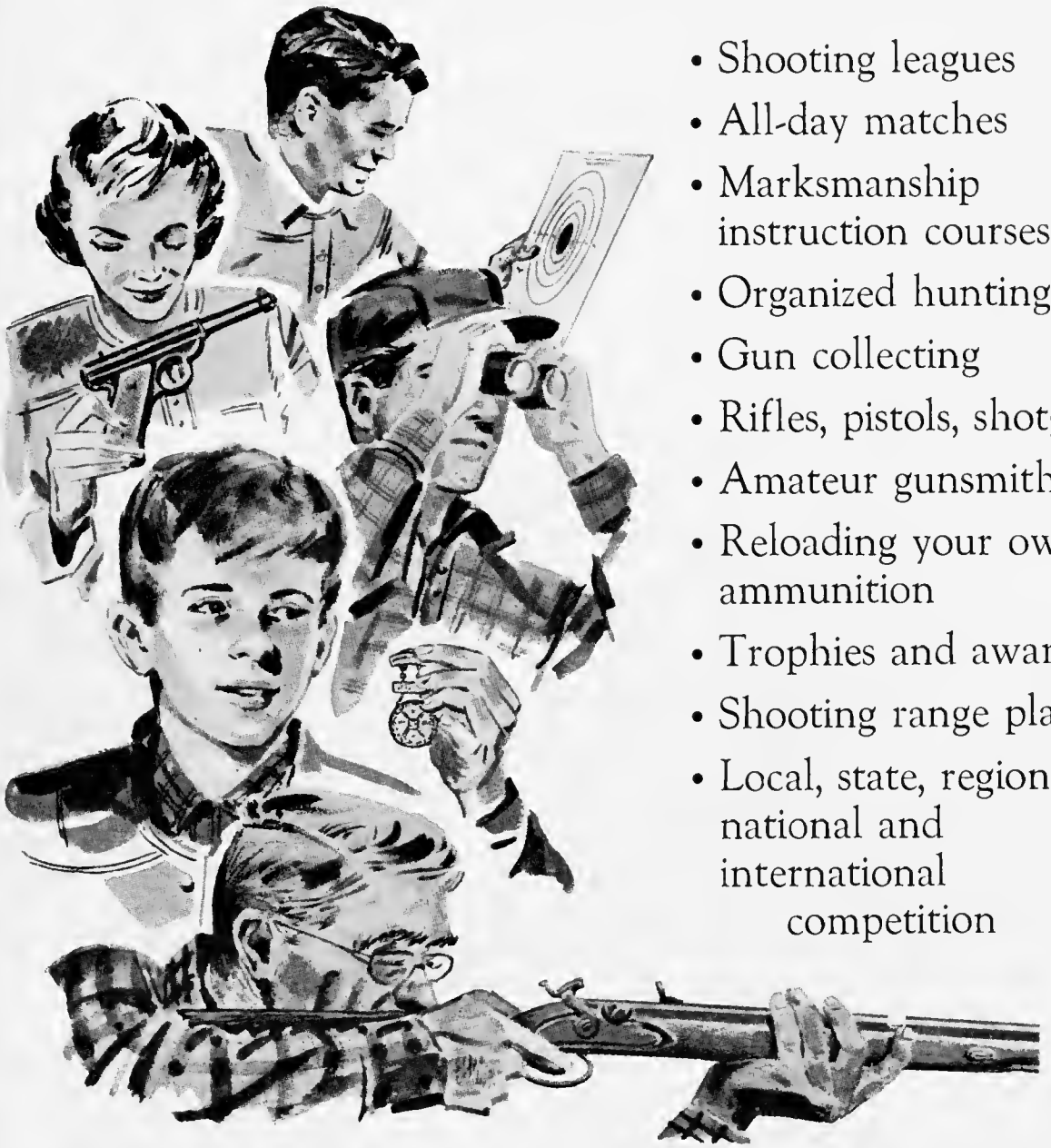

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RECREATION

OCTOBER 1963 VOL. LVI NO. 8 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

A Peace Corps worker in Bangkok (left) works with a native aspirant for the 1964 Olympics. The Peace Corps assignment demands all the technical, recreational, and social skills at his command. The National Recreation Association is assisting the New York School of Social Work in training a new contingent of Peace Corps volunteers during October and November *(see Page 353)*. Recreation assignments undertaken by the Peace Corps are described in "Broad Horizons," Page 356.

Next Month

Elsie is quite a gal as you will discover when you read "What Is Cybernetics?" Elsie, more formally known as "Electro-Light-Sensitive-Internal-External," is a primitive general-purpose robot who is driving scientists, labor leaders, social critics, military and industrial leaders into a frenzy of conjecture. And, as if Elsie were not enough all by herself, the further impact of automation and expanding leisure will be explored in "Our New Automated World." In "Can Community Recreation Meet the Needs of Youth?" Dr. James A. Wylie of Boston University gives ways to attract nonconforming youngsters; while another piece explores the nature of state services and agencies in recreation. Several articles on facilities and maintenance include a picture story on the new aquatorium in Commerce, California, and a discussion of swimming pool filters. "The Magic of Christmas" tells about a successful twelve-day international program in Dayton, Ohio.

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LETTERS

Knowing What to Expect

Sirs:

In providing entertainment as recreation for the retarded adolescent and young adult, little or nothing should be taken for granted as far as the experience is concerned. Too often this group is taken into what is meant to be a recreation entertainment experience confused as to what to expect or expecting one thing and receiving another.

These experiences are not good in two respects. First, in many cases, not having enough previous experiences, the retarded adolescent and young adult finds it difficult to know how to respond; that is, respond properly to a given situation. And, second, if this activity is carried on among normal adolescents and young adults, the retarded group, with its inappropriate actions and responses, becomes quite conspicuous. What could normally be an enjoyable experience, could become a humiliating experience for both groups.

Many times, after taking a group out to a concert, or parade, or ballet, et cetera, we come back saying, "I don't know if they got anything out of it or not." This is because the retarded person did not know what he was supposed to have gotten out of it (the entertainment). The first thing we, as recreation leaders, should do is *define* the activity. Do not take for granted that this is known. Even with normal people, the words *theater, carnival* and *show* take on different meanings and suggest different meanings and suggest different experiences. The retarded person should know the expected experience and be led to believe, if this is the case, that he can receive the same or similar experiences from the entertainment.

Anticipating the experience is not a new device in education—and that's what it is, *educating*. Athletic coaches have been doing it for years. In football, while preparing for "the big game," the coach shows movies of the other team, runs their plays, and often teaches the movements of each player on the opponent's starting team. This education allows the player to know what to expect from the other team when they meet on the gridiron. Boxers do the same thing by sparring with a partner who has the same or similar movements, size, style, et cetera, as their opponents. In a similar way, we, in recreation, can prepare the retarded adolescent and young adult so he will enjoy the entertainment engaged in and it will be a true, wholesome recreation experience.

CHARLES W. WILLIAMS, *Recreation Instructor, Willowbrook State School, Staten Island, New York.*

Youth Baseball

Sirs:

Here at George Air Force Base, we read the article on youth baseball by Mrs. Jeanette Hunt of Coral Gables, Florida, in the May issue of RECREATION with a great deal of interest. The article was certainly timely for us because we have initiated somewhat the same program here. It took a lot of debating and arguing to convince the powers here that this type of program is best for our operation. We were not sure that everyone was convinced that we were making the right move but Mrs. Hunt's article did the trick.

SMSGT. MICHAEL PAOLETTI, *831st Combat Support Group (TAC), George Air Force Base, California.*

Permission to Reprint

Sirs:

Your permission is requested to reprint the following articles which have appeared in RECREATION Magazine: "Outdoor Recreation Areas for Housing Projects" *(May 1962);* "From Wing-Ding to Hinky-Dink" *(May 1962);* "The Varied Faces of Recreation in Housing Projects" *(May 1960);* and "Study for the Development of a Neighborhood Playground" *(April 1948).*

These publications will be utilized particularly by Miss Dorothy Jones, community facilities officer in our Atlanta regional office, but we feel they would be useful in our other regional offices as well.

HAROLD CADEN, *Director, General Management Branch, Public Housing Administration, Washington, D.C.*

Material on America

Sirs:

The people in our town admire America very much and have a great interest in American magazines and papers of which our public library has very few. We would like to ask your readers if they would send us some American magazines and papers. With kind regards and best wishes to you and the people of America.

MICHDAR S. AHMAD, *Chief, Pare-Pare Public Library, 94 Bau Massepe Street, Pare-Pare, South Sul, Indonesia.*

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RURAL RECREATION

Report of the 2nd National Seminar on Rural Family Recreation, Huntley, Illinois

Free-wheeling participants at the Rural Recreation Seminar include, left to right, Dr. George Dow, University of Maine; Professor Richard B. Tomkinson, Kansas State University; Mrs. Theresa S. Brungardt, State of Vermont; Professor Reagan B. Brown, Texas A&M; Dr. John B. Mitchell, Ohio State College; Dr. E. A. (Swede) Scholer, State University of Iowa.

THE BALE OF GRASS on the conference floor, at the 2nd National Seminar on Rural Family Recreation, Thor Research Center for Better Farm Living, Huntley, Illinois, was brought by Tom Northey, three years old! The seminar, called as "a result of studies developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, and The Athletic Institute," was attended by more than one hundred representatives from these organizations to further examine the possibilities of expansion of recreation services for farm families in a rapidly changing rural scene. Again host to the seminar was Neil C. Hurley, Jr., chairman of the board and president, Thor Power Tool Company, Aurora, Illinois, and originator of the Thor Center. The seminar was chaired by Stewart G. Case, community development specialist, Colorado State University, and special arrangements were made by Maynard Coe, director of the Thor Center.

An important part of the first day's program was a morning presentation, in the form of "living case histories," by farm families who gave warmly candid accounts of their farm recreation activities. Some had opened their farmlands for recreation purposes, taking advantage of the new legislation allowing loans for resource development,* but the limelight was usurped by the seven-member Richard Northey family which gave details of its own recreation, of mixing family fun with the daily farming activities on its 150 acres of stony farmland in Wisconsin. Of four girls in the family, Alice the eldest is 16; Tom, mentoned above, is the only boy.

Tom was allowed to feed grass to an elephant, once, when the family went to the zoo, and now his hobby is to collect grass to have on hand next time he meets one. Members of the family respect his "collecting," and take the grass along on all trips, even package it in the farm "baler." This illustrates the worth and dignity accorded to the interests of each family member by the others.

The Northey family creates its own recreation out of the very stuff of life, makes it an integral part of daily farm living. For example, sewing is not a chore but exciting fun for the older girls as they plan clothing for themselves and the younger children and see the results of their efforts being worn, enjoyed, and admired by the rest of the family and their friends. Refinishing old furniture to replace that which is shabby has become a fun project of Alice's and is exciting the whole family with its possibilities and the beauty of the finished pieces. The family group entertains a very genuine admiration for the varying interests and growing skills of each individual member and draws upon them when group projects are underway. Mr. and Mrs. Northey are both active in the community as well, making one of their groves available to community groups, and the family draws upon community resources whenever such can help with their recreation plans.

The assembled delegates were so favorably impressed by the Northey's activities, which illustrate so well what recreation leaders mean when they speak of "family recreation," that Mrs. Northey's closing remark was adopted as the theme of most of the afternoon discussion sessions. Her words were: "Let's have fun with what we have at hand, when we have it, and where we have it!"

The keynote address of the seminar was given in the afternoon by Dr. George F. Dow, University of Maine. He referred to the urgent need to inventory our natural resources in this day of exploding population, land shortages, and the growing popularity of outdoor recreation, and stated that state surveys are an important step in that direction. Such a step is just getting under way in Maine. He declared that the need for zoning and allocation of resources may call for an educational program to acquaint local citizens with its advantages. He stressed the need for research and extension assistance. "Our universities, state and federal agencies," he said, "can and must provide such assistance, if we are to avoid many costly errors."

The afternoon workshop sessions were on: "The Rural Family at Home and in the Community," chaired by Theresa S. Brungardt, director of recreation, Vermont; "Recreation Land Use," chaired by Joe R. Cardenuto, recreation specialist, Pennsylvania State University; "Rural Recreation and Resource Development," chaired by Arthur F. Wileden, rural sociologist, University of Wisconsin; "Leadership and Program Development," chaired by Bernice M. Scott, extension recreation specialist, Cornell University. Reports were given and discussed next day and a summing up presented by Dr. Harry C. Edgren of Purdue. An overall report will be released by the seminar committee at a future date. #

*See "Recreation Use of Farm Lands," RECREATION Magazine, December 1962.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ RESOLUTIONS of the National Association of Counties for 1963 cover, briefly: *Outdoor Recreation*, endorsing the basic findings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission as they apply to state and local governments, and supporting a program of federal grants-in-aid to help states and local governments plan, acquire lands, and develop facilities.

Recreation User Fees, voicing the belief that users of public outdoor recreation resources should assist in paying for the cost of maintenance and operation through user fees. "In general," the resolution states, "fees should be related to the use of facilities provided at public expense, as contrasted with admission fees or general licenses required for the use of public properties. Revenues from fees should be applied toward improving and expanding outdoor recreation opportunities."

Federal Parks and Recreation Areas, recognizing that public interest is served by the acquisition and management of areas, by the federal government, "which provide genuine national scenic, scientific, historic, or recreational significance." They strongly recommend to federal agencies that in all studies of possible new areas, or expansions of existing areas, the county governing boards representing the areas be consulted and participate in these studies and deliberations.

▸ CHARLES MILO CHRISTIANSEN of the Denver, Colorado, Recreation and Parks Department, becomes a member of the National Recreation Association staff on September 23, to assist Charles Hartsoe, National Recreation Congress secretary, with the 1963 Congress in St. Louis. On December first, Mr. Christiansen moves into the position of Congress secretary to replace Mr. Hartsoe who is being transferred to the office of the executive director of the National Recreation Association, Joseph Prendergast, to assist with budget and administrative matters. Mr. Hartsoe came to the Association from the Philadelphia recreation department.

▸ THREE SPECIAL SESSIONS on recreation principles and skills will be included in the training of a new contingent of Peace Corps volunteers this fall. The National Recreation Association will assist the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, with this phase of the group's indoctrination. The three training sessions will be held October 9 and 16, and November 22. Virginia Musselman, director of the NRA Program Service, will present the basic principles, philosophy, values, and goals of recreation. Helen Dauncey, NRA training specialist, will hold two workshops on recreation skills. This contingent is scheduled for an urban community development project in Colombia, South America. *(For more on the Peace Corps and recreation, see Pages 356-8 and the cover.)*

▸ IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Mrs. Paul Gallagher, board member of the National Recreation Association, has just been reappointed to the Park and Recreation Commission.

▸ THE SEVENTEENTH annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation will be held in Washington, D.C., October 17-20, at the Shoreham Hotel. Address of the Trust is 815 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

▸ TRICK OR TREAT for UNICEF. Anyone can spark interest in this, a parent, teacher, religious leader, teenager. For groups of thirty-five young people or over, the UNICEF Halloween Kit is now available at $1.00 each. It includes thirty-five identification stickers, posters, sample brochures, planning manual and publicity suggestions. Send immediately to U.S. Committee for UNICEF, P.O. Box 1618, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.

▸ THE Midwest Recreation Executive's School will be held February 16-21, 1964, at the University of Kansas. (There has been some confusion about this because it was not held last year.) It is sponsored by the National Recreation Association, The University of Kansas, and the National Recreation Association Midwest District Advisory Committee. Subjects and faculty will be announced later.

▸ WITH ONE EXCEPTION, the status of a number of recreation and conservation bills pending before Congress remains the same as reported in our June and September issues. The Senate has passed the National Services Corps Bill *(H.R. 5625, S. 1321)* which provides a domestic service corps to strengthen community service programs in the United States. No further action has been taken by the House.

▸ LET'S NOT PUSSYFOOT on the issue of air pollution, Senator Harrison A. Williams recently told Congress. Said the Senator, "It used to be a romantic notion of ours that fog came on little cat feet, sat looking over harbor and city on silent haunches and then moved on. It comes on little cat feet and sits on silent haunches all right, but it isn't fog, it's smog, and it sits far too long before it moves on. The result is a silent creeping menace to our health, a multi-billion dollar cost to industry and agriculture, and a general blight that mocks our efforts to provide a good life for all the Americans who live in our cities and suburbs." The corrosive damage of air pollution to industry and agriculture has been estimated at between $7,000,000,000 and $11,000,000,000 a year.

▸ INTERNATIONAL, FLASH! On August 11, 1963, the International Senior Citizen Association was born in Copenhagen, reports Mrs. Marjorie Borchardt, member of the Los Angeles Mayor's Committee for Senior Citizens and member of the California Governor's Committee on Aging.

▸ THE Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation has designated the period from October 11, the 79th anniversary of her birth, to November 7, the first anniversary of her death, as a special commemorative period in which to honor the memory of "The First Lady of the World." Some organizations are arranging special programs for this period; if you wish to be among these, write the foundation at Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. 10001, so that they may be of help.

At a recent press conference which attracted national attention, foundation chairman, Adlai E. Stevenson, announced the decision of the foundation's board of trustees to develop a program in human rights and race relations "as an appropriate and enduring memorial to Mrs. Roosevelt." On October 11, a commemorative stamp ceremony will take place at the White House, with President Kennedy and other dignitaries taking part; and an international tribute on October 21 will be held at Lincoln Center in New York.

▸ NEW HANDBOOKS AND PROGRAMS were announced by the Girl Scouts of America on September 9, at a reception given at their headquarters at 830 Third Avenue in New York City. The organization enters its second half century of service with a new design for program at four age levels: *Brownies*, ages seven and eight; *Juniors*, ages nine, ten, and eleven; *Cadettes*, ages twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; and *Seniors*, ages fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen. A new handbook for each age level, illustrated in color, and filled with things to learn and do, is now available at local Scout headquarters for $1.00 each.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ APPROVAL of $3,874,000 in Accelerated Public Works Projects was announced recently by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall *(see also Page 359)*. Of this, $2,022,000 is earmarked for a variety of forest improvements in Alabama, California, Florida, and Kentucky, providing approximately 170 man-years of on-site employment. The projects include betterments to public lands, national parks, national monuments, and wildlife refuges. They will improve facilities used by millions of hikers, picnickers, and campers; help promote tourism; and conserve the nation's timber and water resources, in addition to providing much-needed employment.

An additional $1,852,000 in APW projects will be invested in a wide range of forest conservation activities in nineteen other states. Most of the work is scheduled to begin within a month. The projects will provide approximately 4,200 man-months of on-site employment and generate additional jobs by creating a demand for goods and services. They cover improvements to public lands, national parks, national monuments, wildlife refuges, and Indian reservations.

▸ AN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION has been organized to promote and stimulate a growing interest in folk dancing throughout the world. Titled The International Folk Dance Foundation, Inc., the nonprofit organization will have headquarters in New York City. For further information write the foundation at 300 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10023.

▸ STUDIES completed by the National Recreation Association in 1962 and 1963 are:

Major: El Paso, Texas, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1962; Kansas City, Missouri, Recreation Program and Personnel, 1962; Cambridge, Massachusetts, Public Recreation in Cambridge, 1962; Fox Hills, California, Open Space Study, 1962; East Grand Rapids, Michigan, Recreation and Parks, 1963; Amherst, New York, Recreation and Parks, 1963; St. Louis County, Missouri, Recreation Land Needs, 1963; Hutchinson, Kansas, 1963.

Minor: West Orange, New Jersey, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1963; Forks Township, Pennsylvania, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1963; Harrisonburg, Virginia, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1963; Morris County, New Jersey, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1963; Williston, North Dakota, Brief Area and Facility Study, 1963; Auburn, New York, Recreation Areas and Facilities, 1963; Brevard County, Florida, Recreation Area and Facility Needs in Districts 1 and 4, 1962; St. Charles, Illinois, Evaluation Study of Parks and Recreation, 1962; Peacedale, Rhode Island, Survey for Neighborhood Guild, 1963; Augusta and Richmond County, Georgia, Preliminary Study of Areas and Facilities, 1963.

▸ AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER for the Study of Leisure Time has been established in Paris at 179 Boulevard Haussmann. This association, a branch of the National Center for the Association of Engineers, Technicians, Industrialists, Teachers and Research Workers, aims to influence public opinion to take more interest in problems arising from the fact that workers have more leisure time than ever before and from the fact that the retirement age of workers has been advanced. It also proposes to encourage the extension of cultural activity to the level of mass leisure time.

▸ THE 7TH National Catholic Youth Organization Convention will be held November 14-17, 1963 at the New York Hilton Hotel. Ten thousand leaders and youth are expected.

▸ MORE THAN eighty thousand pleasure and business visitors came to the United States from overseas points during July 1963, according to the United States Department of Commerce. This brings the seven-month total of overseas visitors to 412,000, which represents a 21 percent increase over the January-July period of 1962. Thus, with over half of the year taken into account, we are realizing our objective of a 20 percent increase for the entire year. It is an increase over the first seven months of 1961 of 47.6 percent.

▸ ONE OR MORE income-producing recreation enterprises were established by 9,816 land owners and operators cooperating with their locally managed soil and water conservation districts during fiscal year 1963. The U.S. Department of Agriculture announces that an additional 9,075 district cooperators intend to establish one or more recreation enterprises. In all, 39,685 district cooperators considered including recreation for profit in their operations in the course of receiving technical help from the USDA's Soil Conservation Service during the fiscal year. *(See "Recreation Use of Farm Lands,* RECREATION, *December 1962.)*

A total of 945 district cooperators switched from livestock, dairy, crops, fruits, and similar farming activities to recreation enterprises as a *primary* source of income. This involved 237,691 acres of land. Another 1,562 cooperators said they will convert 511,780 acres of land from present livestock and cropping patterns to recreation as a primary source of income.

The income-producing recreation enterprises established and planned include vacation farms, picnic and sports centers, fishing waters, camping and nature recreation areas, hunting areas, and shooting preserves.

▸ THE "ACTIVE RETIREMENT" industry in California is growing at such a rate that more than three hundred major facilities now exist or are being developed for dynamic living on the part of active senior citizens. Facilities in existence or scheduled for ground-breaking during 1963 in California represent a builder investment of well over $1,000,000,000, according to a survey just completed by International Data Corporation. The study shows there are eighty-four major communities for retirement which have independent living facilities built around common centers where recreation and social attractions are shared by all residents. A total of twenty-nine facilities offer apartment dwelling with community-shared workshops and meeting rooms. There are fifty major mobile home communities in California appealing to the retired or semi-retired while fifty-eight facilities offer large-scale lodging with board, and forty-three major hotels in the state have been converted to the exclusive use of senior citizens. The information gathered in the survey is being published in the *California Retirement Facilities Register* by the Active Retirement Executives Association, 6043 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles 28, California, and is available for $3.00.

▸ TAKING SHAPE. The New York World's Fair site today looks, at first glance, like Cape Canaveral. Angular towers, looking like missile gantrys, reach up toward the sky. The lower structures are strange and different, too, and bulge with uncovered sinews of raw steel. Bulky construction machines and cranes, manned by helmeted workers, trundle about the site. The newness and the size of everything suggests the space age. Pervading all is an air of urgency and excitement. The fair will be open from April 22-October 18, 1964 and April 21-October 17, 1965. Admission will be $2 for adults and $1 for children. Children under two will be admitted free. Advance tickets may be purchased before February 29, 1964 at $1.80 for adults and $.90 for children. A book of twenty adult admissions will sell for $30 (advance $27); a child's twenty-admission book will be $15 ($13.50 advance). You may order advance tickets now from the World's Fair Ticket Office, 4029 Time-Life Building, New York, N. Y. 10020.

EDITORIAL

RECREATION AS A POWER FOR PEACE!

"Recreation is an international language"

G. OTT ROMNEY

RECREATION is an international language because it is a universal language. Since recreation is a segment of the living process and thus a part of everyone's life, it finds understanding and response in whatever form and wherever it is practiced. For recreation is not a matter of the motions but rather of the emotions. It is not a list of activities. It is expression of the creative spirit, release of energy in chosen free-time pursuits, satisfaction of demanding appetites—of social hungers. It is, in a very real sense, a way of life.

In its full meaning, it is not active or passive. It is always active, for what many insist on calling "passive" involves exercise of the mind and of the emotions by way of appreciation and response to music and art and sports.

Curtains of whatever material and texture can neither hide recreation nor shut it out nor shut it in. People everywhere have some free time and exercise some freedom of choice, however limited, in how they occupy it. Every nation has its songs and musical instruments, its forms of drama, its dances, its crafts, its art, its social activities, its nature lures, and its sports.

Always the migration of people from nation to nation and from one section of a country to another has added to the recreation menu of each and has brought peoples more closely together. Understanding and acceptance are promoted through sharing recreation satisfactions and enjoyment. Indulging in recreation, the participant is genuine, obvious, self-revealing, disarmed, and disarming. By very definition, fellow recreation participants get along with each other and develop a mutual respect.

THE ATTITUDE OF A NATION toward recreation—the popular forms and emphases it takes and the opportunities provided for the doer and the appreciator reflect a "culture"—are a decidedly important element in its "culture." It must be remembered that to speak of "recreation and the cultural activities" as if they are separate areas is to confuse, contradict, and mislead. "Cultural activities," like all other activities, are recreation when they are chosen by the individual in his own free time for the gratification of the doing which includes developing appreciation by cognizant listening and viewing.

In a world which the magic of science has shrunk until all areas are readily accessible and constantly informed about each other, the interchange of people and the concomitant exposure to different recreation outlets have multiplied. Peoples are getting to know each other better—and you can't dislike people you know very well.

Communication between persons frequently is not easy. Words can be inaccurate and ineffective tools. It is easy for persons to talk right by each other while nodding in what they believe is agreement. Between nations the art of communication can be extremely difficult. Words of fickle meaning result in double talk or obfuscation. Multiplication of the media of expression as often as not tends toward confusion rather than clarity. But "action speaks louder than words." Attitudes aid greatly in interpretation.

RECREATION is self expression. It brings forth honest and obvious emotional response. It knows no guile. The participant discards all disguises. Communication is loud and clear—without words. Recreation and play, in the philosophical sense, are synonymous. The garden, the library, the forum, the studio and the laboratory may be (and often are) "playgrounds."

People who play together are relaxed and understanding. They exude a warmth of fellowship. Even though they speak different languages and have different customs, they communicate effectively via recreation. And they get along with each other.

Recreation can be a "power for peace," just one factor among many, but an important one. It helps bring peoples together in mutual understanding and respect. #

DR. ROMNEY *is specialist in tourism and recreation for the Area Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.*

Peace Corps volunteer Taeko Wong, aged forty-nine, hails from Honolulu and serves with her husband as a teacher-trainer in southern British Honduras.

BROAD HORIZONS

Peace Corps recreation workers give underdeveloped countries a glimpse of new frontiers

RUTH SCHUMM

THE EFFORTS of recreation workers in the Peace Corps to help the people of developing nations appreciate the value of physical conditioning, teamwork, self-reliance and self-discipline have evoked a warm response from the host countries. Requests for volunteers with recreation skills have more than doubled this year. Recreation activities have great potential value in helping to widen horizons and build a healthier foundation for the improved standards of living which volunteers with other technical skills are trying to promote.

Volunteer Jared Dorburg of St. Louis expressed the feeling of many Peace Corps recreation workers when he wrote recently from Nigeria: "Our activities at the school are enormous . . . the kids are interested in any outside activity which a volunteer might begin—photography, scouting, art, nature study, dramatics, music, debate—anything which can give them a glimpse of something beyond their limited sphere."

Among the countries making the most use of volunteers skilled in recreation work is Peru. The Peruvian Foundation for Art and Education, a private organization, has asked the Peace Corps to assist in a program of art and technological education combined with community development. Volunteers work in two settlements in the city of Lima and in two locations in the Peruvian highlands. The program includes instruction in weaving, sewing, metal working, wood carving, painting, drawing, jewelry making, ceramics, carpentry, simple construction, and some teaching of basic English. The volunteers work in cooperation with three industrial designers who study local practices, and they have started a workshop in the use of new and old materials and the development of products for local and outside use.

MISS SCHUMM, *a member of the Peace Corps staff in Washington, D.C., is a former assistant to Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson (who is chairman of the Peace Corps Advisory Council), and a former communications analyst for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA).*

oso children in Tanganyika show ac Corps volunteer Peter Wright of Kane, Pennsylvania, how to play the zeze, a primitive violin. W ight is serving as a geologist, in g the Tanganyikan government prepare a geological map of the entire country. In his spare time he often participates in recreation activities like this one.

Margaret Hawxhurst, Peace Corps volunteer from Fort Collins, Colorado, who is assigned to the Lima, Peru, suburb of Chimbote, describes some of their work and problems this way: "We girls have been setting up recreation programs in a couple of *barriadas* (marginal slum areas) surrounding the city. The people here love soccer and volleyball, and a woman's service club in Chimbote has raised funds for cement courts and playgrounds in several *barriadas*. . . . At first everything is new, fascinating, interesting and easy to accept. Then the novelty wears off and it is all too tempting to cast fond glances at 'the way things are done in the states': the constant language struggle becomes tiresome instead of fun, the absence of electricity and running water in our living quarters becomes a nuisance instead of a challenge, and the volunteer has reached the critical stage of whether or not he will be able to adapt.

"Fortunately, most adapt and are able to glimpse the rewards of life in the Peace Corps. A thankful smile on a mother's face, a sudden flickering of mutual understanding at a group meeting, the initative shown by a group of men in organizing a volunteer fire department can make all of the problems seem insignificant."

MANY OTHER COUNTRIES are making full use of the recreation skills offered by Peace Corps workers, and a number of volunteers are helping with arts-and-crafts projects. Jim Portman, of Corapolis, Pennsylvania, working in El Salvador, has developed a do-it-yourself "rag-rug" kit following an old Pennsylvania Mennonite pattern. He has distributed it on a nationwide basis to hospitals and sanatoriums for use in occupational therapy. Russ Studebaker of Pampa, Texas, is teaching weaving to the young people in the El Salvador village where he is assigned, and he hopes eventually they will be able to turn this recreation activity into a profitable occupation.

Some of the problems encountered in arts-and-crafts work have been described by John Coyne of Midlothian, Illinois, who wrote from his post in Ethiopia concerning the handcraft class which he directs: "We have run into the usual problem that everyone experiences here—the students want to start at the top without any concept of what they are doing. One suggested to me that we build a table when he hadn't the vaguest idea of what a hammer was. Since they have had little opportunity as children to play with toys, simple manipulation of their fingers is difficult. I sometimes feel that a few years of Tinker toys would benefit them more." Peace Corps officials who know John Coyne feel confident that when his tour of duty is over, the youngsters he is working with will be able to do much more than hammer, but his experience is indicative of the kinds of challenges and opportunities facing Peace Corps recreation workers which they probably would never encounter in more highly developed areas.

Joan Hero of Westboro, Massachusetts, Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone, is learning along with her students on some of the handcrafts she teaches. "The first term we did raffia work," she reported. "Now, raffia products are very common here, and I was amazed to discover that the girls knew as little about it as I did. So I got a book, experimented, and proceeded to teach thirty-six girls how to do it . . . with good results I might add."

AMONG the most rewarding assignments for Peace Corps recreation workers are the children's villages of Tunisia. When Tunisia gained independence in 1956, President Habib Bourguiba, using buildings vacated by the French Army, established a series of villages throughout the country to care for and educate the orphaned and the extremely poor. The villages range in size from two hundred to six hundred children from six to twenty years of age. They offer specialized trade and craft training in addition to the normal primary education. The curriculum at each village differs, some stressing agriculture and mechanics, others providing training in pottery, leatherwork, basketry, and similar crafts.

The nineteen Peace Corps volunteers

—fifteen men and four women—who are doing recreation work with these children are scattered throughout the country in nine villages. With the younger children, volunteers have introduced football and baseball. With the older boys, sports are taught which will prepare them for competition in the several Tunisian sports leagues. Volunteer John Murphy of New London, Connecticut, who has been assigned to the village of Haffouz in north-central Tunisia, reports that the Tunisian Ministry of Sports runs nationwide leagues of competition for both interscholastic and civilian teams, licenses all players, and divides the levels of competition according to age group.

"The cross-country, volleyball, handball and basketball seasons run concurrently from early November to mid-March," says Mr. Murphy. "For our games away from home, we often crowd eighteen or twenty players of two or three teams into one small pickup truck and travel distances of fifty to one hundred and twenty miles. We need not think about taking along substitute players; there is no room for them. Despite the cramped ride in the truck, which leaves them stiff, the boys (it always seems odd to call them 'boys'—one shaved off his mustache in order to compete with fifteen- and sixteen-year-olds) seem to enjoy these games and do surprisingly well in competition.

"During the Christmas vacation, eleven of us travelled six hundred miles on a barnstorming tour in two cars to demonstrate basketball techniques in six children's villages. We described shooting, passing, dribbling, and basic defenses, then divided ourselves into two teams for a game. For many of the boys in the villages, this was their first basketball game. We had a time deciding how we should divide ourselves. One group suggested that the good men should play on one team in order to give the students an idea of what a good team could do. The other group wanted to divide the talent, on the grounds that what the boys really wanted to see was a closely matched game.

"The division of talent idea predominated, and its advocates had reason to be proud. Bob Butts of Huntington Station, New York, was clipped in the mouth, Dave Noack of Arlington, Minnesota, twisted his ankle, and Jerry Fite of Dadeville, Missouri, broke his nose. The kids loved it. Someone suggested that we call ourselves 'the Peace Trotters,' but our violence betrayed us."

Moore's volunteer partner, Lee Jennings of Frankfort, Indiana, takes students disqualified by the physician from heavy exercise and gives them light corrective movements and games, while Moore works in the same classes with the Tunisian monitor of sports. He also coaches three village basketball teams.

At El Oudiene, the largest of the children's villages, three Peace Corps recreation leaders—Dave Noack, Ira Tannenbaum of Teaneck, New Jersey, and Charlie Cohen of Dallas, with the aid of two volunteers working as building supervisors, Lowell Sykes of Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Al Jones of Daytona, Florida—have converted an old mining plant into a gymnasium.

Until the volunteers went to work, huge reinforced concrete slabs planted in the floor prevented the building from being used for gym classes during bad weather. Then Sykes and Jones talked an American construction firm which was working on jet runways in Tunis into lending them a compressor and a pneumatic drill. They cleared the room of protruding slabs in four days of heavy work.

Not all of the problems of Tunisian recreation leaders are with their students. Dave Noack was unable to convince the village director that in order to teach basketball he needed baskets and backboards. His team dropped its first game, 82 to 6. Now he has his baskets.

Volunteers Kurt Liske of Kent, Ohio, and Ross Burkhardt of Central Valley, New York, have begun an intensive intramural program at Zaghouan village in handball, basketball, volleyball and table tennis; and John Kern of Iowa City, Iowa, has developed in a very short time what some observers feel is a remarkably strong team of cross-country runners at Le Kef.

Heav'n forming each on other to depend,
A master, or a servant, or a friend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.

—Alexander Pope

These volunteers are among nearly one hundred Peace Corps workers actively engaged in recreation and physical education projects around the world. So impressive have been their accomplishments that eleven countries have requested two hundred more men and women with recreation skills.

Jules Pagano, director of the Peace Corps' Professional and Technical Division, pointed out the following opportunities for potential volunteers in this field and urged those interested to apply as soon as possible for the new projects: Opportunities to develop physical education and recreation programs from fundamentals to highly detailed courses; to work with people who are eager for instruction and want to be helped and guided; to do research that may lead to a master's degree in the volunteer's chosen field; to demonstrate the principles and philosophy of American sports through the establishment of well-rounded, well-organized, and well-administered physical education or recreation programs; to learn about other countries—the people, the language, and culture—and to show them how Americans think, work and learn; to work with Olympic teams in some of these countries; and to achieve solid experience which will be of great value to the volunteer as he plans his future career.

Volunteers must be American citizens over eighteen. There is no maximum age limit. Married couples are eligible if both can do needed jobs and they have no dependents under eighteen. A volunteer receives $75 a month readjustment allowance. The total, $1,800, is paid at the end of the two-year tour of duty. He also receives allowances to cover food, housing, clothing, and incidentals. Transportation and medical care are provided.

Additional information and Volunteer applications are available by writing to Jules Pagano, Professional and Technical Division, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C. #

Obsolete is the assumption that "man must destroy nature in order to conquer it." Too often our plans for progress mean that nature must be obliterated.

OBSOLETE ASSUMPTIONS

How much "living space" do human beings really need for best functioning?

STEWART L. UDALL

TOO OFTEN we make our plans for a world that no longer exists. Obsolete assumptions persist, cluttering our thinking, paralyzing action. Some include the assumptions:

That man must destroy nature in order to "conquer" it. In the 19th century this assumption was held as a matter of course by nearly all Americans. "Conquering nature" usually meant levelling the forests, gutting the land for minerals, plowing up the soil in such a way that it could be blown away by the winds, wastefully stripping our resources, and obliterating the natural landscape. Although nowadays we all consider ourselves conservationists, too often we indulge in this same fallacious assumption. Too often our plans for development still mean that nature must be obliterated. The symbols of our relation to the land are the bulldozer and the steam shovel.

Implicit in this 19th century philosophy of "conquering nature" is the assumption that man is something *separate* from nature. We are learning increasingly nowadays from psychology and biology that man is *part* of nature. His roots are in the natural world and he separates himself from it at his peril. The unnatural environment of our cities and pace of modern life accelerated the "civilized" diseases so familiar to us all. Physicians increasingly urge patients caught up in the urban "rat race" to get more relaxation. For many people the best kind of refreshment and renewal comes among trees and fields, along uncrowded seashores, or high on mountain streams. We have in many respects become a nation of vacation seekers in search of temporary surcease from the abnormal strains of a fast-moving society. Above all, modern man, perplexed and beleagured in mind and body, needs the wholeness and serenity that come from leisurely association with natural surroundings, particularly with nature in its pure, unadulterated state—true wilderness.

That science alone can solve all of our problems. If the assumption that man must "conquer" nature was the dominant fallacy of the 19th century (and to some degree of our own) the assumption that "we can leave everything to science" is a dominant fallacy of the 20th century. Faith in science has been a basis of our fabulous American productivity. Science can achieve "miracles" — and does so every day. However, as we take a long look into the future it is time we recognized there are some things that science *cannot* do.

We can expect that as the world population increases, each person's share of the earth's resources will dwindle despite all that science can do. It is true that there are vast reserves of such resources as fossil fuels, but as time goes on these

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supplies will be of lower grade and progressively more difficult to extract. As increasing populations occupy greater areas of cropland, we can find new food resources by better use of these cultivated lands and by harvesting the waters of the oceans but an herculean effort will be necessary to keep a burgeoning population from overtaking food supplies. So far as we can see into the future, our water resources will become more expensive as we resort to desalinization and transportation of water over great distances to supply arid but popular regions, and as we face the enormous costly prospect of desilting our reservoirs.

There is one resource, however, that science cannot provide or replace at any price. That resource is true wilderness. It is here that the limitations of science are most apparent. It is here that our assumption that science can indefinitely provide for a proliferating population founders completely. None of our resources is infinite, but wilderness is the most finite of all. It is the most expendable of our basic resources. As a culture develops, wilderness is the last resource to acquire value. As a culture feels the pressure of population, wilderness will be the first to be consumed.

Let there be no doubt about this: If there is an irreconcilable conflict between wilderness and water, a people feeling the ominous pressure of population will sacrifice the wilderness to get water. The same is true of other resources —our parks and wilderness areas are, by a ratio that is arithmetical, threatened by each incremental increase in population. The conflict need not even be real. All that is necessary is that enough people *believe* there is a conflict between wilderness and water, or between wilderness and lumber, and the demands to sacrifice the wilderness will become irresistible.

That the population explosion is inevitable. To question this assumption is possibly the greatest heresy of all. Government planners operate in a sort of bureaucratic trance when it comes to projections which indicate that the U.S. population will almost double in forty years: and it seems to be a corollary of this assumption that the good, the true, and the beautiful will go hand in hand with a more populous nation. Is it not time that we seriously question the bases of these assumptions?

Is it not time to give serious consideration to the "ecology of man"—the relation of human population to its environment? Is it not time to ask whether man, as part of nature, is subject to the laws that govern other species, particularly the law that for every species in a particular environment there is an optimum population? When a species expands beyond its optimum population, it puts pressure on its resources until there are not enough to go around, and the individual fails to achieve his full growth. Although this is most obviously true of food resources, it is also true of the resource of living space. Biologists find that for some species, as the amount of living space decreases beyond a certain point, neurotic strains are set up in the individual and his higher faculties atrophy.

How does this apply to humans? What is the proper man-land ratio? How much "living space" do humans need for best functioning? These are questions that are almost wholly ignored, but that are vital to our future. Although there is an urgent need for research on this subject, certain aspects of the problem are already evident. They are particularly evident in California, where population growth is seemingly a public business of considerable pride. The San Francisco Bay area is a prime example. Studies by the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that the population of this region will not merely double but almost quadruple within sixty years. For every person presently living in this area, according to the statiticians, there will be three others alongside him. Will there be four times as many automobiles on the freeways or will there be four times as many freeways? If so, where will they be built, if we also need four times as many subdivisions to house the quadrupled population?

Of one thing we can be absolutely certain; there will *not* be four times as much open space available to the residents of this region. There will *not* be four times as many parks. There will *not* be four times as much wilderness. Indeed, if we define wilderness, in human terms, by its correlation with solitude, there may be very few wildlands left at all.

THE MATHEMATICS OF increasing population can lead to some entertaining speculation. To take a hypothetical example, suppose that an area in which four million people live has available four million acres of open space—one acre per person. (I would include, in open space, parks and wilderness as well as other undeveloped lands). When the population doubles to eight million people, you might expect that there would remain *half* as much open space per person, or half an acre each. A little reflection will show that this does not normally happen. Of the original four million acres of open space, a great many acres have been occupied by the four million new people. Say, for example, that those four million new people (plus their houses, roads, schools, parking lots, stores, and factories) occupy two million of the original four million acres of open space, or a quarter acre of open space per person.

Presumably the two million remaining acres of open space will include the parks and wilderness regions, since the first to be occupied will be farmlands and other nearby open areas; but as the population continues to increase, there is irresistible pressure on even these dedicated lands. Long before the population doubles again, most of them will disappear.

We might formulate a law governing population and open space: *The amount of open space available per person will tend to decrease at a faster rate than the population increases.* The law has a corollary: Unlimited population increases will ultimately reduce the amount of open space per person to zero.

Subsequently it will become a *minus* quantity—by continued increase in the *density* of population. In other words, people are piled on top of each other. The finest example of this situation is, of course, Manhattan Island. However, those of us who love the wide-open spaces need not despair. There will always be the ocean—presumably.

WITH INCREASED LEISURE, rising incomes, and the growing popularity of outdoor recreation, it has been estimated that the demand for open space, for parks, for wilder-

ness in the U.S. as a whole, with a doubled population, will increase by at least three and some estimates range as high as ten. If these figures were to be applied to the San Francisco Bay Area, we can consider the possibility that a quadrupled population will demand at least nine times as much outdoor recreation—nine times as much wilderness for hiking, fishing, camping, and ironically, for "solitude."

Under these conditions, for every person who now hopes to camp in the summertime on the floor of Yosemite Valley, there will be an eventual nine. For every present hiker down the John Muir Trail along the spine of the Sierra, there will be nine. For every tin can and bottle and carton that now litters park and wilderness trails, there will be nine. Here we have, in dramatic and depressing terms, the geography of rising population.

It is obvious that land acquisition for parks and wilderness cannot keep up with an indefinitely expanding population. All open spaces will, by the ineluctable force of economics, be filled with subdivisions, office buildings, factories, freeways, parking lots. The public purse cannot compete with overweening private demands.

Even assuming that some parcels of wilderness can be held against the pressures of increasing numbers of people, the only way of preserving them would be to do what we do with any commodity in short supply—ration it. A wilderness trampled by thousands of refugees from the city is no longer a wilderness, and the only way it can be maintained in its natural state as the population increases is to keep people out—to limit access. You would make reservations and wait your turn, it would be as simple as that.

PARK AND WILDERNESS rationing in this country is not merely a prospect for the remote future but could conceivably become necessary in the years or decades immediately ahead. To get in the car when the mood strikes you and find natural sanctuary from the pressures of modern life—as we do at present—may become a privilege to look back on, in the years to come, as we customarily look back on golden ages of the past.

What will happen to the *quality* of life as we approach the point where the available natural areas of the continent offer standing room only? As population crowds in on us, it will surely be the quality experience that is sacrificed first—the kind of unique experience offered by wilderness. There will still be available the kind of outdoor experience that can be enjoyed today at amusement parks on the Fourth of July, and this may, indeed, be the *only* kind of outdoor experience available if we race blindly ahead down the road of "growth and progress."

WE CAN ONLY GUESS what will happen to the individual as the pressures of overcrowding increasingly bear down on him, as the subtle diseases of overcivilization take their toll on his mind and body. It may be that in the long run over-population of our own country will be a grave threat to the most important freedom of all—the freedom each person must have to maintain his own integrity, to be true to his natural self.

Unlike many countries of Europe and Asia that have used up all their vacant lands, we still have an option in America. We still have open space and wildlands to preserve—lands that still exist in their pristine splendor—or something close to it. Let us then make the choice intelligently as free men considering the welfare of future generations.

I am suggesting that the United States set an example of how to plan the best relationship of human beings to their environment, that we give solemn attention to the matter of developing the optimum man-land ratio—the ratio which would result not only in the "highest and best use" of the land but the highest and best development of free men. #

Outdoor Recreation for America

LITERATURE on the subject of outdoor recreation has been vastly expanded since the publication early in 1962 of the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (*see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962*). The twenty-seven supplementary reports, most of them based on research conducted by federal agencies, universities, or private organizations, contain a great fund of information on many subjects which have previously had little intensive study. They cover a wide range of topics, such as the number, type, location, and development of recreation areas; user and participant satisfactions; economic and financial aspects; shoreline and wilderness; hunting and fishing; and metropolitan problems. Most of them contain much statistical data. Only one or two of them represent opinions of the authors with respect to various recreation developments and factors. Copies of these publications, which would be a valuable addition to the library of every recreation and park department, are for sale at the prices indicated by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Following is a brief description of the various publications.

Public Outdoor Recreation Areas—*Acreage, Use, Potential.* A description and analysis of all nonurban public designated recreation areas in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Nearly ten thousand named areas and an additional fifteen thousand small areas are included, with pertinent data on their acreage, location, and management agency. Areas containing more than forty acres are evaluated and analyzed in terms of visits, use pressures, major activities, facilities, number of employees, and future expansion potential. *Pp. 204. $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #1) →

List of Public Outdoor Recreation Areas—1960. Contains the names of approximately ten thousand recreation areas, grouped by state and managing agency, and provides data on their acreage and county location. Additional aggregate data for minor recreation areas, such as waysides and picnic areas, are included. *Pp. 173. $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #2)

Wilderness and Recreation—*A Report on Resources, Values, and Problems.* A comprehensive discussion and analysis of wilderness preservation, which contains an inventory of sixty-four areas of approximately twenty-eight million acres. It discusses traditional concepts of wilderness, basic legal and administrative considerations and problems, and an evaluation of the commercial potential of existing wilderness areas. An analysis of the social and economic characteristics of wilderness users is based upon a sample survey carried out in three specified areas. *Pp. 352. $1.75.* (ORRRC Report #3)

Shoreline Recreation Resources of the United States. Contains an analysis of the Great Lakes and ocean shoreline of the contiguous states, and presents a detailed state-by-state summary of quantitative and qualitative factors affecting their recreation use. It includes a classification of national shoreline resources, a discussion of problems of private ownership, and recommendation. *Pp. 156. $.75.* (ORRRC Report #4)

The Quality of Outdoor Recreation: *As Evidenced by User Satisfaction.* Presents the findings of a study designed to test the usefulness of user satisfaction as a measure of area quality, based in part upon a user survey of twenty-four federal, state, and local recreation areas. Data from the survey is summarized and evaluated in terms of socio-economic characteristics and activities engaged in. Field appraisals of various elements which effect quality provide a framework for relating and assessing the findings. An analysis is made of the validity of employing expressions of user satisfaction as a measure of area quality, and the resulting implications for public policy are discussed. *Pp. 95. $.55.* (ORRRC Report #5)

Hunting in the United States—*Its Present and Future Role.* Examines the forces affecting game supply and summarizes a state-by-state survey of factors influencing hunting in the forty-eight contiguous states. Attention is given to wildlife regulations, limitation of hunting access, public hunting areas, fee hunting, and shooting preserves. Problems affecting state game agencies are analyzed and suggested solutions are offered. *Pp. 117. $.60.* (ORRRC Report #6)

Sport Fishing—Today and Tomorrow. Presents an appraisal of fishing as a form of recreation in the United States and includes a state-by-state survey of the problems of supply, status of fishing waters, and management policies and responsibilities. *Pp. 130. $.65.* (ORRRC Report #7)

Potential New Sites for Outdoor Recreation in the Northeast. Presents the findings of a study designed to determine the existence of potential recreation sites of thirty acres or more, currently in private ownership and located in the ten densely populated Northeastern states. Site potentiality is determined according to land type, recreation suitability, and proximity to major metropolitan concentrations. Case studies are utilized to illustrate ownership patterns, problems, history of land transfer, current land use, and availability for public purchase. The report describes procedures used by and available to state agencies for land acquisition and development. *Pp. 132. $.65.* (ORRRC Report #8)

Alaska Outdoor Recreation Potential. Appraises the major factors affecting the development of Alaska's recreation potential. It evaluates the present status of recreation, examines the essentials of sound recreation planning, and concludes with a summary of current problems and recommendations for future development. *Pp. 63. $.40.* (ORRRC Report #9)

Water for Recreation—Values and Opportunities. An analysis of future water-based recreation in the United States. It relates recreation uses of water to other types of water development and discusses the importance of including recreation in the planning of water resource projects. The problem of access is discussed, and the effects of such factors as water quality and reservoir management upon recreation use are analyzed. *Pp. 73. $.45.* (ORRRC Report #10)

Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities. The first part reports on a mail survey of private owners of recreation facilities, such as resorts, dude ranches, campgrounds, ski areas, vacation farms, and resort hotels, and includes a partial inventory from secondary sources of industrial recreation areas, including large commercial timber holdings. The second phase is a qualitative appraisal of sixty-six cases representing various types of private recreation facilities. Included is a discussion of such factors as type of specific activities provided, amount of land used, number of visitors, fees charged, problems encountered, and plans for expansion. *Pp. 154. $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #11)

Paying for Recreation Facilities. An analysis of the difficulties involved in obtaining long-term financing for recreation facilities. The role of concessionnaires is the principal focus with particular emphasis on factors such as federal policy, short season, contract provision, and general philosophy. Some consideration is given to state policies. Includes eighteen case studies of concession operations on federal lands and the approach of seven selected states. *Pp. 93. $.55.* (ORRRC Report #12)

Federal Agencies and Outdoor Recreation. A descriptive analysis of the organizational and administrative structure of federal agencies concerned with outdoor recreation. The study is focused upon recreation program objectives and policies of the agencies. Important problems encountered are analyzed and opportunities for more effective program coordination and cooperation are identified. *Pp. 80. $.50.* (ORRRC Report #13)

Directory of State Outdoor Recreation Administration. Presents a state-by-state description of recreation administration. It is designed to serve as a directory of state agencies concerned with outdoor recreation, together with a brief description of agency authority, organization, and programs. *Pp. 146. $.75.* (ORRRC Report #14)

Open Space Action. Deals with ways and means of acquiring open space in the fast developing areas of this country. Includes a brief history of significant federal, state, and local developments in open space action, observations and guidelines for open-space action programs, and specific recommendations for action by all levels of government. An appendix contains examples of federal and state legislation, tax-abatement measures, easement forms and costs, and plan incorporating new devices such as cluster development. *Pp. 119. $.65.* (ORRRC Report #15)

Land Acquisition for Outdoor Recreation—*Analysis of Selected Legal Problems.* Reviews the constitutional power of state and local governments to acquire land by purchase or condemnation for recreation purposes and for related open space, and the constitutional power of the federal government to condemn land for such purposes. The study also examines legal problems involved in acquiring easements and other less-than-fee rights in land for recreation and open space. *Pp. 67. $.45.* (ORRRC Report #16)

Multiple-Use of Land and Water Areas. Discusses multiple-use both in a statutory and in a management sense and analyzes the relationship of recreation to other uses of land and water. It reviews the multiple-use concepts of the land-management agencies of the federal government and includes sections on multiple-use at the state level, on private land, on multiple-use criteria, and suggestions for multiple-use management of public lands. *Pp. 41. $.35.* (ORRRC Report #17)

A Look Abroad: *The Effect of Foreign Travel on Domestic Outdoor Recreation and A Brief Survey of Outdoor Recreation in Six Countries.* Discusses the effect of Americans going abroad as a substitute for major outdoor recreation trips in this country and the impact upon our own outdoor recreation resources of foreign travelers coming to this country. It presents travel projections to the years 1976 and 2000. A second part contains a brief review of outdoor recreation programs in Great Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Japan. *Pp. 82. $.50.* (ORRRC Report #18)

National Recreation Survey. Contains the tabular results and analysis of a nation-wide survey of the outdoor recreation habits and preferences of the American people twelve years of age and over. This data is derived from four separate samples, each involving approximately four thousand interviews. Tables show various participation rates by activity and region, according to age, sex, place of residence, education, occupation, and race. Estimates are made of expenditures, proportion of leisure time devoted to outdoor recreation, and other factors. Descriptive analyses include socio-economic factors associated with participation in seventeen specified outdoor activities. *Pp. 300. $2.00.* (ORRRC Report #19)

Participation in Outdoor Recreation: *Factors Affecting Demand Among American Adults.* Discusses the effect upon participation of income, education, occupation, paid vacations, place of residence, region, sex, age, life cycle, and race. Included are discussions of outdoor recreation in relation to leisure-time use, vacation and weekend trips, parks and recreation areas, and a chapter on camping. The study is based upon 2,759 interviews with a representative sample of U.S. adults. *Pp. 94. $.50.* (ORRRC Report #20)

The Future of Outdoor Recreation in Metropolitan Regions of the United States. One part describes the general characteristics of outdoor recreation activities and particular problems of metropolitan residents, including the problem of access. It contrasts present and future outdoor recreation opportunities against the backdrop of expanding urbanization. It contains separate studies of five selected metropolitan regions: New York-New Jersey-Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago, and Los Angeles. The central topic in each study is an analysis of the supply-and-demand aspects of outdoor recreation. *In three volumes: Vol. I, pp. 286, $1.50; Vol. II, pp. 161, $1.75; Vol. III, pp. 119, $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #21)

Trends in American Living and Outdoor Recreation. Contains a group of essays dealing with the effects of current social and cultural trends upon future needs and preferences for outdoor recreation. These essays are focused upon the following topics as they relate to outdoor recreation: historical development, cultural change, demographic factors, the family, mass communication, physical and mental health, education, voluntary groups, political institutions, urban growth, and the planning process. *Pp. 257. $1.25.* (ORRRC Report #22)

Projections to the Years 1976 and 2000: *Economic Growth, Population, Labor Forces and Leisure, and Transportation.* Contains a set of four fundamental studies which project the size, distribution, income, leisure, and mobility of the American population to 1976 and 2000. In addition to national aggregates, attention is directed to regional and state characteristics. *Pp. 510. $2.00.* (ORRRC Report #23)

Economic Studies of Outdoor Recreation. Contains a group of essays dealing with various economic aspects of outdoor recreation. Both theoretical and practical approaches are taken to some basic economic problems of recreation development, including those of investment, pricing, timing, benefit-cost evaluation, public-private relationships, and economic impact. Methods of economic analysis and evaluation utilized by various federal resource development agencies are discussed. *Pp. 166. $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #24)

Public Expenditures for Outdoor Recreation. Indicates the total direct expenditures made by federal, state, and local governments for providing outdoor recreation opportunities, facilities, and services during the period 1951-60. An analysis is made of the relative amounts spent within each state and each major census region, as well as among the agencies concerned, for land acquisition, development, construction, operation, and maintenance. Appendix tables show detailed data on annual expenditures by level of government, by agency, and by objective. *Pp. 161. $1.00.* (ORRRC Report #25)

Prospective Demand for Outdoor Recreation. Measures the needs and preferences of the American people for a number of outdoor recreation activities. This comprehensive analysis is based on data obtained from the National Recreation Survey, the commission inventory, the metropolitan studies, and the essays concerned with trends and patterns of American life. *Pp. 61. $.40.* (ORRRC Report #26)

Outdoor Recreation Literature: *A Survey.* Discusses the problems of preparing a bibliography on outdoor recreation—the diversity and relationships of the field—and includes a listing, description, and assessment of some of the more important references. Two appendixes contain separate bibliographies on leisure and intergovernmental problems. *Pp. 137. $.70.* (ORRRC Report #27) #

* * * *

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* * * *

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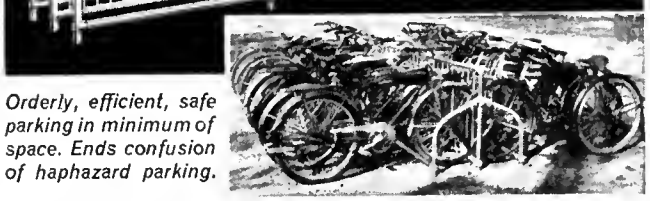

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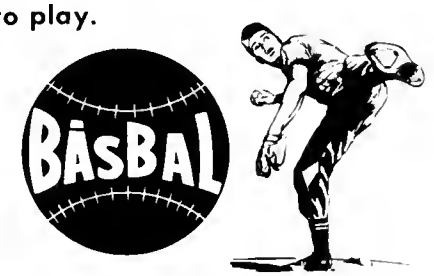

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PROVIDENCE TAKES A HAND

EVELYN D. BALDONI

A TRAIL-BLAZING delinquency program, pioneered by the Providence, Rhode Island, Recreation Department, has resulted in a federal grant of $136,024 to help the city map out preventive methods, both educational and recreational. An additional allocation to extend the study another six months may be made after a review of the first year's work. John P. Cronin, director of recreation and chairman of the Providence Youth Progress Board, to which the allocation was made, says the principal purpose of the study will be to develop a plan to meet situations existing in South Providence.

With the enactment of the federal Juvenile Delinquency Bill *(Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Act 7, 1961, Public Law 87-274)*, Rhode Island Congressman John Fogarty felt that the city would definitely be eligible for federal funds. The act has an annual ten million-dollar appropriation.

Beginning in 1945, the Providence Recreation Department has operated the Providence Junior Police Camp in Point Judith, Rhode Island. The camp site was made possible by ex-Governor Dennis J. Roberts during his tenure as mayor of Providence. The recreation department has worked closely with the Junior Police officers, the Family Court, the Rhode Island Boys Training School, and the Probation Department. Most of the boys who attend the camp are in lower economic circumferences, in the so-called "twilight zone of delinquency," and are, or have been, on probation.

Junior Police officers and the camp director and staff give special attention to youngsters who have been under their guidance in the city. Thus begins a process of rehabilitation which is continued in the Providence recreation centers by the field worker system established in 1954. There are five field workers with special abilities and background in youth work. They encourage boys reluctant to take part in organized recreation to come into the recreation centers, under the guidance of the recreation staff. The field workers are on duty in the evening in areas where indices of juvenile delinquency are highest. They keep in constant touch with youngsters under their guidance and also visit their homes in an effort to assist parents who have difficulty in controlling their children.

In 1959, Cleo LaChapelle, a recreation field worker and a prevention coordinator for the Rhode Island Family Court, began a program which went one step further. Members of the Family Court and the Providence Recreation Department had long believed that many children need not appear before the court if they receive guidance at a younger age. Therefore, Mr. LaChapelle, in cooperation with Chief Judge Francis McCabe of the Family Court and Recreation Director John Cronin, organized a pre-delinquency program, the South Side Project.

EACH WEEK, Mr. LaChapelle checks with the director of the Juvenile Bureau, Lieutenant William E. May, who gives him the names of all boys and girls from South Providence brought to the station during the week. These youngsters are told to report to Mr. LaChapelle at the Plain Street Recreation Center. Through conferences with these children, their parents, social agencies, and the recreation center directors, Mr. LaChapelle begins weekly counselling and possible rehabilitation for these boys and girls in the "twilight zone of delinquency."

In 1960, the Brown University Youth Council began working with Mr. LaChapelle in South Providence. Each week, the Youth Council members, Brown and Pembroke students, meet with boys and girls who are in the pre-delinquency stage by virtue of minor offenses. These meetings can be visits to the recreation centers or activities away from the centers such as trips to professional and college ball games, movies, bowling, and educational tours.

In July, 1961 the South Providence Youth Board was created and immediately began serving this neighborhood's youthful population. This board investigates, evaluates, and services problem children. By regular weekly meetings, board members share their knowledge of multi-problem families, individual cases and circumstances indigenous to the neighborhood. The board convenes weekly at the Plain Street Recreation Center and is composed of Mr. LaChapelle and representatives from the Providence Police Juvenile Bureau, State Division of Probation and Parole, State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, South Side Boys Club, Providence School Department, State Division of Public Assistance, Providence Fire Department Prevention Bureau, Parent Council, Plain Street Recreation Center, Brown University Youth Guidance, and Bernadette Plummer, board secretary.

The board met forty-eight times and processed 116 cases during the period from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962. During this time, the Rhode Island Family Court reports that fifty-two South Providence neighborhood children were found to be wayward or delinquent for a rate of 13.1 per one thousand children, eight to seventeen years of age inclusive. This represents a sharp decline of thirty-nine cases over the previous year when the court reported ninety-one adjudications for a rate of 21.9 per one thousand children.

PROVIDENCE has also embarked upon the development of a fifteen-year master plan for the social, economic and physical development and renewal of the city. The basis for the program is being prepared through contracts let by the city for the Study of the Social

MISS BALDONI *is assistant director of recreation in Providence, Rhode Island.*

Federal grant helps city explore the twilight zone of delinquency

Foundations of Urban Renewal being carried out by the Rhode Island Council of Community Services, the Economic Foundations of Urban Renewal being conducted by the Economics Department of Brown University; and the coordination of these studies with physical planning studies being developed by Blair-Stein Associates, a city and regional planning firm. The entire project is the responsibility of the city's urban-renewal coordinator, located in the office of the mayor. The community renewal program will provide much information which can be used in a youth development demonstration. It also provides a dynamic force which will help to assure the success of such a demonstration.

Providence has many problems common to metropolitan areas across the nation. A demonstration in Providence would likely be of interest to cities of approximately the same size. Indeed, there are many more cities in the United States the size of Providence than there are extremely large cities. While geographically compact, Providence has an abundance of national and ethnic groups which are reproduced elsewhere in Rhode Island and the country. In contrast with this heterogeneity, there is stability in Rhode Island's population. Over half of the babies born in Rhode Island are born in one hospital, Providence Lying In Hospital, world's largest private maternity hospital. Rhode Island provides a natural social laboratory setting. Many research personnel and facilities exist in Providence in community planning settings and in the area's several colleges and universities, including Brown, mentioned above.

Representatives of the following services have indicated their interest in the delinquency prevention project: the employment and training services of the Rhode Island Department of Labor; the special educational services of the Rhode Island Board of Education and of the Providence School Department; the income maintenance and family counseling services of the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare; the family-counseling service of family-service agencies; public and voluntary child welfare and adoption services;

public and private psychiatric services; special group work and recreation services of the Providence Department of Recreation and of the many private agencies operating at the neighborhood level in Providence; the services of the Family Court; the services of public and private physical and mental health agencies including the Rhode Island Department of Health, the Providence Department of Health; the Providence District Nursing Association, and others; the services of the state and local police departments and correctional agencies.

MUCH DATA has been gathered which documents the incidence and prevalence of problems facing Providence's young people. In addition to regular statistical reporting undertaken by the local police department, and state and local departments of health, recreation, education, employment, labor, and social welfare, documentation has been carried out by the Rhode Island Council of Community Services as part of Providence's comprehensive community renewal program. Some seventy problem entities manifested by families and individuals have provided the basis for the social pathology index. These problems are grouped as problems of health, material provision, family maintenance and child care, education and recreation, behavior and conduct.

While the city's established and experimental youth services indicate Providence's widespread community interest in youth problems, it is evident that such problems persist and multiply in the urban area. The nature of these problems requires that new ways need to be found to integrate service programs for effective intervention. New ways need to be found to unravel the knotty problem of youth entangled in the culture of dependency. New designs are needed which will get at basic societal problems contributing to the lack of opportunity faced by many young people. New ways of intervening in the basic value framework of the "gray areas" need to be found. A restructuring of existing community institutions may be called for. The development of new community institutions may be needed. The federal grant will help Providence blaze further trails. #

* * * *

OURS IS THE CHOICE: Either we shall be complacent or we shall take action, knowing that delinquency is a social cancer which can destroy the fabric of our society. Either we say this problem does not concern us or it is of utmost importance to our family, to our children, to our community, and to the future of our nation. Either we shall be concerned with the superficial symptoms of delinquency or with its basic causes. The answer which we shall give will have a decisive impact not only upon today but upon tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, to a great extent will determine both the structure and the content of American civilization in the years to come. FREDERICK MAYER in *Our Troubled Youth* (Basic Books).

DRAMA AT SAN QUENTIN

Prison rehabilitation program offers a theater workshop

JOHN N. APOSTOL

WITHIN the desert buff walls of California's largest penitentiary, on the third floor of what is called the "old industrial building" but which also houses the gymnasium, there is a dramatic workshop recently acclaimed one of the finest in the country. San Quentin Prison is situated on Point San Quentin, eighteen miles north of San Francisco. Although it is one of the nation's oldest and largest prisons, San Quentin has one of the most modern correctional programs in the country. It offers constructive training, academic, and guidance programs—and an extensive schedule of organized recreation.

The San Quentin Drama Workshop operates under the general direction of the prison recreation department, yet all of its productions are completely inmate handled. The core of the group consists of several inmates who are serving life terms. These men alternate in directional and acting chores. The group has been in operation since 1957. It has produced such plays as *Twelve Angry Men, The Caine Mutiny Court Martial, Mister Roberts, Waiting For Godot, Inherit The Wind* and *People Need People.* The last named was an original three-act play adapted from a telefilm by Henry F. Greenberg. The play was adapted and directed by inmate Cary J. Johannesson and featured inmates Rick Cluchey and Stan McGinnis in the principle roles. All three men are serving lifeterms and have been with the group since its inception.

The inmates are completely in charge of all technical aspects of all plays. They receive help from the maintenance and educational departments of the institution, and all publicity is handled by the local prison paper. The institution maintains control over the group, but takes an active part only in an advisory capacity.

THIS DRAMA GROUP serves a twofold purpose. Not only does it provide an excellent creative outlet for the men, along with serving as a leisure-time activity, but the group has proved to be a splendid emotional outlet with marked therapeutic values. The men learn to work together and accept a responsibility toward the show they are doing and toward one another.

Plays are chosen by the entire inmate body of the group. Women are not allowed to participate, nor are the inmates allowed to impersonate, which presents a great limitation on the selection of material. Plays that are easily adapted to all male casts, such as *Of Mice and Men* and *Room Service,* are given first consideration over the standard all-male cast plays.

Once a play has been decided upon, two alternates are picked, and the three plays are presented to the warden's staff meeting for production consideration. The warden's staff consists of the various free personnel department heads and the prison's three associate wardens. After the warden's staff has approved the plays, the group swings into action. The director and production manager, who have been previously picked, select their assistants before holding cast call. A poster is drawn up and placed on the recreation yard or "big yard" announcing a cast call sign-up. Response is immediate, and sign-ups are accepted for all jobs ranging from actors to ushers. The cast call is open to all men in the prison except those with a maximum or close custody classification.

After the play has been cast by the director and his assistant, rehearsals get under way. The plays are rehearsed four nights a week from 6:20PM to 9:20PM in the gymnasium. All members of the cast are placed on the evening recreation list, and for this activity they must have full possession of their privileges. In other words, any inmate who is found guilty of any infraction of a prison rule, and which results in the loss of his privilege card, is withdrawn from the production immediately.

Weekends are reserved for building sets, which are constructed and painted in the rehearsal area. The stage crew consists of six or seven inmates, which includes the stage manager and scenic designer.

MR. APOSTOL *has been supervisor of recreation at San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, California, for the past fourteen years.*

THE PLAYS are staged in the prison's north dining hall, which houses the only stage. They are presented on Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday mornings of any given week. Thursday night, the prison's seven-day workers along with the men who live in the North Honor Block attend the play. On Friday night, the employees and their families attend along with specially invited members of the Bay Area press. The men who live in the West Honor Block attend on this evening also. Saturday morning, closing day, is reserved for the entire inmate population. All in all, over the three-day period, the play is viewed by over twenty-five hundred inmates and three hundred employees and guests.

The drama workshop does not stop functioning after a play has closed. It is cut down to a core of not more than twenty inmates and a workshop program is gotten under way. The more experienced actors and technical men conduct classes in the various phases of stagecraft from directing to set construction. In this way, new actors and men interested in the technical aspects of the production are found and groomed for a spot on the drama workshop's production staff.

During the workshop period, inmate-written plays are read and rehearsed along with the more difficult modern plays such as *Waiting For Godot* and *Krapp's Last Tape*, et cetera. This experimentation widens the scope of the workshop to cover every aspect of the theater from the actual writing of the script to its performance. In this way, the inmate makes good use of his leisure time and is able to form leisure activity habits that will greatly help in his readjustment to the free world. Occasionally, workshop plays are shown to various interested groups within the prison, such as the high-school classes of the education department and the men in the vocational training courses. Through this, the men in the drama workshop program not only spend enjoyable leisure hours but form a basic knowledge of the art, and, upon their return to society, are prepared to become valuable additions to any local theater, either professional or non-professional.

ONLY RECENTLY has the group come to be known on a larger than statewide scale. There are several prisons in the state of California with drama groups. What sets the San Quentin group apart is its lack of active assistance by free personnel. Various dignitaries in the entertainment world would have volunteered their assistance on a technical level, but the group has wisely turned it down saying, "This is our originality. This is what makes us different. Why destroy it?"

Recently motion-picture and TV actor Lee Marvin came to the prison with writers Henry F. Greenberg and Dr. Harry A. Wilmer* to view the cast call for Mr. Greenberg's television drama *People Need People*. Mr. Marvin starred in the TV version which was a strong Emmy contender last year. After viewing the cast call, and then returning later in the month to view a full-fledged rehearsal, he had this to say about prison dramatics at San Quentin, "It's a highly creative workshop and the fellas go at it like a bunch of pros."

The drama workshop has yet another important function. All of the men who participate in the group are active in a rehabilitation program. They all attend regular therapy sessions, and many of the men participate in extra-vocational and educational programs, not to mention their regular prison work assignment. The group greatly helps them adjust to the responsibilities and obligations they will face upon their return to a free society. Drama at San Quentin has always been, and will continue to be, a very worthwhile and constructive recreation activity. #

*Dr. Harry A. Wilmer wrote the book *Social Psychiatry in Action* from which the teleplay *People Need People* was adapted. He also works at the prison on a part-time basis.

• See also "Drama Is Recreation," special supplement, **Recreation**, February 1962 and "The Theater as Teacher," **Recreation**, December 1961. —Ed.

In true Off-Broadway tradition, the San Quentin Drama Workshop players experiment with far-out avant-garde material. Above left, actor and tape recorder perform Krapp's Last Tape. *Center, it is difficult to "upstage" anyone when you're confined in a trash barrel as demanded in* Endgame. *Right, men had the courtroom experience for* Inherit the Wind.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Community Bewitched

WHEN Shakespeare said. "I can call spirits from the vasty deep" he had nothing on the sponsors of the annual Halloween Window Painting Project in Evansville, Indiana. Each year weird demons, spirits, boogymen, and hobgoblins are called forth in a traditional Halloween Window Painting Program that is a blend of community harmony and cooperation. The public school art department, the Parent-Teacher Association, and the Public Recreation Commission work with five different shopping centers to coordinate and plan this fall festival. Each cosponsor has specific responsibilities that contribute to the success of the program. The project is not promoted as a contest. No prizes are awarded and the pictures are not judged. Each participant (almost five hundred in 1962), ranging from grades six through twelve, receives a certificate of appreciation for his participation.

In addition to furnishing the windows for painting, each merchant shares in the cost of materials used in the project. The cost for paint materials, cups, and certificates awarded is pro-rated according to the number of windows painted in each shopping center. The total cost per team (from one to three members) is approximately $.65 per picture. The recreation commission serves as general coordinator for the project. It duplicates all rules and regulations, contacts the merchants associations, sets up a central paint station at each area, marks and numbers each window to be painted, and, in general, supervises the entire project.

The paint formula used has been revised several times. To make three gallons of paint, start with a half gallon of water and a gallon of liquid starch, mix in four pounds of dry tempera, blend in ten 14-ounce boxes of Bon Ami, then add four 12-ounce packages of powdered starch. This makes a rather thick pasty substance easily poured into small six-ounce cups for distribution to the painters who use ice cream sticks for further mixing and blending by the students. In addition to the basic colors such as red, green, blue, and

yellow, use ample quantities of black, orange, violet, brown, and white. One gallon each of black, orange, and brown plus one half gallon of the other colors will paint approximately thirty pictures 36-by-48 inches in size. The paint will chip or flake from windows that have a film or residue left on them after cleaning. To avoid this, windows may be wiped with vinegar water.

During the four years the program has operated, many other refinements have been made regarding supervision, size of pictures, the maximum numbers of painters per team, time schedules, transportation, the safety of painters and protection of merchants property. A complete set of rules and regulations will be mailed upon request.—JAMES A. PETERSON, *Superintendent of Recreation, Public Recreation Commission, 2 S. E. 8th Street, Evansville, Indiana.*

Photo Exchange

A photography display entitled "This is Los Angeles" was presented to Kiyoshi Sugito, mayor of Nagoya, Japan, and Tetsujiro Matsuno, vice-chairman of the Nagoya City Assembly, during the first annual photo exchange between Los Angeles and her sister-city, Nagoya. The photographs presented to the Japanese representatives tell the story of the Los Angeles Photography Center and Camera Days. The city of Nagoya is trying to establish a photo recreation program similar to the one at the Los Angeles Photo Center. Clarence Inman, director of the center, said a photo exhibit presented by the Japanese representatives to Los Angeles includes thirty-six large prints of scenes taken in Nagoya.

New Directions

SENIOR CITIZENS of the Red Hook Day Center, Brooklyn, New York, serving Red Hook Houses, a low-rent public housing development of the New York City Housing Authority, are experimenting with arts and crafts and some of the results are noteworthy indeed. The center is a mecca for older persons residing in the development. Ages range from 58 to 106! The center is staffed and directed by the New York City Department of Welfare.

The majority of the center's artists, according to Executive Director Mrs. Nancy E. Rubinstein, had never touched a paint brush until their introduction to the art class; others had previously dabbled in painting and now have the leisure time to enjoy painting at greater length. Much of their work reflects their backgrounds and their personal memories and reactions to things around them.

An eighty-six-year-old participant has introduced a new craft to the center—decorating bottles with plastiline and shells. A husband-and-wife team are daily workers in the crafts room. He works on masks and ceramics, while she has learned handloom weaving at the center and leads other women in adding to their newly acquired skills.

A former painter, aged eighty-four, has transferred his skills to leather work and has created many novel pieces in leather purses and other novelties. Another prize pupil, aged seventy-six, though severely incapacitated by arthritis, manages to hammer out fascinating original designs in copper tooling and shellcraft work. She also designs and makes novel jewelry.

Several of the regular attendants at the center sewing classes, who have spent many years as sewing-machine

operators, now make attractive aprons, shopping bags, and other items. Others include a semi-retired nurse, with a natural bent for painting, who does portraits and landscapes; a former domestic and factory worker, who despite an eye ailment, works in ceramics, tile, and painting; a former barber who began with primitives but, after visiting the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim Museum under guidance from the center, now does abstracts; and a seventy-two-year-old, a native of Mexico, who participates in the work of the gardening and hospital committees, does outstanding work in weaving handmade rugs, and also works in leather.

Birthday Gift

A plaque commemorating the founding of the city of Los Angeles was placed at the base of the statue of Felipe de Neve in Plaza Park in celebration of the 182nd birthday of the city on September 4. The plaque is a gift from the people of Chihuahua, Mexico, in remembrance of de Neve, who is buried in that city. De Neve and a group of settlers marched from the mission at San Gabriel on September 4, 1781, across the sage to a river where they established El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula—the village which is now the third largest city in the United States.

Notes Off the Cuff

• Awards for imaginative designs in steel structures were recently given to two recreation facilities by the American Institute of Steel Construction. The gibbon cage at the Oakland, California, zoo was cited for its "playful design." Also honored was the Aldrich Recreation Arena in Ramsey County, Minnesota.

• Ever been on a raw fish committee? At the annual luau of the Recreation Association of Hawaii the following committees were established for the festivity: Pig and Potato, Chicken, Poi, Lomi Salmon, and one to take charge of Raw Fish and Et Ceteras.

• A "do-it-yourself" project has been initiated for the deer, buffalo, and other animals at the Griffith Park Zoo in Los Angeles by setting up "curry combs" for them to groom themselves against —telephone poles wrapped with yards of rope. The animals can rub and scratch to their hearts' content, thereby removing loose hair when they are shedding, and even applying their own insect repellent and medication which has been poured on the ropes.

• A ban on spike heels is in effect in numerous business places because maintenance men cannnot cope with the damage done to floors by the knife-like edges of the super-slim heels now so fashionable. Airlines report that the heels also "waffle" the aluminum floor panels of jet liners.

• La Roulette, the Montreal Parks Department's itinerant theatre-on-wheels, presented during its summer program a Renard *fabliau* or fable in verse from the Middle Ages inspired by illustrations in the Duc de Berry's famous prayerbook.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

In Georgia, a ten-member recreation commission has been appointed by Governor Carl E. Sanders in accordance with the establishment of the commission by the 1963 General Assembly. Commission members are: **Mrs. W. A. Bowen,** member, Statesboro Recreation Board; **Charles C. Perry,** Tifton, a retired Georgia Power Company official; **J. W. (Bud) Stone,** Crisp County recreation director; **the Reverend Bobby Baggott,** pastor of the First Baptist Church, Newnan; **Tom Shirley,** director of recreation, Decatur; **Jim Abbott,** Louisville attorney and member, Jefferson County Board of Education; **Frank Hobgood,** Calhoun investment broker; **Verne Pickren,** Folkston; **Luke L. Rustom, Sr.,** head coach and athletic director, Young Harris College; and **William R. Tiller,** Lincolnton businessman and farmer.

• • •

Reynold Carlson, professor of recreation and chairman of the department of recreation at Indiana University, was the 1963 recipient of the Frederick Bachman Lieber Award for excellence in teaching. The award is given each year to an Indiana University faculty member for inspired, competent, stimulating teaching. Only nine others in the university have been so honored and Mr. Carlson is the first in the field of recreation. Chairman of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research, Mr. Carlson is the co-author of two recent books. *Outdoor Education* and *Recreation in American Life* (*see* RECREATION, *June 1963*).

• • •

The Reverend R. Harold Hipps is the first director of fellowship and recreational life and chairman of the resource staff for recreation and the arts in Christian education for the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. The resource staff will include specialists in recreation, art, architecture, crafts, camping, dance, drama, and music. Mr. Hipps will give direction to this special area of the church's ministry for the whole of Methodism around the world. Before assuming his new duties on September 1, Mr. Hipps had served as minister of education of the West Market Street Methodist Church in Greensboro, North Carolina, for fourteen years.

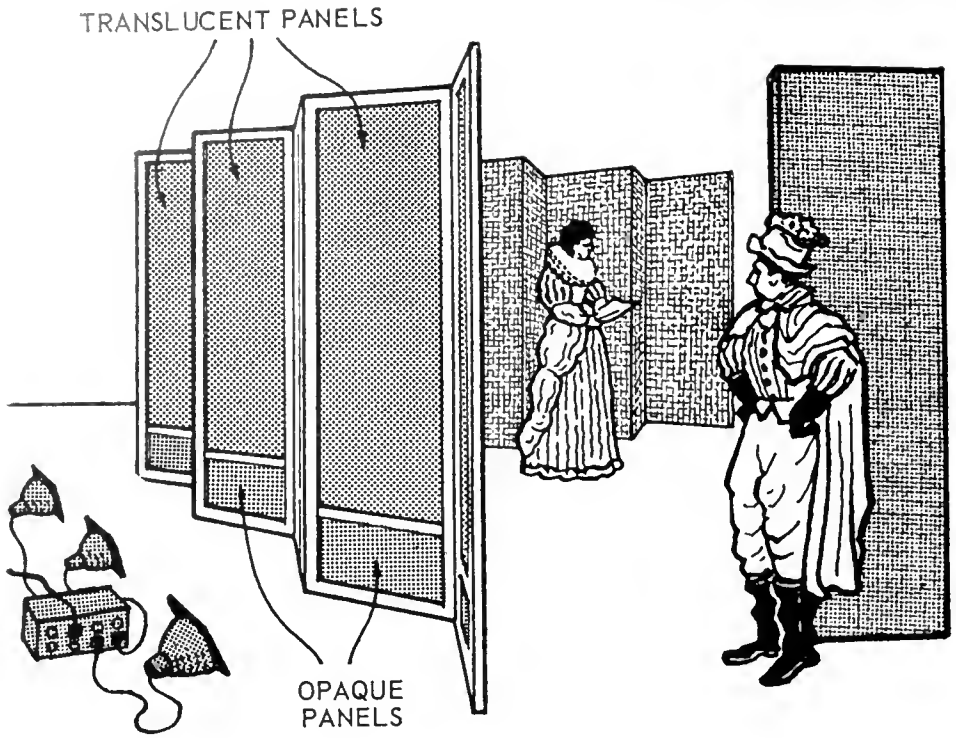
• • •

Dr. Max Kaplan has been named academic dean of Bennett College, Millbrook, New York. Dr. Kaplan came to Bennett from Boston University where he had been director of the Arts Center of the School of Fine and Applied Arts since 1957. Dr. Kaplan is the author of numerous articles and nine books, many of them on music and leisure, including *Leisure in America.*

IN MEMORIAM

• DR. GOLDEN ROMNEY, dean of the College of Physical Education and Recreation at Washington State University in Pullman, died in August at the age of sixty. Dr. Romney had been dean at the university since 1950, when he left a similar post at Oswego State College, New York.

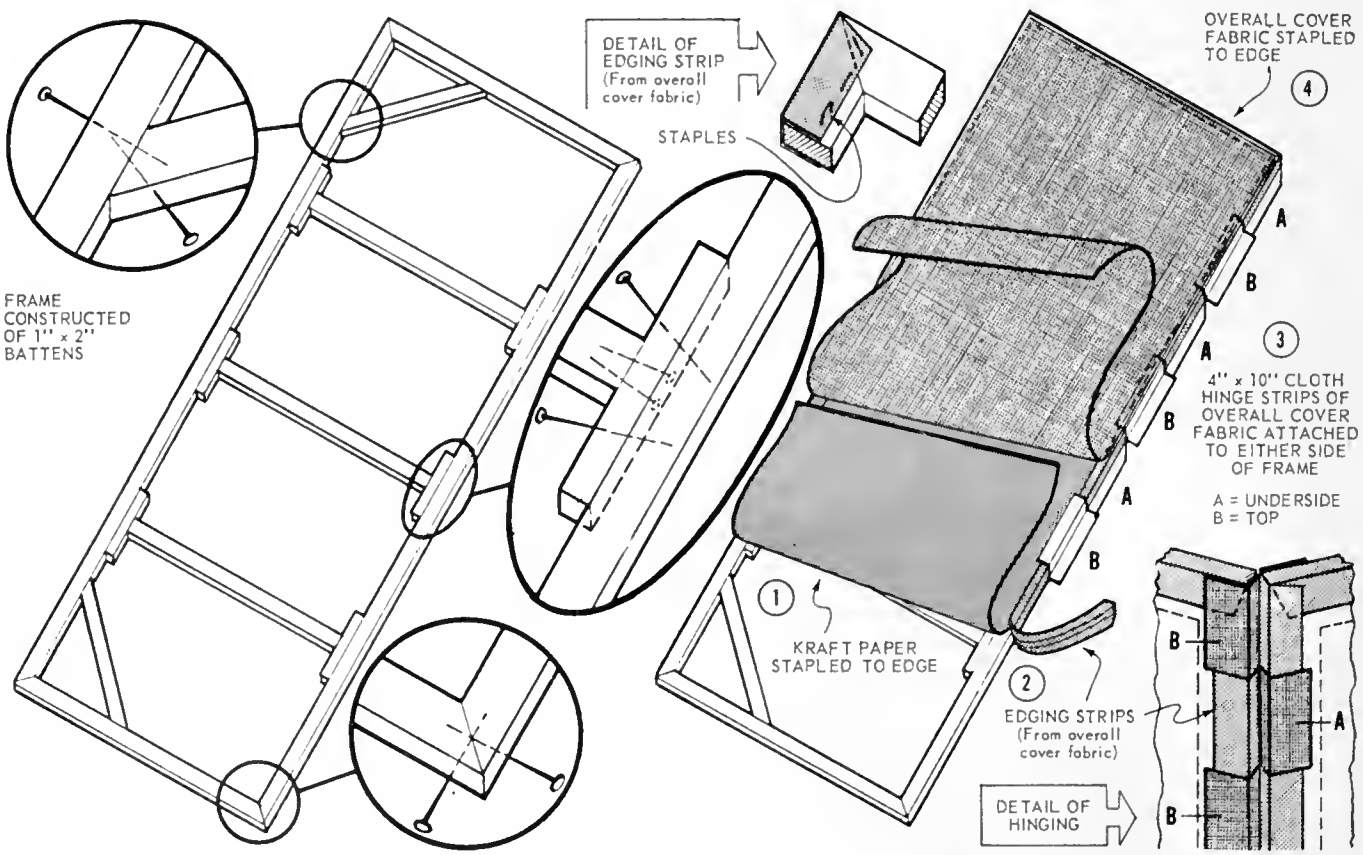
• JOHNSON D. MCMAHON, an attorney, died in Rome, New York, recently. Mr. McMahon was a sponsor of the National Recreation Association from 1946-62.

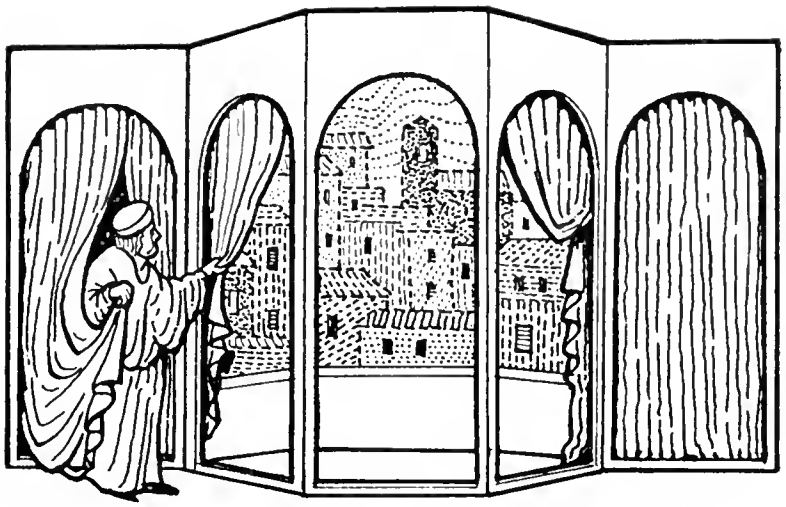


FOLDAWAY THEATER

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

COVERING DETAILS



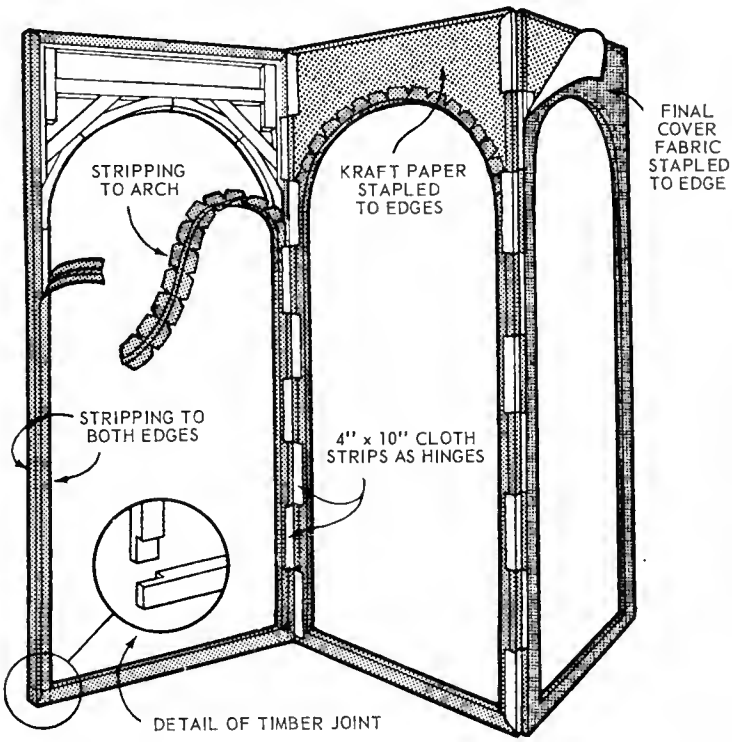


JAMES HULL MILLER

A THEATER can be created with folding screen sets. The screens can serve as wing pieces, defining the playing area and forming sheltered areas to the sides, and as a background piece, with translucent panels, creating stage decor by luminous color washes. The screens are self-supporting by virtue of their angular deployment. With several varieties of screens, it is possible to represent room interiors, building exteriors, arcades and pavilions, the latter a most useful three-dimensional unit of great stability.

The screens are not difficult to construct; the materials are inexpensive. The joining and covering of the screens *are parts of a single process*, the covering fabric being used also for the mechanics of the double-folding action, in the manner of Japanese folding screens. In constructing a screen, the object is to create a frame of *uniform* thickness, so it is necessary to miter the corners and employ the narrow seating strips for the internal framing members. It takes a little practice to assemble the frames neatly and accurately and I recommend that someone familiar with woodworking and shop equipment assist with the initial project. I use ¾"-by-1⅝" pine or spruce battens and eight-penny, very thin resin-coated box nails. The frame should then be covered with opaque cloth or paper. I use a seventy-pound Kraft paper, purchased by the roll, thirty-six inches wide.

The best covering material for all around use is dyed


STRIPPING TO ARCH
KRAFT PAPER STAPLED TO EDGES
FINAL COVER FABRIC STAPLED TO EDGE
STRIPPING TO BOTH EDGES
4" x 10" CLOTH STRIPS AS HINGES
DETAIL OF TIMBER JOINT

MR. MILLER *is a theater design consultant in Shreveport, Louisiana. He has worked in both the professional and educational phases of theater since 1936. He is interested in the development of new theater styles and new forms in theater architecture.* *The illustrations are taken from* Little Theatres from Modest Spaces *(Bulletin 107) with permission of the Hub Electric Company, 2255 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 12. Copies of this bulletin are available free upon request from Hub Electric.*

Drama is another activity for your multi-purpose room!

burlap, which may be purchased for around $.35 per yard wholesale in bolts from twenty-five to fifty yards. My own source of supply is L. Richard & Company, 418 North Leavitt Street, Chicago 12. Burlap has several advantages over other fabrics: its rough texture looks well under lights, staples bury themselves in the texture, and the mechanics of hinging seem less obvious. Another material is denim, now available in many colors and patterns. I would recommend using no materials of a weave and weight lighter than Indian Head.

An opaque folding screen set consists of a series of light frames covered with textured fabric, and jointed with cloth flaps of the same fabric in the manner of the Japanese folding screen. Three-inch strips of the covering material seal the vertical edges of the frames. Then nine- or ten-inch-long hinging flaps are cut from four-inch strips of the covering material. Place the frames side by side, lay out the hinging pieces and staple them alternately, the flap to one frame, the next to the other, and so on. Then turn the frames over, pull up the flaps through the common joining crack, and repeat the stapling-down process.

The folding joint is now complete, and all that remains is to staple down the overall covering material. Preferably, start with the selvage edge along one long side, then staple the opposite long side, starting from the center and working out, turning a small amount of excess width under as you go. After the perimeter of the fabric is secured in this fashion, the burlap can be neatly creased by passing a smooth object along the edge. Never take the overall covering fabric around an edge, unless it be the vertical leading edge of a folding screen set. Obviously the top and bottom edges of the screens should have no fabric covering. I have found the Swingline #101 staple gun ideal for this work. It does not cost very much ($4.95) and it does not last very long, but the staples (5/16″ recommended) are thin and the handle of the gun does not blister the hand.

If one desires to change the color, or use plain burlap, the screens may be sprayed without destroying the texture. My favorite paint is a masonry paint, available in many rich earth colors. In the South, the reader is probably familiar with MoPaCote, an acrylic product of the Mobile Paint Company. This paint dries very fast and equipment can be cleaned in warm water. Application of color by spray is particularly useful when adding detail. For example, take a berry bush. A trunk is cut into one stencil sheet, several gnarled limbs into another, a cluster of leaves, another, and the berries themselves into yet another. With these simple stencils a whole forest of berry bushes can be applied to a set of screens (even by children). I have also seen some very clever detail brushwork on dyed burlap.

NOW AND THEN one may wish to use wallpaper itself applied directly to the screen. This requires a slightly different technique in preparing the frame and assembling the screen. Most wallpaper comes in rolls eighteen inches wide, so assuming a total screen width of thirty-six inches, additional framing pieces must be added down the center of the frame to receive the staples along the vertical mid-joint. The wallpaper is applied over the Kraft paper and *prior to* the placing of the edging strips. Care must be taken with the edging strip, the raw edge must be turned under, and a straight guide line followed. The hinges must also be stapled down carefully, with the raw edges turned under and folded flush with the edging strip below them.

The framing of the screens is somewhat different for those carrying translucent cloth panels. In order to obtain rigidity I frequently insert quarter-inch solid plyboard panels into the lower part of the frame, although this area can be braced and covered in the regular manner. The purpose of the bottom panel is to screen the light source from the viewer. For the translucent panel material I prefer a good quality fine-cotton dress fabric, such as the Bates line, in an off-white tint. Fruit of the Loom and Cotton d'Oro are more inexpensive substitutes. Since this cloth must be stretched rather taut it is essential to avoid synthetics such as nylon and rayon which have a tendency to rip under continued tension. Color is applied by floodlights from the rear. By brushing the cheaper translucent cloths with lamp dips, lacquer, and other dyes, it is possible to achieve some very beautiful backgrounds of a luminous quality. *(In the October 1962 issue of* RECREATION *an article describes how patterns can be projected onto the translucent cloths, thus adding even more versatility to these sets of screens.)*

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL screens is the arch unit. The most difficult part of the assembly is the application of the overall covering fabric in the area of the arch itself. Of necessity, a great deal of stapling will be done about the perimeter of the arch curve and the method of construction uses the same soft battens as employed in constructing the frame itself. In applying the covering fabric, stretch a rectangular piece over the entire arch and upper area, temporarily securing it also near the perimeter of the arch. Cut the excess material away, leaving about an inch from the arch perimeter, snip this at several points, then tuck the raw edge under as you staple down onto the arch edge. It is very easy to accumulate unwanted slack, and it may take a little time to develop a knack for covering these arch units. Where a number of folding screen units must be joined together or single pieces inserted between sets, use ¾″-by-2″ narrow butt hinges with pins removed and nails inserted for temporary attachments.

With these amazingly flexible folding screens one needs only a flat floor to create an environment suitable for even the most dramatic programs. These screens are both the theatre itself and the elements of stage decor necessary for a particular play. The screens are *self-supporting* by virtue of their angular deployment. The sizes most useful for youth programs range from 2′-by-7′, 2¾′-by-7′, 3′-by-8′, to 4½′-by-9′. However, I have many folding screen sets made up of 3′-by-12′ panels for neutral backgrounds beyond the more particular sort of set pieces in the foreground. #

• For another approach to inexpensive scenery, see Mr. Miller's article, "Scenery by Projection," Recreation, October 1962. For drama activities sponsored by recreation departments across the country, see "Drama Is Recreation," special supplement in Recreation, February 1962.—Ed.

PROGRAM

MILITARY RECREATION: A FAMILY AFFAIR

The Recreation Management Plan for Air Force personnel stationed abroad

EDWARD L. ERICSON

WE SO OFTEN READ of the recreation programs for unmarried military service personnel, an important phase of any base program, but what of recreation opportunities for family groups? Are the constant moves from one station to another weakening family ties? What is being done to provide ample leisure-time recreation activities for this group? These are some of the questions asked by persons unfamiliar with military life. Those in the service know there is little difference between the military and civilian community way of living.

The challenge to originate and administer a program of leisure-time opportunities for servicemen and their families is being met by the Recreation Management Plan. Under this plan, trained, civilian professional administrators assist the military families to help themselves in their pursuit of leisure-time activities.

At Aviano Air Base in Italy, the program encompasses activities for all personnel. The natural surroundings of this portion of Italy are conducive to a variety of recreation opportunities. Aviano is situated at the base of the Dolomites range, between the cities of Venice and Udine. To the north lies the beckoning ski slopes of Nevegal, Cortina, and Austria, while an hour's drive southward places the family on the sandy beaches of the Adriatic. The base Recreation Section publishes informative booklets explaining to personnel the unlimited opportunities available and how to best take advantage of them.

When it's ski time in Aviano, Air Force families borrow ski equipment and take off for the nearby Dolomites slopes.

Opportunities for a multiplicity of outdoor activities for individuals and family groups are provided by the issuance of equipment through the base Recreation Section. Funds for the purchase of equipment for everyone's use were obtained from the Central Non-Appropriated Welfare Fund. These funds are actually a return on the personnel's own money, derived from the profits of the post exchange and other military service stores. With these funds, equipment unavailable through appropriated sources, but required for a fully diversified program, is purchased. One example of items purchased is ski equipment. For most families, the cost of ski equipment for every member of the family is prohibitive. Family groups may check out, for limited personal use, skis, poles, and boots. This provides an opportunity for these groups to take advantage of the many natural ski areas so predominant in northern Italy. In addition to the basic equipment, the base recreation touring service has published an informative booklet called *It's Ski Time Around Aviano*, stating road conditions and distances, ski slopes, ski tows and rates, special hotel rates, and other pertinent information of ski areas within one hundred miles of the base. Ski-lift tickets at the nearby area of Nevegal have

MR. ERICSON *is recreation director for the Travellers Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut. Previously he was recreation director at United States Air Force bases at Toul-Rosieres, France, and Aviano, Italy.*

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American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation
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been made available through negotiation with the local touring area promotion boards. Many complimentary passes are distributed to groups, and military reduction for lift tickets provide ample opportunity for all those who desired to participate to do so.

DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, the open road, majestic mountains, and sandy beaches beckon base groups. Camping tents, air mattresses, sleeping bags, and other camping essentials are available for use. This equipment puts a weekend or leave trip within the financial grasp of any personnel or group who desire to take advantage of the opportunity. The Recreation Section has published a booklet, *Camping on the Austrian and Italian Borders,* to assist families in selecting clean, safe, and inexpensive camping areas. It suggests the best roads to travel with a minimum of traffic encountered. To aid personnel in their proposed trips, the section provides touring assistance. Many informative pamphlets of every country in Europe and the Mediterranean area are at the disposal of everyone. The section will assist personnel in planning vacations and trips so they may receive maximum satisfaction with minimum of expense.

In addition to equipment, the base Recreation Section also provides services for use by all personnel. Picnic kits, with suggested family games, minor competitive sports and basic playing equipment, are provided for increased participation and enjoyment. A party service is also available. Preplanned birthday, theme, holiday, and general party plans are available upon request. In this manner, families can enjoy the leisure hours within their own home.

A TEEN CLUB, supervised by parent volunteers, provides an active year-round program for teenagers on the base. A series of volunteer supervisors' clinic sessions are held periodically to train teen club supervisors. Those sessions assist them in making their evening of teen supervision an enjoyable and rewarding experience. In this manner, both youth and parents enjoy an activity which provides a closer family relationship. Their activities range from dances and base-centered programs to tours of major cities and interest points in surrounding countries. The Officers and NCO Clubs assist the youngsters in banquets and special parties.

The Recreation Section also provides a teen summer employment service. Youngsters have opportunities to earn money for their personal needs and also contribute to the operation of many affiliated base functions. The younger set can join active Boy or Girl Scout troops or participate in sports and education programs. Cooperative story-telling hours are offered, using volunteer parents as a source of leadership.

Many base-wide special events, such as Halloween parties, Christmas carol sings, Easter egghunts, and others, are offered to youth and family groups. The new community center has programed music lessons, art and cultural activity instruction, crafts, square-dance club, and many other activities for all members of the family. Special-interest groups in archery, golf, skiing, choral singing, musical quartets, and others have been formed to provide a well-rounded opportunity for participation. One of the outstanding examples of family special-interest activities was a "Ski and Square Weekend." Families were billeted at one hotel, where special rates had been negotiated. The days were filled with skiing and Saturday evening featured square dancing.

The average military family has many doors opened to the vast horizons of opportunity for intelligent use of its leisure time. Whether it be high in the Tyrolean Alps, on the sunny beaches of the Adriatic, or on-base facilities, we find families sharing a common experience which has been offered by sound planning to meet the needs of their expanding leisure time. Family ties are most definitely strengthened by the opportunities for intelligent use of leisure time being planned by the military. #

• For other articles on recreation for military personnel and their dependents, see "Leathernecks at Leisure," **Recreation,** January 1963; "Command Performance," May 1962; "Youth in Command," February 1962; and "Recreation for Today's Military Man," January 1962.—Ed.

THE CHANGING SILHOUETTES OF SPORT

PART 2

SLOW PITCH BOOM

COMMONLY known as "slow pitch," sixteen-inch softball is currently a booming recreation activity in the Midwest. During the 1959 Pan American games in Chicago, it was estimated that approximately six thousand teams would participate in the slow-pitching game. Present-day rules are a result of Chicago's vast program; however, softball players played the game in the period 1910 to 1919 but it was called "mush ball," and after World War I it was called "playground ball."

Although very popular in the Midwest, sixteen-inch is just beginning to make its appearance on the West Coast. Its particular attraction to adult groups seeking fun and exercise with little chance of injury promises to make it a popular sport in this area also.

One of the first supporters to launch a sixteen-inch softball program in Southern California was Elmer S. Moon, director of athletics for the city of Torrance Recreation Department. Mr. Moon first learned of the game in 1947 while reading the softball guide book for that year. A very short description of the game was included in the article on the slowed-down version of softball as played in the Chicago area. It stated that two men ninety years of age, and a complete team consisting of players sixty years of age or older were competing in Chicago. Here was a wonderful medium for persons in the average age bracket of service clubs, lodges, and church groups to express their dormant talents in a game they enjoy, without the embarrassment or physical discomforts usually attendant when they attempt to participate in the standard competitive softball game. A crowded program on one lighted field restricted Mr. Moon in his desire to try out the game, until 1952. At that time Mr. Moon drew up a set of rules and presented them to various service organizations in his area with emphasis placed on the play-for-relaxation theory and it was accepted, resulting in an eight-team league.

Through Mr. Moon's leadership, other agencies in the Southern California area started to have sixteen-inch softball as a part of their sports program. Eventually, the Southern California Municipal Athletic Federation accepted the activity as one of its many conducted tournaments. The Southern California Municipal Athletic Federation conducted its first sixteen-inch tournament in Torrance in 1958 and has held one each year with participation figures increasing as it goes.

Knowing that to offer an activity completely different from one already enjoyed would be difficult, the Southern California Municipal Athletic Federation Softball Rules Committee adapted its rules so that they would not conflict too much with the regular softball, the purpose being to eliminate as much confusion as possible so that participants could adapt themselves much easier. Essentially, it is the same as twelve-inch softball with two major exceptions. First, the ball is sixteen inches in circumference, compared to twelve inches for the regulation softball. This means that gloves are not needed, that it is easier to hit and catch, and that it does not travel as far or as fast as the smaller ball.

The second distinction is that in "slow-pitch" that is exactly what happens. The game is taken away from the pitcher and returned to the hitters and fielders. Rules on pitching, which vary slightly depending on the individual preference, generally require the ball to prescribe an arc between the time it leaves the pitcher's hand and reaches the batter. In most cases, this is interpreted to mean that the ball must reach a point above the batter's head sometime before it crosses the plate.

Also, one more player is added to the team, giving an opportunity for more participation. This player is termed the short centerfielder. He usually assumes his position somewhere between the left and right fielder and between the centerfielder and second base. On double play situations, this player is moved in to second base and acts as the pivot man.

One of the most attractive factors of slow pitch is the speed in which games are played. Because of the few walks and few pitches the average game is slightly more than an hour to play. Due to the crowded use of facilities and lack of proper lighting, this is an important factor to most agencies.

There are various methods of presenting this game to your participants but the one most successful is to get them out and play. The game will take care of itself. If you have some groups who have played the game or would like to play, set up an exhibition game with proper publicity to draw out spectators so that they too may see the game in action. At the conclusion of the game, having the spectators come onto the field and take part in batting practice giving them the opportunity to pitch and field the ball as well as hit. Once they participate, they will experience the enjoyment and thus the desire will be created.—THOMAS A. PETERSON, *Senior Director, Municipal Sports Director, Recreation and Parks Department, Los Angeles, California.*

(Continued on next Page)

• For other material on softball, see "The Return of Softball" and "Fast-Rising Slow Pitch League," both in **Recreation**, May 1960. For modifications in baseball for older participants, see "Senior Adult Basketball," May 1962 (Page 228) and "Pot-Bellied Basketball," September 1963.—Ed.

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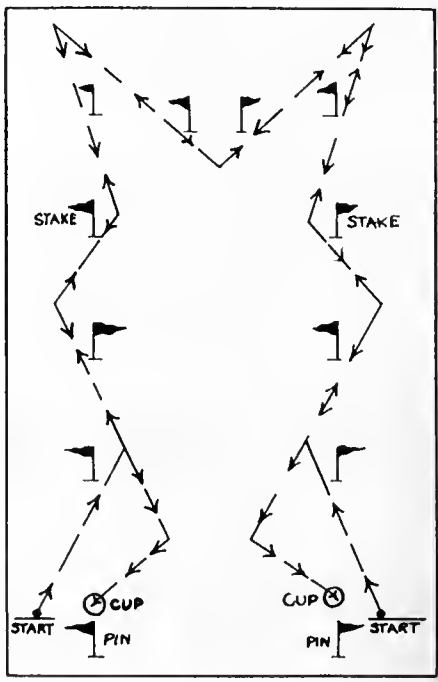


The accompanying sketch shows the simple and practical layout of a possible course. Here are suggested rules:

1. The game may be started at either end of the course. The first ball must be put in play in back of the cup and to the left of it if the ball is to pass the first stake on the right and vice versa.

2. The ball must travel in and out around the stakes.

3. If a ball passes a stake on the wrong side, it has to be putted back and pass the stake on the right side, counting each stroke.

4. If a ball goes into the rough, the player has a choice of playing it exactly as it lies or moving it not more than two feet straight out into the fairway at the point where it entered the rough. The penalty for this is one stroke.

5. If a ball hits a stone wall or other obstacle, the penalty is also one stroke; and the ball must be put in play not more than two feet straight out from the point of contact.

6. If the ball is in the fairway but so close to the stone wall or other obstacle that the player cannot take a free swing at it, it may be moved straight out, not more than two feet, without a penalty stroke.

Every course will have its own particular layout and a set of rules best adapted to the individual situation. There is no limit to possible arrangements and rules. Equipment is simple; all you need are some putters and old golf balls. Stakes can be sawed-off broom handles. With a drawknife put a very long point on the sawed-off end so the stakes can be pressed into the turf.

To avoid digging holes in the lawn and to avoid a lot of stooping, use the regular metal practice putt cups commonly used in indoor practice putting. These are circular metal plates with hinged flaps around the center. When a golf ball rolls up on a flap, it trips and deposits the ball in the center which acts as a cup. Have a hole in the center of the cup. By pressing a large nail into the turf through the hole, the cup is held snugly in place. In hot, sunny weather the metal can be removed from the lawn when no golf is being played to avoid injury to the grass beneath.

Behind each cup have a flag pole or pin, primarily to mark location of the cup. This pin is a regular stake with a seven-by-nine-inch, red-colored, triangular plastic cloth tied to the top with very thin copper wire. The plastic cloth serves as a flag. To hold the flag in place, a small hole was drilled near the top. The pin is moved when it interferes with a ball traveling in a direct line to the cup.

The painted stakes and pins with their little red flags show up exceptionally well. To further "doll up" the course, tie small, plastic cloth flags of varying colors to the other stakes. This adds attractiveness. Making and painting the stakes and pins can be an interesting "do-it-yourself" project.—G. A. SCHMIDT, *Fort Collins, Colorado.*

ADMINISTRATION

ICE RINKS: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

CHOICE AND PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION

DON A. PARKHURST

When it comes to original cost and operating cost the prospective ice-rink owner has a number of choices. In other respects, he has *no* choices. The site must be carefully selected with respect to population, traffic, local codes, parking, size, et cetera. It must have suitable drainage and soil. For instance, a site on a river side, where the soil is swampy and drainage is a major problem, should be rejected on technical grounds, however suitable it might be with respect to price, traffic, population, and the like. This applies most particularly to municipalities which sometimes allocate land to the new ice skating rink because it is otherwise unusable, although it is technically wrong for an ice rink.

The size of the rink is dictated by its anticipated use. Rinks for public skating must and should be 85′-by-185′ minimum, so as to be suitable for junior and senior hockey during "off" hours. Without exception, those who have built smaller rinks of this classification have regretted not deciding on the standard. On the other hand, studio rink owners are by way of agreeing that forty feet by eighty feet is the optimum size. Building and facilities must be provided to support the ice rink operation. Skating fees are *not* the only source of revenue. Purely recreation rinks, such as in motels and clubs, might vary from the above, but they knowingly forego certain income in so doing.

To insure competent guidance as to the site, size, building, et cetera, the services of a qualified architect-and-engineer are fully as important as is a minister or priest for a wedding. The venture can be consummated without his services, but with them its chances of success are about ninety-nine percent improved! Please note that a *qualified* man is indicated—one who has had prior experience and is otherwise reliable. There are many qualified architects and engineers willing to try something new to them. Ice-rink engineering is not for the uninitiated. There are too many problems that have no parallel in other areas of engineering, and technical literature on the subject is very limited.

Now for the choices affecting original cost. Obviously, the larger the ice sheet, the greater the cost, *but* the price will be lower per square foot of ice surface. As to type of floor, the following list is offered with the type with the highest cost given first: (1) steel pipe in post-stressed concrete, (2) steel pipe in reinforced concrete, (3) steel pipe in sand, and (4) plastic tubing in sand.

The recently developed steel pipe in post-stressed concrete floor is the most costly, but the least likely to develop cracks or heaving. It is reliably calculated that a post-stressed floor can endure, if necessary, at least twice as much frost heaving as a conventional reinforced concrete floor. But let us speak no more of frost heaving! We have already agreed that we will hire a qualified engineer to pass on site, sample the soil, and design the job so that this worrisome trouble does not occur.

Should you buy new refrigerating equipment? If you customarily purchase used cars and have consistent good luck with them, perhaps you should depend on your luck some more. If not, or if you think there is too great a gamble in the present instance, then, by all means, secure your equipment from a reliable contractor who can and will fully guarantee it for a year.

Machines may be automatic or manually operated. Automatic safety devices are required by code. The slight additional cost for fully automatic operation will be amor-

Mr. Parkhurst *is from Park Ridge, Illinois, and has had a broad experience in design and construction of many artificial ice rinks.*

tized within weeks. It is not economical to ask your contractor to eliminate automatic controls and safety devices. Let it be said here that cleanliness, good housekeeping, and proper maintenance of the machines are not "automatic." No "lick and promise" care will do!

As to choice of refrigerant, Freon is indicated over ammonia on moral grounds. It is morally wrong to use ammonia where small children are likely to be present. Ammonia has a very definite place in refrigerating systems in packing plants, cold storage warehouses, and the like, but *not* on an ice rink.

There is now a choice of brines. Formerly, the only brine reasonably available was calcium, which is corrosive. The new glycol-type brines are almost noncorrosive. Although they are somewhat more expensive, the added cost is a wise expense. Two brine pumps are recommended for all ice rinks, each one capable of full load.

"Packaged" machine rooms are almost universal. Remote or "site-built" machine assemblies are almost out of the picture from a price standpoint. Operating cost choices involve (1) power and water and (2) maintenance. Recently the gas companies have been making a play for the use of gas-engine drive in place of electric motors. In some cases, use of gas-engine drive can result in a rather substantial saving in power cost. There is no categorical answer. Each job must be calculated on the basis of gas vs. electric rates. However, do not make the mistake of accepting published electric rates. Discuss the problems with your local power company as well as the gas company. In some cases, the company will actually establish a special rate in order to retain the desirable demand. In other cases, they seem to prefer the switch to gas competition. In some cases, the same company furnishes both electricity and gas.

Cooling towers and evaporative condensers are water-conserving devices that no self-respecting ice rink should be without. An engineer or contractor who offers refrigerating equipment that is to use city water alone is *not* qualified. This is a categorical premise.

THE BEST INSURANCE against high maintenance and repair costs is the selection of first quality equipment and its installation by a reliable contractor who will provide a year's warranty to back up his equipment. The ice rink owner who pays the most for repairs is the one who has a dirty machine room with cartons and trash piled around the equipment. Automobile owners provide a parallel. The owner who faithfully has his car washed, greased, oil changed, brakes adjusted, spark plugs renewed, et cetera, enjoys immeasurably less trouble than the owner who is so oblivious to the needs of his car that he frequently runs out of gas—and then complains bitterly about having to walk a distance for it.

One of the persistent troubles with indoor ice rinks is the matter of condensation and dripping. Recently a solution to this problem has appeared. It is an industrial-size, self-contained, uncomplicated dehumidifier that is within reason from a cost as well as a technical standpoint. *Technical Paper No. 102*, published by the Ice Skating Institute of America in 1961, contains further maintenance tips. #

THE THREE "R's" OF OPERATION

HAROLD J. VAN COTT

THE THREE "R's" of ice rink operation involve general areas so basic to the total picture that inadequate or poorly conceived planning in any one of the three "R's" can only result in less than satisfactory operational levels. All of the three "R's" appear to be obvious; however, it is astonishing how often the obvious escapes us. As a matter of fact, all too often, expediency becomes the governing factor in the establishment and operation of a facility.

The first "R" of ice rink operation is the selection of personnel to operate the rink well in advance of opening day. These people must not be selected solely on the basis of their merely being available at that particular time of the year even though the temptation to do so may be great. Skilled people with specific experience in ice rink operation should be recruited to fill the key jobs. Securing the services of an individual who has had the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of an ice plant and who knows ice is basic. If the rink is an outdoor facility, this man will be all the more important, for weather is a factor that can present a real challenge. This person should be very familiar with the different types of ice required by various skating activities—hockey, figure skating, speed skating, and general sessions. He should be well aware that the ice enjoyed by couples at a night session may not be suitable for youngsters at a crowded matinee.

A well-planned maintenance setup will mean efficient operation. It will save utility costs, and electric bills can amount to a substantial portion of operating costs. Skilled individuals can plan and conduct a comprehensive maintenance schedule which will result in minimizing loss of time due to mechanical failure and also will prolong the life of expensive refrigeration equipment.

The individual or individuals responsible for the administration of the facility likewise should be selected on the basis of actual experience, if it is your goal to conduct a comprehensive skating program. Operation of a skating rink includes many responsibilities other than merely overseeing a public skating session. Your rink manager should have a flare for public relations. He should be skilled in the selection and training of personnel employed at the rink. Development of a skating program that utilizes every possible hour of ice time is another important responsibility.

THE SECOND of the three "R's" concerns itself with adequacy of the services to be offered at the facility. Eating goes with skating, and a snack bar setup adds to the at-

MR. VAN COTT *is superintendent of recreation in Essex County, New Jersey. He discussed the construction and operation of an indoor and outdoor rink in Essex County in two articles which appeared in* RECREATION, *October and November, 1959.*

ractiveness of the rink as well as being an important source of income. There are numerous pros and cons as to whether a public agency should operate its own specialized facilities such as a snack bar. However, there can be no argument that the manager has a definite responsibility to make certain that food items offered to the public are of the highest quality. Whether a public agency operates a luncheonette or a concessionaire does, it is vital that personnel handling food present a clean and sparkling appearance.

Another key to successful operation is a skate shop. The availability of rental skates will make it possible for many persons to try the rink out. People utilizing skate rentals may account for as much as a fourth of the total using an ice rink during its first year of operation. This percentage will taper off somewhat, but will always represent an important segment of the total number of skaters.

Skate sharpening, often thought of as a job for the local hardware store, is a highly skilled process. The better skaters—whether they be speed skaters, hockey players, figure skaters—demand proper skate maintenance, and the number of better skaters grows in leaps and bounds following the construction of an artificial ice rink. Selection of a man with a background in skate shop work and the installation of proper equipment with which he can do the job can mean a great deal to your total operation.

The sale of accessories such as skate guards, laces, hooks, et cetera, should be considered. If a man of sufficient experience can be found, then careful thought should also be given to the sale of skates and skating outfits. If you were to conduct a survey of those stores in your community, be it large or small, which offer skates for sale, you would find few, if any, that carry a quality line of merchandise and have the personnel on hand who can properly fit these skates.

One last thought on the second "R" of ice rink operation is the adequacy of the sound system and the music offered. It would seem that few ice rink operators are satisfied with their sound system, and changes which involve additional speakers are frequent. Sound systems can be both complex and costly; hence, expert advice should be sought before any final decisions are made. A change in pace of music will add to your skating program and will also greatly please rink employees, who may tire of hearing the same skating tunes over and over again. It is not at all necessary to stick to the run-of-the-mill skating music; for instance, you will find that women attending weekday morning sessions will enjoy a bit of Hawaiian music on occasion.

A THIRD "R" in ice rink operation is the planning of an accident prevention program. More and more people are displaying an urge to sue whenever and whomever they can. Public agencies are by no means isolated from the threat, particularly where revenue-producing units are concerned. It is true that most of these cases become mere nuisance claims; however, there is always the definite possibility that one case might hit the jackpot as far as the claimant is concerned. It is almost impossible to guard against every conceivable situation which might be termed negligent. A well-conceived program will certainly attempt to minimize the possibility of injury through negligence; however, it cannot eliminate that possibility entirely. Whether a public agency desires to carry insurance or to be self-insured is not as important as that it consider carefully all the ramifications of its decision.

If an individual decides to institute suit against your public agency, the chances are that considerable time will elapse from the date of the alleged injury before the suit is presented in court. This makes it imperative that accurate and complete records be maintained on all accidents even though they appear minor. Likewise, records should be kept on the daily operation of the rink, including the resurfacing time of ice, the number of people skating, and those employees on duty at every period of the day.

Skate guards should be trained so as to create a favorable impression in the minds of the public. This includes a willingness to assist the rank novice or to advise the youngster on the proper way to lace skates. Guards should also be well schooled in the tactful handling of accident cases and certainly should have some understanding of first aid. The training given to guards should be documented with a copy given to each individual. If one of your guards is called to testify in a hearing, you will find this special training to be invaluable. #

CREATIVE TANK TOWN

Railroad watertank pumps new life into Rocky Mount, North Carolina, cultural program

WILLIAM A. RAWLS, JR.

THE "tank" in the city of Rocky Mount, North Carolina doesn't hold prisoners or lobsters . . . just art lovers! The new Rocky Mount Arts and Crafts Center is unique in many ways, but two of the most unusual features of this art gallery in a renovated watertank are its physical appearance and its history. This old railroad pumping station which once supplied passing engines with water now refreshes the passerby with a creative flow of cultural inspiration.

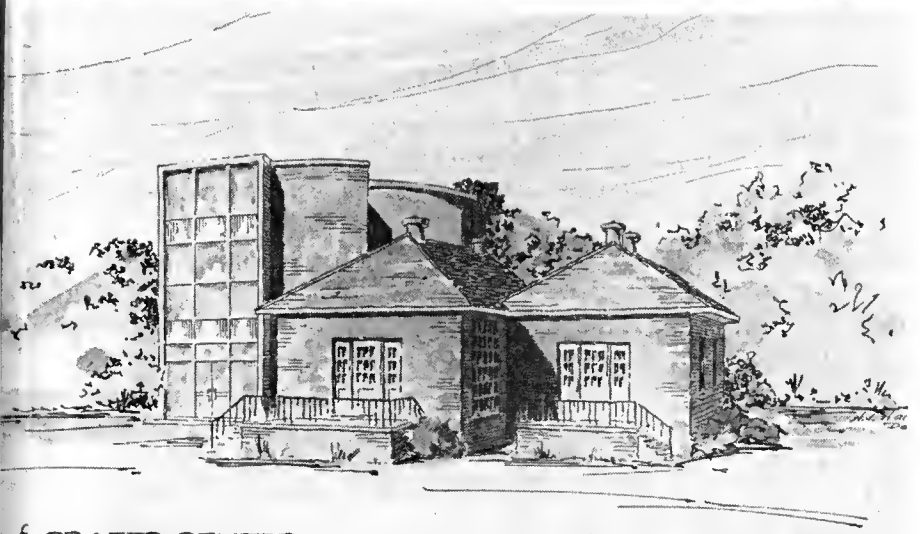
In the early fall of 1957, a handful of citizens interested in advancing the creative arts in this eastern North Carolina community formed The Rocky Mount Arts Center, a nonprofit and tax-deductible organization. There were a few initial "angels" among the backers, but the greater part of the financing came from voluntary contributions of $3 to $10 each. Contributions brought no other privilege than being a part of the financial support of an idea. Activities were open to all, contributor or not.

The organization rented a large house in a central residential area and the advisory board painted and redecorated it themselves. With the able assistance of the local newspaper, the Arts Center opened its doors. Classes in drawing, painting, ballet, music and art appreciation were taught by qualified instructors from neighboring colleges. Activities included lectures, exhibits, sidewalk art shows, concerts, ballets, and theatricals. Additional courses were added whenever a demand for same was expressed. The public's response was overwhelming. At the end of the first year it became necessary to hire a full-time executive secretary to handle the activities. Needless to say, the center outgrew its quarters.

AT THE END of three years of successful operation, the city recreation department, under the guidance of Mrs. Fairy Bandy and with the approval of the city manager, proposed a joint arrangement between the Arts Center and the recreation department. The city had recently purchased an old "pumping-station" from the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The riverside location was ideal for a nature park and the brick building that had served as the "pumping-station" could be renovated to house the center's activities. The adjacent "water tank" was to be sold and dismantled so that additional construction could eventually be added to the original building. The city also proposed to pay half of the salary of the center's executive secretary as well as providing funds for other items on the growing budget. This would allow an expansion of a much-needed craft program. The joint arrangement was entered upon and the move to the "pumping station" was made following renovations. During the past year the city has assumed the center's support of the full budget, and the Arts Center, Incorporated, the original organization, uses its funds as flexible support to underwrite new activities as they arise.

MEANWHILE, the adjacent tank was not sold and plans for its use as part of the center was suggested. A local architect was assigned the difficult task of converting this "steel barrel" with its top open to the sky into a functional and attractive building. The result is astonishing. The finished building will consist of three floors. The first, already completed, houses a circular gallery, two offices, and public restrooms. The circular wall of the gallery is finished with pegboard painted an off-white color. This gives an unbroken area that is ideal for exhibitions. The

MR. RAWLS *is president of the Arts Council, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.*



Art has found wall space in caves and in palaces, chapels and coffeehouses but now has found a new home in a renovated railroad water tank!

surface lends itself to facility in the hanging of paintings as well as adaptability in providing the support for brackets and shelves when needed for exhibitions of crafts and other three-dimensional work.

The second floor of the new structure will consist of a large "all-purpose" auditorium suitable for theatricals, lectures, film showings, and many other activities, as well as dressing rooms. Theatrical productions will be staged in semi-arena fashion with the audience surrounding three sides of the players. The third-floor plans call for several painting studios and classrooms as well as a darkroom for photography. There is not a window in the entire building, but plexiglass domes are planned for the ceiling of the top floor. Access to the tank is through a lobby of brick and plate glass that extends to the top floor, providing a stairwell that seems to open itself to the wooded area that surrounds the entire building. Rocky Mount has given a new status to "tank towns." #

• Other abandoned buildings that have been made over into arts-and-crafts centers include a firehouse and an old mill. See "Five-Alarm Arts and Crafts," **Recreation**, October 1962 and "Creative Grist for an Old Mill," **Recreation**, May 1961.—Ed.

NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

County Policy

THE County Supervisors Association of California has adopted an overall recreation policy designed to serve as a guide for individual counties. The policy not only sets forth responsibilities for the county but suggests the roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal government for recreation planning, acquisition, development, and management of recreation areas. The adoption of this policy is a significant step to further the cause of public recreation, and its example might profitably be followed by organizations of county officials in other states. The report as officially adopted follows:

County Recreation Responsibilities

1. Counties should encourage, through planning, consultation, and other services as may be requested by local agencies, the provision of neighborhood and community recreation facilities and activities.

2. Counties should take the initiative to encourage and assist in providing unsatisfied community and neighborhood recreation and park needs, and to correspondingly recommend the means of financing such programing from the area to be served.

3. County government should be the primary supplier of day-use regional recreation facilities within the county, when such facilities are intended for use throughout the county.

4. Counties should investigate the feasibility of utilizing the "user-pay" concept in meeting public demands for recreation.

5. Counties should not offer property tax inducements to private recreation suppliers.

6. When day-use recreation demand crosses county boundaries, voluntary inter-county cooperative agreements are strongly recommended. Legislation designed to force the formation of inter-county regional recreation administration is both detrimental to home rule and further contributes to the fragmentation of local government.

7. In the event creation of a new unit of government is necessary to the effective and economical solution of regional recreation problems, the responsibility for government and administration rightfully vests in the elected county supervisors therein.

8. Counties envision the state's role as a planner and coordinator of recreation to consist of making studies and surveys and long-range plans of recreation facilities: recommending a comprehensive recreation policy for the state; and participating with federal, state, county, and local governmental agencies in advance planning with respect to the development and coordination of recreation facilities and programs.

9. Local agencies requesting recreation services for unsatisfied community and neighborhood recreation and park needs should, first, make such requests to the county. In the event of inability to provide said services, the county shall forward the request to the state division of recreation. All such requests should, in any event, be restricted to those agencies lacking resources to provide requested services on their own behalf.

10. When the character of state and federally operated recreation areas changes to day-use largely by residents of a given county, the state and federal governments should give consideration to offering such areas to county governments for operation.

11. The federal government has responsibility for the preservation and development of areas that have nationwide natural or historical values, regardless of their location.

12. The federal government should continue its cooperative planning with states and local governments for providing areas and services primarily for persons on overnight or longer trips.

13. All federal land-holding agencies should establish general land-use plans, in cooperation with state and local governments, to determine future long-range recreation uses and needs prior to making disposals or establishing irrevocable withdrawals or developments of public lands.

A Say in the Matter

In a number of cities, notably Philadelphia, recreation authorities in recent years have provided residents of playground neighborhoods the opportunity to review and comment on proposed plans for the development of neighborhood recreation areas. Meetings at which plans have been presented and discussed have proved an effective means of securing neighborhood understanding and support.

This practice has not been followed in New York City, but aroused neighborhood groups are changing the situation. A group of citizens called "The Committee for the Preservation of Tompkins Square Park" has been assured by the city department of parks that recommendations for the development of the park will be given consideration by the department. The original plan for the park proposed several months earlier had met with strong opposition from the community and resulted in proposals for a design more acceptable to the people of the surrounding area.

In the Greenwich Village area of the city, the development of Washington Square Park has long been a subject of heated controversy. In June, 1962, however, an $800,000 redevelopment of the park moved nearer realization as plans were made for a committee of landscape architects to submit designs for the area. Proposals for the park have been made by the Greenwich Village Community Board which held meetings attended by representatives of local civic, political, and religious organizations. The board has been assured that no official action would be taken in renovating the park until Village residents had completed their proposals.

Increasingly, recreation authorities recognize that people are taking a greater interest in the development of recreation areas provided for their use and they are giving neighborhood and community groups more opportunity to indicate the facilities they desire in the areas.

RECREATION DIGEST

HOW TO SELL THE VOTER

Tax and bond issues must be merchandised

MAXWELL NATHAN

WINNING a campaign for a tax or bond issue requires having something worthwhile to sell, backed up by a determination to put in all the time, effort and resources required to complete the sale. From my own experience and from the experience of others who have worked on successful campaigns in Ohio, I have yet to find a simple formula insuring success at the polls. Each campaign situation must be evaluated by itself. A campaign that works wonders in one community can fall flat in another; and the same campaign plan will not necessarily bring victory again in the same community. What is even worse—sometimes, good old-fashioned hard work can be just so much wasted effort when the votes are tallied.

There is no formula that guarantees success, but there are factors that are important:

MR. NATHAN *is former information and research assistant for the city of Dayton, Ohio, and a former regional vice-president of the Government Public Relations Association. Currently, he is head of the public and community relations firm of Maxwell Nathan and Associates, Dayton. This material is digested from the January 1963 issue of* Ohio Cities and Villages.

Tax Issues Must Be Merchandised. Merchandising is required for everything that needs to be sold to the public in our free society. In some ways a tax issue is more difficult to sell to people than a recognized necessity they need . . . like gasoline, or a loaf of bread, or a new pair of shoes. For the question before the voter will not be which brand to buy, but whether to vote "For" or "Against" the issue. A voter on the fence may be expected to vote against, since that is his way of saying, "Not today." Voters are agreeable to voting for improvements in facilities or services or in keeping existing programs, but please don't expect people in their right minds to vote just for higher taxes. A bond issue or tax levy is merely the means whereby the improvements can be paid for. Issues must be merchandised so that the great majority of voters will believe that what the issue represents is desirable, is worth the money . . . and can be delayed no longer.

Confidence Requires Competence. No matter how great the city's needs, the public is not going to vote more money to an organization that appears to go about its business with ineptness or indifference — from the citizen's viewpoint. Take a good look at city hall well before the campaign is publicly announced. Place yourself in the shoes of any one of the citizens who might come in between now and election day. Will he feel that his interview is conducted in an efficient and courteous manner? Don't expect him to "understand" city hall's problems. When he is marking his ballot he is thinking about how well city hall "understands" *his* problems.

Start Early. Sometimes a proposal can be partially sold even before the public is aware it will be up for vote. Municipal officials and others can urge the needed improvements whenever they speak before local groups or whenever an opening presents itself in a council meeting that is being covered by the press. Sometimes interested citizen groups can even be encouraged to publicly urge an early vote on grounds that the improvements can be put off no longer.

However, beware of premature announcement that the council plans to place a new tax issue on the ballot without first making sure that the public is already familiar with the needs behind this action. Otherwise, you can suddenly mobilize a strong anti-tax opposition.

If, after having sent up trial balloons,

you see that public response continues to be indifferent or even negative, you can avoid going ahead with what likely will be a defeat at the polls. Take time to have another look at the program to see why it lacks appeal.

Citizens Committee. There is increasing use of a citizens committee, other than city officials, to wage campaigns for public issues. A properly representative citizens committee serves the voter as an "unbiased research organization" of fellow taxpayers who find the issue definitely deserving of support by all. A citizens committee can raise campaign funds from many sources without compromising the city.

Assistance Is Vital. With all the competition for the taxpayers' dollar, it is important that any serious campaign for a public issue be well-planned, well-timed, and well-executed. Someone must take the time and responsibility to see that everything clicks. Even without organized opposition, you can be faced with an even more deadly foe of civic progress—public apathy.

The citizens committee needs an executive or a secretary whose job is to see that everything planned is carried out and that decisions are reached in time to do something about them. This person may be loaned by one of the major industries of the community or perhaps he can be a volunteer or a person employed for the position, but he must have initiative, imagination, and tact. He must be a perfectionist as to details but a realist as to time and in working with people. Some communities arrange for a professional consultant or other experienced person to work with the citizens committee who can contribute more know-how than might normally be found in that community.

Goals Guide You. A campaign is like any other kind of large-scale competition involving people. Mobilize those you believe are favorable and make certain they *do* vote. Concentrate much of your campaign effort in winning those still disinterested or who have not as yet decided how to vote. Don't worry about converting the out-and-out opposition during the few weeks available during a campaign. The opposition will either ignore or discount anything you do or say, and the opposition will vote "No." Just make certain you are generating a far greater "Yes" vote.

Pace the Campaign. Don't shoot your wad the opening weeks of the campaign. Keep up the offensive, with new points and new arguments for the issue. Be sure to keep new campaign ammunition ready for the last week and days.

Public Relations. Don't confuse the tools of public relations with the campaign itself. The tools are campaign literature, speeches, publicity, house-to-house canvassing, and advertising. Keep your eyes and ears open for "feedback" from the public in terms of letters to the editor and public expressions about the campaign. Give greater value to what is said by those whose minds were formerly "open" than to what is said by the anticipated "aginners."

Luck Is a Factor. Even the best prepared and best conducted campaign can sometimes be lost through no fault of the campaign leadership and organization. World events, national events, changing economic conditions, and today's main news stories all have their effect on the feelings and spirit of people in every community in America. One thing is certain, however! You don't have a chance of winning without putting up some kind of a campaign.

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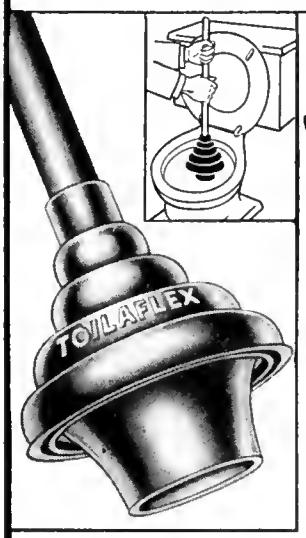

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PERSONNEL

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

THE National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement has one hundred members and five major subdivisions which include recruitment, inservice training, undergraduate education, graduate education, and placement. The work of these committees is coordinated by an executive committee composed of the five chairmen of the subcommittee, the overall general chairman, and the secretary. Duplication and overlapping is eliminated by the executive committee as the subcommittees work on various problems and projects appropriate to their respective areas of concern.

The purpose of the committee is to:

- Advise NRA on matters related to personnel.
- Recommend, initiate, promote, develop and conduct projects that will serve the recreation movement and enhance the profession.
- Develop material for publication on appropriate personnel subjects.
- Assist in the planning and conduct of personnel sessions at the National Congresses and district conferences.

The areas of concern are: recruitment, training, and placement. The objectives are to:

- Assure an adequate flow of promising young people into the professional recreation curricula and subsequently into the recreation movement.
- Improve and expand professional recreation education assuring adequate preparation for recreation leadership.
- Aid in the personal growth and professional development of recreation workers now on the job.
- Raise personnel standards.
- Improve salaries and working conditions under which workers must serve. Encourage better personnel administration and up-to-date personnel policies and practices.

THE COMMITTEE, representing all the NRA field districts, thirty-four states, Canada, and the District of Columbia, is much more than advisory. In most instances, the sub-divisions have wanted action with something tangible resulting from their efforts. Consequently, they have initiated and carried out important projects. For example, the committees have produced publications and promotional pieces. They have conducted personnel and salary studies, student inventories, and curriculum studies. They have revised the publication *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership* ($2.00) and established the National Institute for Recreation Executives. Reports of the last five institutes have been published and have had a wide distribution. The publication, *Forceful Communications Through Visual Resources*, prepared for the Eighth National Institute, has just been published and is now available.

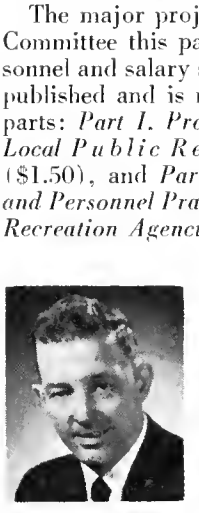
The work of the Recruitment Committee is well known, and the recruiting brochure *The Future is Yours* and the list of colleges reporting major recreation curricula are in great demand. Current projects include a survey of state recruiting programs and a set of slides with script for presenting recreation leadership as a career field. The script and slides may be purchased from the Association. Additional slides showing local activities may be added if desired.

The Inservice Training Committee produced the series of training booklets for the training of playground leaders, center directors, and volunteers. A current booklet on supervision is now in preparation. The National Internship Program established by the committee has given training to forty young men and women since the spring of 1956, with cash expenditure by the intern cities of over $160,000.

The major project of the Placement Committee this past year was the personnel and salary study which has been published and is now available in two parts: *Part I, Professional Salaries in Local Public Recreation Agencies* ($1.50), and *Part II, Fringe Benefits and Personnel Practices in Local Public Recreation Agencies*. ($1.50).

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service and secretary of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel.*

New Chairmen



Dr. Deppe

NEWLY APPOINTED chairmen for three-year terms, 1963-1966, are: General Chairman, Dr. Theodore Deppe, associate professor of recreation, Indiana University; Recruitment Chairman, Robert F. Toalson, assistant director, Playground and Recreation Board, Oak Park, Illinois; Inservice Training Chairman, Gordon J. Guetzlaff, executive director of program, Recreation Department, Oakland, California; Undergraduate Education Chairman, H. Douglas Sessoms, chairman, recreation curriculum, University of North Carolina; Graduate Education Chairman,

Mr. Toalson

Mr. Guetzlaff

Dr. van der Smissen

Dr. Sessoms

Dr. Betty van der Smissen, associate professor of recreation, State University of Iowa; Placement Chairman, Joseph Curtis, Commissioner of Recreation, White Plains, New York; and Placement Vice-Chairman, William Lederer, superintendent of recreation, Greenburgh, New York.

Mr. Curtis

Mr. Lederer

Outgoing chairmen who have served for three years are: General Chairman, Vernon F. Hernlund, director of recreation, Chicago Park District; Recruitment Chairman, Janet R. MacLean, assistant professor of recreation, Indiana State University; Inservice Training Chairman, Forest V. Gustafson, director of recreation, Montgomery County, Maryland; Undergraduate Education Chairman, Warren M. Bartholomew, head, recreation curriculum, Temple University; Graduate Education Chairman, H. C. Hutchins, coordinator of recreation curriculum, University of Wisconsin; and Placement Chairman, Alan L. Heil, superintendent of recreation and parks, Montclair, New Jersey. #

MARKET NEWS

• Floating action. A new floor installation which "floats" on steel springs provides cushioned resilience for such buildings as gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, recreation areas, ballrooms, and other buildings where the floor is an important feature. The floor system consists of an active floor separated from a concrete base by spring steel leaves of controlled flexibility. The leaves give the floor a resilient quality, eliminate maintenance, and assure a long life. The cushioning means greater safety for athletes by virtually eliminating "shin splints" and reducing torn ligaments, pulled muscles, and dislocations. The resilience reduces the transmission of shock to the individual and as a result, athletes, dancers, and others using the floor do not tire as easily.

For longer life, *Springaire Floors* feature four and one-half inches of open ventilating space between the wood floor and the concrete slab. This space insulates the floor and retards rot and deterioration due to moisture and poor ventilation. Neither the floor or its support is rigidly connected to the building. A lateral cushioning spring provides the contact between the floor and the wall. The floating characteristics resulting from the entire floor being free of the concrete slab tends to equalize and accommodate a maple floor's normal expansion and contraction while retaining overall dimensional stability. This also eliminates buckling, cupping, squeaking and the need for any maintenance whatsoever. Continuous angles placed one-eighth to one-quarter inch from the perimeter of the floor allow for circulation of air under the floor.

The numerous spring leaves distribute the dead weight of the floor and active loads over a wide area. The resiliency and firmness of the floor is the same over its entire span. There are no hard, hollow, or dead spots. This resiliency plus a deadening layer of felt under each spring leaf reduces the transmission and reflection of sound. Due to its flexibility and adaptability, the *Springaire Floor* easily accommodates electric outlets in the floor, floor inserts, light or heavy gymnastic equipment, folding doors, bleachers, and other equipment. Complete information can be obtained by writing to Springaire Floors, 9716 Conner, Detroit 13, Michigan.

• Shuttling along. A new miniature weaving loom develops handcraft skills in youngsters, offers senior citizens gratifying recreation, and has therapeutic value for the handicapped. The *Handy Loom* rewards users with beautifully woven clothing or housewares. Devised originally for children, the *Handy Loom* also has practical application in physical therapy as it increases eye-to-hand coordination and develops confidence. The loom's versatility challenges the imagination and offers a wide variety of patterns and products. It enables users to fabricate woven articles up to fifteen feet long and nine inches wide, creating handbags, shopping bags, doll's clothing, home furnishings, place mats, pillow cases, hats, scarfs, and a host of other articles.

Made of high-impact, durable red and yellow Styrene, the *Handy Loom* is eleven inches wide, eighteen and a half inches long, nine and a half inches high and is easily assembled. The boxed loom weighs one and a half pounds and includes two booms, three ends, two sides, six wedges, a heddle, two shuttles, a needle threader, and two skeins of yarn. For further information write to Benefit Play, Inc., 99 Coleman Road, West Haven, Connecticut.

• Foolproof displays. Even someone who has never put together an exhibit before can create a striking display in a matter of minutes with a new low-cost patented exhibit device that can be assembled as easily as a Tinker Toy. Recreation directors who so frequently need to set up a quick display for a special event, conference, club meeting, budget hearing, state or local fair, and many one-shot affairs, should find endless uses for it. The *Exhibitkit*, result of years of interest and research in visual aids for the amateur, is a complete modular exhibit set packaged in a hand-luggage carrying case. The kit contains a dozen lightweight two foot-square panels, a set of patented, slotted plastic cogs called Panelocks, dimensional letters, and other graphic materials to help make a do-it-yourself display or exhibit look like a professional job.

The featherweight yet sturdy Fome-Cor panels can be locked together in a variety of arrangements by the easily attached Panelock cogs. The color-coordinated panels can extend an exhibit vertically up to eight feet or horizontally across a ten-foot booth. An *Exhibitkit* display can be set up on a table top or on the floor. The complete kit in its 25″-by-25″-by-4″ carrying case weighs only twenty-one pounds, just right for carrying to the station wagon or the airport as luggage. A free illustrated twenty-page brochure is available on request from Hayett Display Company, 207 West 25th Street, New York 1.

• Instant heat. A leak-proof, spill-proof and explosion-proof heater stove, made in Sweden, has been designed to keep tents, camping trailer, cabins, station wagons, and boats comfortably warm with a maximum amount of heat (it has an output of 3,600 BTU per hour). There is a complete range from low-low to intense high heat. In addition, it doubles as a top-quality cook stove. The Heat-Pal stove has a steel body with a red lacquered finish (the upper portion is made of heavy-duty spun aluminum) and is equipped with the proper number of specially designed and placed vents.

Heat-Pal uses safe, inexpensive denatured alcohol (alcohol solvent) and gives up to twenty hours of heat with a pint and a half of fuel. The lower portion of the unit stays cool and it can safely be used on dry grass or in a tent. The secret of the Heat-Pal is the patented burner unit, scientifically handpacked with noninflammable absorbent that "soaks-up" the alcohol, then releases it as desired for heating or cooking in a series of gaslike flames. In tents, Heat-Pal provides instant, safe, comfortable heat. For cooking outdoors or indoors, it offers steady, regulated heat. It is 9″-by-9″ when folded, 9″-by-11½″ when extended as a heater and weighs six pounds. For further information write to Gloy's Import Company, 11 Addison Street, Larchmont, New York.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

FELT FANCIES. Now's the time to start thinking of Christmas projects for your sewing groups. Four-page leaflet on felt craft gives step-by-step cutting and sewing directions for table runners, felt aprons, desk sets, and hats. Felt angels, Christmas stockings, and tree skirts are also illustrated. And if you are curious about the origins and manufacture of wool felt, the company will also send you an attractive booklet on *The Story of Felt.* Write to the American Felt Company, Glenville, Connecticut.

GOOD CLEAN FUN. Did you ever consider liquid laundry starch as a versatile art medium? How to mix liquid starch with powdered tempera for dripless easel painting, simulated oil painting, and other imaginative projects is described in a colorful sixteen-page booklet, *Fun with Sta-Flo Liquid Starch, Art Ideas for All Ages.* Balloons become the working forms for papier-mâché props, masks, and animated figurea, mailing tubes become puppets, and the kitchen sponge becomes a paint applicator for striking posters, exhibits, wall hanginga, and draperies. And while you're raiding the kitchen cupboard, try table salt, cornstarch, and water for "magic modeling goop" without mess. For booklet and instruction leaflet on "goop" write to the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois.

AUDIO-VISUAL

RIGHT ON THE BUTTON. A set of *Title Spots,* originally designed for movie-titling, is an easy and rapid means of making perfectly aligned, readable, and attractive displays, exhibits, and flashcards. The set consists of four 10"-by-13½" backboards, supported by formed wire easels, and 448 upper- and lower-case letters, figures, and symbols screened in red, gold, blue, and black on white buttons. The colorful buttons pop easily in or out of the perforated boards and may be arranged in any manner. Words and letters are perfectly aligned automatically, no artistic ability is required. The backboard also serves as a convenient mounting for props, such as small statuary, flowers, decorative cutouts, or anything else the designer may conceive. For further information write to the A/V Industrial Division, Hudson Photographic Industries, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

ANY WAY YOU SPLICE IT. A new 8MM movie film splicer allows the user to preselect the cutting angle when splicing or repairing 8MM film. *The Adjusta-Cut Splicer* has a control knob with which the angle of the cutting blade may be easily changed at the users' discretion to either a ninety-degree cut or a forty-degree cut. By selecting the ninety-degree angle of cut, the film is trimmed and joined exactly on the frame line which provides a "no-show" splice not visible during projection. The forty-degree angle of cut is provided when the movie projector shows a tendency to chatter or lose its film loop. The splicer has a permanent, Korona-steel cutting blade and a built-in storage compartment for splicing tape. For more information, write to Hudson Photographic Industries, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

EQUIPMENT

JET ACTION. Nylon rollers eliminate problems of abrasive wear, swelling, marking, and corrosion in a new swimming-pool cleaner head. It does not disturb sediment adjacent to the head when the pool is being cleaned. In the *Turbo-Vac,* water enters the head in a downward motion through orifices in the head. The jets of water loosen and agitate debris directly under the head. This sediment is pulled directly into the filtering system without escaping into the surrounding water. For further information write to C. H. Busch, The Polymer Corporation, 2120 Fairmont Avenue, Reading, Pennsylvania.

EASY MANEUVERS. Turning and maneuvering to align are a time-consuming part of line marking play and sport areas, parking lots, safety guides, and in material handling. Lines are relatively short and many turns require 180-degree swings. Usually two hundred lines require two hundred turns and realignments. The use of conventional heavy equipment means the operator must lift part of the machine to turn it, takes time and special accuracy to align. A new fast-turning mechanism that makes turning and alignment speedy and automatic is the latest major improvement on *Florline Marking Machines.* With the new turning mechaniam, slight pressure on the control handle raises the carriage so the machine pivots on a free-swinging right or left swivel wheel as desired. This shortcuts the common oft-repeated operations between lines. In addition the control handle permits convenient two-hand guidance of the machine. The new fast-turning mechanism is optional on all 2½- and 5-gallon Florline gravity-feed machinea and is standard equipment at no extra cost on the Combination '2 or 1' machine. For further information, write to the H. C. Sweet Company, New Hudson, Michigan.

DON'T BLOW A GASKET. A new 36-page manual, covering the whole field of gasket installation in cars, trucks, tractors, marine and small engines, contains time and money-saving tips on gasketing procedures, importance of adequate and proper preparation, and step-by-step procedures for head gaskets, valve and push-cover gaskets, oil pan, manifold, pump and rear-end gasketa, and rear main hearing seals. All of the instructions are clearly illustrated with photographs and technical drawings. In addition, the manual contains instructions for proper storage and handling;

explains the merits of the various types of materials and designs; their applications to modern sealing practice. Tells what to look for when installing manifold gaskets, what new materials and methods are now available for rocker arm covers, how to use metal shim gaskets and when to replace, what are the time-saving steps in oil pan gasket installation, et cetera. Requests for the manual should be addressed to Fel-Pro, Inc., Engineering Department, 7450 North McCormick Boulevard, Skokie, Illinois.

PROGRAM AIDS

AND AWAY WE GO! A selected group of 16MM travel and sports motion pictures are available for free-loan use to sports clubs, travel and church groups, adult and business organizations. The films feature round-the-world travel in such faraway places as Austria, Italy, Germany, Iran, India, Thailand, Greece, and Mexico. The charm of Colonial Williamsburg; the quaintness of Plymouth and Sturbridge; the natural and native attractions of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park; the Finger Lakes; Washington, D.C.; the sights and sounds of New York City and the Green Mountain State, Vermont, are some of the vacation areas of the United States visited in the films. The sports section of the series highlights memorable moments from the America's Cup Races, 1958 and 1962; landing game fish in the warm waters of Acapulco; fishing with Ted Williams off the Florida keys; skiing down the slopes at Aspen, Colorado; and hunting and boating in New Zealand. For further information write to Association Films, Inc., 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. *(The Ted Williams film was the award-winner in the sports and recreation category at the 5th American Film Festival for educational films.)*

DON'T PUSH THE PANIC BUTTON! A colorful, eight-page fire-safety booklet, *Are You Ready for a Fire?* uses a series of dramatic photographs and sketches to point out the 1, 2, 3 steps to life safety in such situations as escaping from a smoke-filled room, a stove fire, clothing fire, public building fire, fire fighting, et cetera. These emergencies leave little time to think; it is imperative to plan what we would do *now* . . . to replace panic with *knowledge*. The booklet is designed for handout or mailing use by fire departments, safety directors, employee programs, civic groups, insurance companies, and interested organizations. A free sample and quantity prices are available from Dray Publications, Fire and Accident Division, Deerfield, Massachusetts.

SPLIT-SECOND DECISIONS. A new driving-safety booklet, *What Would You Have Done?* illustrates with true-to-life sketches emergencies that drivers must be prepared to face, such as, loss of brakes, blowout in traffic, blinded by oncoming lights, caught in a slippery curve, an accident ahead, et cetera. The booklet gives the specific action steps to save lives in those all-too common situations. The booklet is designed for handout or mailing use by safety directors, employee programs, civic groups, insurance companies and interested organizations. A free sample and quantity prices are available from Dray Publications, Fire and Accident Division, Deerfield, Massachusetts.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source give (enclose remittance).

•

LONG-TERM PUBLIC BENEFIT. The federal government encourages states and local governments to lease or purchase suitable tracts of public domain lands and to develop them for public outdoor recreation purposes. In 1954 Congress enacted the Recreation and Public Purposes Act as a complete revision of the Recreation Act of 1926. The U.S. Department of the Interior has now issued a forty-page pamphlet, *Community Recreation and the Public Domain*, which explains the 1954 act and other related laws. Available for $.25 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

WHY DOES THE MOON LOOK BIGGER when it rises? The How and Why Wonder Books of science provide valuable resource material for science projects for playground, camp, and other activity groups. Latest in the series are *Robots and Electric Brains* by Robert Scharff and *Light and Color* by Harold Joseph Highland. The text and illustrations for this series are checked by Oakes A. White of the Brooklyn, New York, Children's Museum, and the series is edited under the supervision of Dr. Paul E. Blackwood of the U.S. Office of Education. This profusely illustrated (in color) series is available for $1.00 from Grosset and Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10.

•

ZOO IN THE GROOVE. Youngsters can now visit Miami's Crandon Park Children's Zoo by just sitting in their living rooms. A two-sided 33⅓RPM recording has been produced by the Dade County Parks Department, with a jolly clown giving two children a guided tour of the four-acre facility. One hears the sounds of the animals as well as a description of them and their history. This recording is believed to be the first to be recorded live at a zoo in the United States. The script and photography for the record's cover are by Jack Stark, information director for the county parks department. The recording, which sells for $1 (including tax and postage), may be purchased at the zoo or by writing the Dade County Parks Department, 50 SW 32nd Road, Miami, Florida.

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BEGINNING OF A NEW WORLD. Thomas Edison invented the first industrial research laboratory; his was the first one of the four thousand in America today. From these research laboratories and others that will be founded in the future, a whole new world of science and technology is emerging. To give young people a taste of the crucial importance of thorough experimental work, some of the experiments Edison and his men performed on the electric light and other inventions have been adapted and presented in a booklet *Edison Experiments You Can Do*. These will fascinate youngsters of scientific bent and will provide exciting hours of experiment. The materials required are simple: paperclips, birthday cake candles, Christmas tree lights, glass tubes, et cetera. The booklet, prepared by the Science Service of the Institution for the Popularization of Science, is available for $.25 from the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

•

FOUNDATION FOR A LIFETIME. Millions of young Americans, in and out of school, are today seeking to define their role in life and to find meaningful and gainful employment in an occupational revolution. *Design for Community Action* (Bulletin 248), a 36-page pamphlet, prepared by the staff of the Division of Youth Services and Employment Standards of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Labor Department of Labor, tells how to mobilize community resources to help youth enter the world of work. Part I notes the radically changing requirements of today's job market, analyzes the current youth labor market, and makes a projection of it to 1970. Part II details the experiences of communities in meeting the needs of their youth and offers ideas for programs, general and specific. Available for $.20 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

THE KEY TO A RICHER LIFE. A brochure recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, is addressed to the parents of potential school "dropouts" and contains hints on how to keep children in school. Recreation workers, also deeply concerned with this problem, should see that the leaflet, *Keep Them in School*, is known and distributed in their communities. Available for $.10 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

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MORE ON THE HORIZON. The second edition of the *Graflex Audio Visual Digest* contains valuable information for the recreation field on the use of new developments in audio-visual technology. The 48-page pahphlet contains material on "Ideas on Overhead Projection" by W. R. Crosby, machine-design instructor at Edison Technical High School, Rochester, New York; "The Progress of Visiomark" (white chalkboard screen) by Alfred H. Marks, associate professor at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana; and similar material. Available for $1.00 from Graflex, Inc., 3750 Monroe Avenue, Rochester 3, New York.

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NEARLY EIGHTEEN MILLION of our fellow citizens are over sixty-five years old. President Kennedy's Council on Aging has presented us with an excellent analysis of this segment of the population in *The Older American*, a fact-laden 73-page report. It covers such facets as income, health, employment, housing, retirement planning and counseling, creative activity and recreation et cetera and also provides a valuable appendix of source materials, tables, and charts. Available for $.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

THE SUN DOES NOT RISE OR SET. It only looks thataway. A series for neophyte readers, Junior Science Books provide a fascinating introduction for younger nature study groups. Latest in the series are *Magnets* by Rocco V. Feravolo and *Stars* by Phoebe Crosby. Available for $1.00 each from Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10.

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✣ Almost eight hundred blind men, women, and children in New York City are enjoying the recreation programs at The Lighthouse this year. Summer activities were provided for six hundred participants at the five camps operated by The Lighthouse, an agency of the New York Association for the Blind. Maurice Case, Lighthouse recreation director, claims The Lighthouse has the largest organized recreation program for blind people in the world. The costs of the program exceeds $100,000, with almost two-fifths spent on transporting people to and from their homes. The camping program costs an additional $75,000.

For some blind people recreation is the first step towards rehabilitation. Pursuits for the blind range from roller-skating to presenting plays, and include sports and games, arts and crafts, music, dramatics, dancing, social events, lectures, reading groups, and typing classes. The program also includes tours, forums, folksinging, guitar lessons, and a college club for students and graduates.

The Lighthouse has a new building scheduled to open in 1964. It will offer expanded recreation activities and will house bowling and swimming facilities and a completely equipped exercise room. Recreation activities are part of the twenty-nine free specialized services provided by The Lighthouse to meet the needs of six thousand blind men, women, and children in New York each year.

✣ A project of the Brooklyn, New York, Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Council Center for Senior Citizens has put into effect a new plan to extend the role of the older adult into the community in the form of a Volunteer Senior Service Corps. On January 18, 1963, the program was launched when fifteen Girl Scouts came to the center and attended the first of a four-session course in crafts taught by qualified senior-citizen center members. The course is being given in four one-hour sessions, with two sessions devoted to clay craft and two to copper art. A new group of Scouts will start the course every fifth Friday until a total of three hundred girls in the Wingate neighborhood of Brooklyn will have participated.

Another activity of the corps is also getting under way—enrichment of a public-school program by senior-citizen volunteers. Under the supervision of the teaching staff of P. S. 197, volunteers will help in the reading program, sew costumes and graduation gowns, assist in publishing the school newspaper, participate in judging art and science exhibits, and provide entertainment for auditorium programs.

The purpose of the Volunteer Senior Service Corps project is to open up to the community a source of skilled manpower to fill the volunteer jobs not now getting done. This new Senior Service Corps will encourage the individual to use skills and experience acquired during his lifetime, give him the satisfaction of meaningful activity, and at the same time help enrich the life of the children in the community. For information, write to Leo Laks, Director, Council Center for Senior Citizens, 1207 Kings Highway, Brooklyn 29, New York—*From* Aging, *published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.*

✣ The recreation department in Austin, Texas, reports that one of its supervisors represented the department in a program of rehabilitation and recreation extended into Austin-area nursing homes through an Austin-Travis County health unit project. The week-after-week program required much planning and work with patients of the widest range of capabilities and inabilities. During the first few visits, the supervisor discerned that a library service would be the most generally appreciated service for all of Austin's nursing-home convalescents. In addition to hundreds of recreation suggestions and instructions, the supervisor requested the bookmobile service from Austin Public Library—a request readily granted. The "Books Are Here" call is now a welcome break in routine for both patients and staff.

✣ Federal grants from the U.S. Children's Bureau, totaling $600,484, will support seventeen research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare this year. Two of the grants are aimed at helping mildly retarded children, who far outnumber those with severe mental retardation and who have until now been more seriously neglected in research. #

DR. THOMPSON *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

RECREATION DIRECTORS

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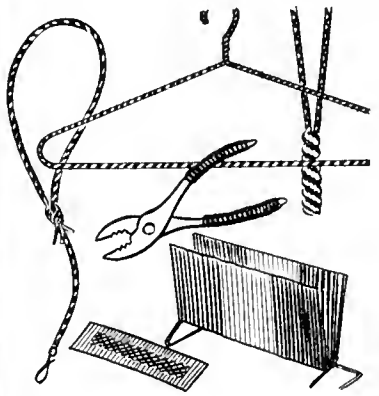

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Physical Education in the Elementary School Curriculum (second edition), Arthur G. Miller and Virginia Whitcomb. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 340, illustrated. $5.95.

The title of this book may not arouse interest in the recreation leader or the recreation executive of a public recreation or youth-serving agency. It is reviewed here for that specific reason. It is a book that *should* interest those in recreation because it has a tremendous amount of very valuable material in it. For example, it has an excellent section on low-organized games, chosen carefully for their usefulness in developing specific physical skills. An excellent section on team sports places emphasis, as it should be, on lead-up games and skill drills. Chapters on stunts, tumbling and apparatus, individual and group activities, such as tennis, horseshoes, tetherball, et cetera, and on dance activities are detailed, carefully chosen, and well organized.

What makes this book different from the usual physical activity manual or game book is its *Part 3—on integration.* The authors make no bones about the value *per se* of physical education, and they do not want to see it diluted too much by over-integration into other parts of the curriculum. They have worked out, however, many excellent ideas and suggestions for the integration of physical, social, dramatic, and musical activities through many kinds of themes—the circus, the various holidays, and such over-all themes as the Eskimos, the Dutch, the home, the farm, the community, Mexico, and many others. In other words, activities must be meaningful if they are to be of any real and lasting value. They must be chosen carefully with the whole child in mind, not just his muscles. A creative approach is necessary to a creative program—and this book is a valuable resource.—*V. M.*

A Dynamic Concept of Physical Education for Secondary Schools, Arthur G. Miller and M. Dorothy Massey. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1963. Pp. 284, illustrated. $6.75.

This book does for the junior and senior high-school physical education program what the book above does for the elementary school program. It emphasizes physical, social-emotional, and intellectual objectives. It stresses principles of learning (and recreation leaders would do well to study these), goals, flexibility for dealing with individual differences, opportunities for both group and individual activities, developing and maintaining interest, providing freedom of selection, and opportunities for leadership, plus ways of integrating physical education activities with other subjects. Evaluation and *use* make up the other principles of teaching—or leading—physical activities.

More technical, more school-oriented than *Physical Education in the Elementary School Curriculum,* this book nevertheless can be a very useful one to leaders of youth groups in sports programs.

An Experiment in Training Volunteers, A Manual Based on the Sargent House Project. Department of Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of Washington, Mount Saint Alban, Washington 16, D.C. Pp. 66. Paper, $1.00.

Here is an account of a research project designed to find out whether a daytime activity center for older people can be operated successfully by volunteers if they are given training in providing such service. Begun in 1959, with a $30,000 grant, the project has proved a big YES, even though it is not yet over. The most satisfying result of this program is the proof that older people have not only time but great skills in living to contribute, are eager to be of service, and welcome the opportunity for training.

The manual's style is easy and informal, the material heartwarming. Specifics on budget, qualifications for leaders, application blanks, agenda for training sessions, schedule, et cetera are provided in the appendix.

Build-It-Yourself Science Laboratory, Raymond E. Barrett. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 340. $4.50.

Here is a good project source book for those interested in updating their recreation programs to include the new technical and science phases of recreation. The very interesting low- or no-cost projects, using readily available materials, are clearly illustrated and explained. A small number of the projects are dangerous if the listed safety precautions are not followed; however, they are no more lethal or injurious than other recreation activities when properly supervised. The preface and first chapter lay the groundwork on how to set up this type of program for schools—it should be more liberal in recreation centers. The few questions at the end of each subject are good. The numerous questions at the end of each section will hold the attention of only a minority of the youngsters, but are fine for broadening the know-how of the leaders working on the projects. The book contains excellent material for day camps, particularly for rainy days.—*W. A. Taylor, Resdel Corporation, Wildwood, New Jersey.*

Food-n-Fun Craft, Eleanor Doan and Gladys McElroy. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan. Pp. 66, illustrated. Paper, $1.95.

Here is a collection not of recipes, but of unusual ways to fix and serve food. As the authors point out, food is fun to fix, fun to serve, fun to eat, and fun to talk about. They organize their ideas around types of food—cakes, cookies, ice cream, candy, wieners, gumdrops, fruit, and many others and suggest a number of ways of decorating or serving them in terms of themes, such as foreign motifs, holidays, animals, et cetera. The ideas used are all simple and require no expensive "trimmings." They may be just the thing to intrigue a sick child, add interest to a lunchbox, provide color and decoration for a party, picnic, or social. They might also be just the thing to interest a youngster in the preparation of food.

IN BRIEF

REINHOLD DRAWING AND PAINTING BOOK, *Bodo W. Jaxtheimer. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 407, illustrated. $10.95.* There are two parts to this book. Part I is a complete course of instruction in drawing, covering all techniques, anatomy, architecture, plants, et cetera. Part II is a complete course in painting with all of its techniques. Well illustrated in color and black-and-white, here is a real fund of knowledge for anyone working in the field of art, and a helpful book for any teacher or leader in recreation. It is also a good refer-

ence guide for libraries.—*M. B. Cummings.*

THE LENGTH AND DEPTH OF ACTING, *Edwin Duerr. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 590. $10.00.* Theater afficionados and students of acting will find this comprehensive history of the actor's art particularly instructive and especially well documented. An extensive list of sources for each chapter and list of important writings on acting related to each historical period make this "first history of the world's acting" thoroughly authentic and useful.

CROWELL'S HANDBOOK OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN, *compiled by Frank Ledlie Moore. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 264. $4.95.* This encyclopedic guide comprises synopses of libretti, casts, biographies of Gilbert and Sullivan, selected words and music of famous excerpts. This is a handy volume for the Gilbert-and-Sullivan producer, program annotator, and enthusiast. Unfortunately, the *Handbook* calls the incomparable works *operettas.* They were composed as *operas* by their authors and should be so named.

ECHOES OF AFRICA IN FOLK SONGS OF THE AMERICAS, *Beatrice Landeck. David McKay Company, 119 West 40th Street, New York. Pp. 184. $5.95.* This collection contains folksongs of Africa, South America, and the U.S. The accompaniment for percussion instruments and piano are perfectly suited to the tunes. What makes this collection exceptionally valuable is that all the wonderful songs can be learned and performed by young and old, and they lend themselves to unusnal and exciting program possibilities. The songs are educational in the sense that they are full of characteristic rhythms and melody and purely musical. This is a collection which is out of the rich past, but is strictly contemporaneous at the same time.

A HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC, *Paul Collaer. World Publishing Company, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland 2. Pp. 413. Illustrated, $4.50.* The author warns the reader in his introduction that he is neither musicologist nor music critic. Commentary on leading composers and their music, although technical to an extent, is presented mainly in the spirit of a expert musical layman. This should be encouraging to the average concert-goer who wants to gain a deeper perspective of modern music.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

ARTS and CRAFTS

Designs for Croftsmen, Walter Miles. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 224. $5.95.

Dorset Feather Stitchery, Olivia Pass. Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 85. $3.50.

Drawing and Sketching: A Step-by-Step Book, Guy R. Williams. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 103. $4.50.

Fiber Glass Projects and Procedures, Gerald L. Steele. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 159. $4.00.

Food'n'Fun Craft, Eleanor L. Doan and Gladys McElroy. Zondervan Publ., Grand Rapids, Mich. Pp. 66. Paper, $1.95.

Fun & Play All the Way, Annie Blaine. Hart Publ., 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

Fun with a Saw, R. J. DeCristoforo. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 204. $5.95.

Fun with Next to Nothing, Wesley F. Arnold and Wayne C. Cordy. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 78. $2.95.

Furniture You Can Build. Lane Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.95.

Gifts from the Land, Virginia Whitman. Muhlenberg Press, 2900 Queen La., Philadelphia 29. Pp. 164. $5.95.

Glass Craft, Kay Kinney. Chilton Books, Chestnut at 56th Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 179. $7.50.

Grade School Scrapcrafts, F. Augustine and G. Neary. Instructional Center, 222 Kearny Ave., Perth Amboy, N.J. Pp. 60. Paper, $1.25.

Graphic Arts Crafts (2nd ed.), Desire Kauffmann. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 260. $5.95.

Hand Bookbinding: A Manual of Instruction, Aldren A. Watson. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 93. $6.00.

Handwrought Jewelry, Lois E. Franke. McKnight Publ., Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 222. $7.96.

How to Make Children's Furniture and Play Equipment, Mario Dal Fabbro. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 192. $6.50.

Interior Art and Decoration: Croft Projects and Decorating Ideas. Sunset Books, Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.75.

Made in the Renaissance: Arts and Crafts of the Age of Exploration, Christine Price. E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 120. $3.75.

Meaning of Modern Sculpture, The, R. H. Wilenski. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 171. Paper, $1.95.

Metal Art Crafts (2nd ed.), John G. Miller. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 165. $2.50.

Mosaics: Design Construction and Assembly, Robert Williamson. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 103. $6.95.

One Hundred and One Patchwork Patterns, Ruby Short McKim. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 124. Paper, $1.85.

One Hundred and One Things a Boy Can Do Around the House, Arthur Symons. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.

One Hundred and One Ways to Improve Your Knitting, Barbara Abbey. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 61. $2.00.

Reinhold Drawing and Painting Book, Bodo W. Jaxtheimer. Reinhold Publ., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 408. $10.95.

Rug Hooking, The Complete Book of Barbara J. Zarbock. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 120. $6.75.

Secret of Finger Painting, The, Ray Miller. Bruce Miller Publ., Box 369, Riverside, Calif., Pp. 25. Paper, $1.00.

Seeing with Pencil and Brush, Arthur Zaidenberg. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 171. $4.95.

Sew for Your Children, Mary Johnson. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 238. $4.50.

Ship Model Building (3rd ed.), Gene Johnson. Cornell Maritime Press, Cambridge, Md. Pp. 301. $4.00.

Singer Home Decorations Sewing Book. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 128. $4.95.

Singer Sewing Book, Mary Brooks Picken. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 260. $4.95.

Slote Sculpturing, Mickey Klar Marks. Dial Junior Books, 461 Park Ave S., New York 16. Pp. 44. $2.75.

COOKBOOKS, FOOD

Contemporary French Cooking, Waverley Root and Richard de Rochemont. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 211. $4.95.

Cook Until Done, George Bradshaw and Ruth Norman. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 181. $4.50.

Cook As the Romans Do, Myra Waldo. P. F. Collier, 640 5th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 178. Paper, $.95.

Cookbook of Fabulous Foods, The, Carolyn Coggins. Pyramid Books, 444 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 314. $.60.

Cooking, Philip Harben. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 282. Paper, $.95.

Family Cook Book, The Sunday News, Alice Petersen and Ella Elvin. Rowman and Littlefield, 84 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 319. $5.95.

Fine Art of Chinese Cooking, The, Dr. Lee Su Jan. Bobbs-Merrill, Box 558, Indianapolis 6. Pp. 246. $3.95.

Food Hints for Mature People, Charles Glen King with George Britt. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Golden Banquet Book, The, Marietta Abel and Agnes J. Anderson. T. S. Denisen & Co., 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15, Minn. Pp. 432. $3.95.

Gourmet Cooking with a Flair, David Wade. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 188. $7.50.

Great Recipes from Great Restaurants, Myra Waldo. Collier Books, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 256. Paper, $.95.

Home Book of Italian Cooking, The, Angela Catanzaro. Fawcett Publ., Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 224. $.50.

James Beard Cookbook, The. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 544. $4.95.

Louisiana Cookery, Mary Land. Louisiana State Univ. Press, Baton Rouge 3. Pp. 376. $5.00.

Luncheon Cookbook, The, Ruth Langland Holberg. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 198. $3.95.

Much Depends on Dinner, Peter J. Robotti. Fountainhead Publ., 475 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 306. $8.50 (deluxe-boxed $10.00).

Nick Manero's Cook-Out Barbecue Book. Fawcett Books, Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 144. $.75.

No Cooking Cookbook, The, Lilian Langseth-Christensen. Coward-McCann, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 255. $4.95.

Toll House Cookbook, Ruth Wakefield. Popular Library, 355 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 376. $.75.

Too Many Cooks, William Wiesner. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Unpaged. $2.75.

Vogue's French Cookery Book, "Francine." St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 200. $4.95.

Wide World Cookbook, Rebecca Shapiro. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 58. $2.95.

Wonder of Food, The, K. Cyrus Melikian and Lloyd K. Rudd. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 246. $5.00.

GAMES, HOBBIES, PARTIES

Beat the Dealer, Edward O. Thorp. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 236. $4.95.

Book of Magic, John Mulholland. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 329. $6.50.

City Street Games, Jocelyn and Lee Ames. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Complete Book of Entertaining, The, Nata Lee. Hawthorn Books, 70 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 349. $5.95.

Esquire's Book of Gambling, David Newman, Editor. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 333. $5.95.

Fun with Brand-New Games, Allan and Paulette Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 255. $3.50.

Games and Activities (2nd ed.), Joseph Edmundson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 142. $3.75.

Games for Grownups, Marguerite Kohl and Frederica Young. Cornerstone Library, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 176. Paper, $1.00.

Gay Parties for All Occasions, E. O. Harbin. Abington Press, 201 8th Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn. Pp. 351. Paper, $1.75.

Heads I Win, Tales You Lose, Charlotte Olmsted. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 277. $4.50.

Humorous Acts for Stunt Programs, Louis J. Huber. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15, Minn. Pp. 377. $3.95.

Play Mathematics, Harry Langman, Ph.D. Hafner Publ., 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 216. $4.95.

Solitaire Chess, T. A. Horowitz, Editor. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York. Unpaged. Paper, $2.50.

Stamp Collecting: How to Go About It, S. C. Johnson. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. Paper, $.75.

SPORTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Administration of School Health and Physical Education Programs (3rd ed.), Charles A. Bucher. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 498. $6.25.

Basic Skills in Sports for Men and Women (3rd ed.), Armbruster, Irwin and Musker. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3.

Pp. 308 (plus 45-page Test Manual). Paper, $4.95.

Bench Weight Training, Petros Elia. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 104. $6.75.

Body Building (Group Method), Charles A. Pease. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 211. $4.25.

Book of Rugby Football #2, The, Bryn Thomas, Editor. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 125. $4.25.

Centre Half, Walter Winterbottom. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Dawn of Swimming, The, Ken Knox. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 240. $5.00.

Defensive Football, Sam Huff. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 117. $4.00.

Drownproofing: A New Technique for Water Safety, Fred Lanoue. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 112. $3.95.

Dynamic Concept of Physicol Education, A, Arthur G. Miller, Ed. D. & M. Dorothy Massey, Ed. D. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 284. $6.75.

Field Hockey: An International Team Sport, Helen T. Mockey. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 174. $6.60.

Griff Boreson's Karting Handbook. Arco Publ., 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 145. $2.50.

Heavyweight Champions, The, John Durant. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 150. $3.75.

High School Basketball, Coaching, Managing, Administering, William A. Healey. Interstate Printers and Publ., 19-27 N. Jackson St., Danville, Ill. Pp. 537. $6.00.

History of the World's Sports Cars, A, Richard Hough. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 214. $12.50.

Hover Croft, A. Croome. Ivon Oblensky, 219 E. 61st St., New York 21. Pp. 72. $2.95.

How to Master the Irons, Gene Littler. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York. Pp. 118. $5.00.

How to Succeed at Touch Football, Frederic A. Birmingham. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 156. $2.95.

Physical Education Activities Handbook, D. K. Stanley, I. F. Waglow. Allyn and Bacon, 150 Tremont St., Boston 11. Pp. 270. Paper, $5.25.

Physical Education and Rebound Tumbling, Rich Horris. Barnes Publ., 106 1st St. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.50.

Tackle Ski-ing This Way, Robert Skepper. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Diving, The, Robert Clotwarthy. Thomas Nelson, 18 E. 41st St., New York 17. Pp. 95. $2.50.

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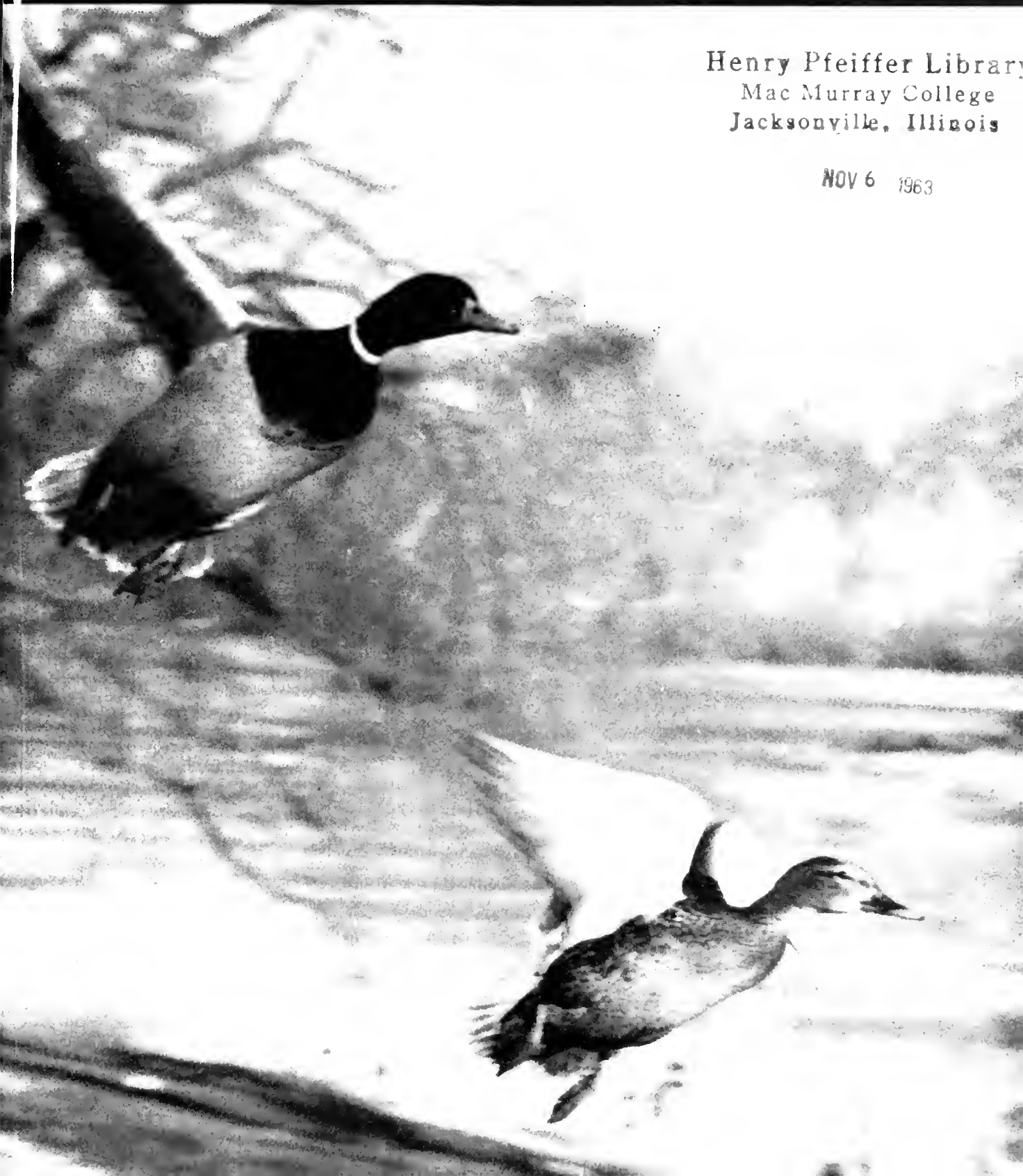

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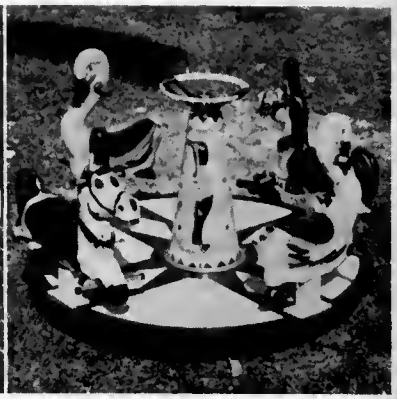

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Southern Southeastern Section	March 31-April 2	Columbia, South Carolina	Wade Hampton
Southwest	March 31-April 3	Dallas, Texas	Statler Hilton
Great Lakes	April 1-3	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Schroeder
Pacific Northwest	April 12-15	Billings, Montana	Northern
Midwest	April 14-17	Colorado Springs, Colorado	Antlers
Middle Atlantic	May 10-13	Baltimore, Maryland	Lord Baltimore
New England	May 17-20	Groton, Connecticut	Griswold Hotel and Country Club

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RECREATION

NOVEMBER 1963 VOL. LVI NO. 9 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

TAKEOFF. The flash of iridescent color and the sound of wings makes one think of November. Who has not thrilled to a glimpse of swift flight, of wild ducks against the sky? This photo is unusual for its feeling of action and clear movement against the mist of a lagoon near Lake Michigan. Taken by William L. Carpenter, aged seventeen, it won a special award in one of the Eastman Kodak High School Photo Contests.

Next Month

Jingle bells, falling snow, and Christmas! The report of the Saint Louis National Recreation Congress will be included in the December issue, as usual, and pictures of highlights of that week of meetings. Included will be the report delivered in a general session by Dr. Edith Ball, president of the American Recreation Society, on the progress of the ARS-NRA Relationships Study Committee, as of September 20, 1963, and the action of the AIPE Board, presented by Alfred LaGasse, executive director of the American Institute of Park Executives, among the other articles will be a symposium "On Recreation Literacy" and a timely article on "Urban-Oriented Recreation," by Louis Twardzig of Michigan State University.

Why not give each member of your staff and board of commission his own subscription to RECREATION *for Christmas?* You will be doing yourself a favor as well, for RECREATION Magazine will speak for you, interpret your concepts, projects, help with your staff training, keep everyone informed.

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LETTERS

Tiled Playgrounds

Sirs:

In your April 1963 issue I found a description about safe surfacing for children's playgrounds which was of particular interest to me as director of the Municipal Board of Physical Education and Sport in Amsterdam [The Netherlands]. We have approximately four hundred playgrounds. We use tiled pavement under the apparatus. Tiles are not the best surfacing material because of the hardness which cannot eliminate accidents, especially head injuries. I am looking for various kinds of playground surfacing which are both cushioning and durable. Maybe the molded ruhber mats of the interlocking type are the answer. Could you tell me the name of the manufacturer of this product and the ingredients of the rubber? Has this playground surfacing already been introduced in Europe?

E. KUPERS, JR., *Director of the Municipal Board of Physical Education and Sport, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.*

Wheelchair Sports

Sirs:

I noted your brief article "Wheelchair Bowling" *(September)* with mixed feelings. I am, naturally, pleased that such programs for the handicapped are being developed throughout the country. It is encouraging to know that recreation professionals, agencies, and departments are aware of the needs of the handicapped and are making progress in providing recreation opportunities for them.

I question, however, the methods employed in this and, no doubt, other programs for the handicapped; specifically, the use of special apparatus, such as "slides for ball delivery." In this instance, the sport of bowling has been reduced to merely aiming the slide; "bowling" is thus a misnomer. With the use of such devices, score of "well over 100" indicates very little about mastery of the sport, and to the extent that participants become dependent on these devices, our goals (and the satisfaction of their needs) are undermined, for to be independent seems a more worthy objective than a high score.

People in wheelchairs should be given the confidence and opportunity to bowl at any establishment, alone or with friends, without the assistance of friends or devices. The desire and ability to do so is inherent.

In adapting sports and recreation activities for wheelchair participants, changes should be made only when essential to accommodate the wheelchair or insure the safety of the individual. For example, in wheelchair basketball, the dribbling rule is modified but the basket remains ten feet from the floor.

There is a four team bowling league in Champaign, Illinois, comprised entirely of wheelchair bowlers. They bowl once a week during the bowling season with no human or mechanical assistance whatsoever. The league is sanctioned by the American Bowling Congress. Excepting the wheelchair itself, it is no different from other handicap (scoring) leagnes.

These bowlers would be the first to admit that their averages are terrible (around 100). A 400 series is a source of pride, because it is hard earned. I hope the wheelchair bowlers of Colorado Springs may someday earn the same pride, from the same accomplishment.

THOMAS L. GOODALE, *Champaign, Illinois.*

• For other news abaut recreation for the handicapped see "Pioneering Legislation Provides Recreation for Handicapped," Page 403 and "Rx for the Ill and Handicapped," Page 427.—Ed.

Pittsburgh's spectacular new all-weather Civic Arena features a huge retractable dome roof of stainless steel for weather-proof, corrosion resistant, self-cleaning longevity. Similarly, the designers specified Coin-Lok Stainless Steel Coin-Operated Lockers — 250 of them — for these same durability characteristics, plus improved efficiencies and labor savings. The Arena is jointly owned by the Public Auditorium Authority of Pittsburgh, and Allegheny County.

Elsewhere in Allegheny County, recreation officials enjoy two-season Coin-Lok use by moving lockers from their North and South Park swimming pools to nearby ice skating rinks. The County utilizes more than 800 Coin-Lok Lockers at these and other locations.

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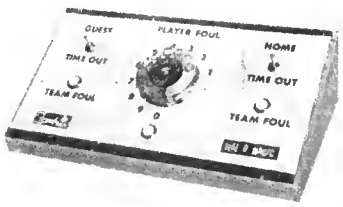

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TESTED IDEAS FOR RECREATION MONTH

Now is the time to start organizing for a BIG observance

NOVEMBER is the time to organize your city-wide committees for June Is National Recreation Month events and start sketching the outlines of your observance of Recreation Sunday . . . Recreation Sabbath . . . Youth Fitness Week . . . Family Recreation Week . . . Recreation and the Arts Week . . . and Recreation Through Service Week! Your observance should tell the story of the *why* as well as the *what* of recreation today — and that means involving the whole community. The theme of "Free Time: A Challenge to Free Men" will be continued in 1964.

Build on the good work begun this year and on the following battery of tested ideas:

• In Dallas, Texas, L. B. Houston, director of parks and recreation and member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees, developed a special program manual supplement on June, National Recreation Month, outlining special events for each of the above weeks. *Youth Fitness Week* introduced a physical fitness program organizing walking clubs, giving swimming tests. *Family Recreation Week* featured a family game night, family picnics, barbecues, swims, parent-child games and tournaments. *Recreation and the Arts Week* called for displays of arts and crafts and books and pictures on the arts, a poster-making contest, a talent show, a costumed story hour, tryouts for a one-act play, community singing and concerts. *Recreation Through Service Week* staged a grand finale, with adult and junior volunteers receiving special recognition and a community program honoring the playground council.

• From Lubbock, Texas, Mrs. Lou Keay, United Fund public relations director, sends a detailed report showing what imagination and organization can do with the NRA Recreation Month kit materials. Mrs. Keay recognized that the theme is made to order for the recruitment of volunteers and she built her campaign around this.

The *United Fund Poster News* for May headlined the coming observance to some five hundred businesses, churches, and schools. The *Volunteer Newsletter*, reaching eight hundred registered volunteers and the agencies that call upon the Volunteer Bureau, urged, "Exchange a little leisure for a lot of satisfaction." A news release announced the observance and stressed that the National Recreation Association is a United Fund agency serving the entire community.

Adaptations of radio spots from the NRA kit were sent to eight local stations. TV scripts on the theme, "Free Time: A Challenge to Free Men," included presentations of the services of the Girl Scouts, Candy-Stripers (hospital aides), Red Cross, Camp Fire Girls, YW and YMCA, Volunteer Bureau, and a neighborhood center.

• In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, J. Nevin Nichols, superintendent of recreation, made Recreation Month and "Free Time: A Challenge to Free Men" the theme of his department's Fun Time Directory—designed to be posted on every home bulletin board.

• Greensboro, North Carolina, under the guidance of Oka T. Hester, launched the observance of "Recreation Week" with a proclamation by Mayor David Schenck and a week of special events. Clubs and organizations, especially youth-serving agencies, were invited to join in the observance. Newspapers, radio, and TV carried stories or special shows throughout the week, posters were distributed all over town and the civic bulletin boards were reserved for special displays.

• Decatur, Illinois, used auto stickers, special staff and board meetings, and daily programs and news coverage . . . In New York City, Park Commissioner Newbold Morris announced a month-long city-wide series of events keyed to the four weeks. . . . Richard Wilsman of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, used Recreation Month to kick off all summer events. . . . St. Vincent's Hospital in St. Louis used the month to highlight and explain the purpose of its total recreation program.

• Don't overlook the industries in your community as you plan for Recreation Month. Business leaders have a big stake in effective recreation for *everybody*, not just employe recreation. Be sure they're represented on your planning committee. *Interchange*, the bulletin of the New York Association of Industrial Communicators, reminded all company editors to suggest Recreation Month activities to plant employes and urge employes to support their home community's Recreation Month programs.

Labor leaders, too, urge observance of Recreation Month. The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities department put out a special reminder this year on the importance of supporting such community efforts toward improved recreation—both public and private.

Let National Recreation Month work for you! This will be most successful if you start to plan NOW.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ A LIST OF RESEARCH REPORTS relating to recreation is now being compiled by the National Recreation Association. If you, or your organization, have conducted any studies that were completed in 1963, please forward any such studies to the NRA Library, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011, as soon as possible for listing in the *Research Completed in 1963* to be published early next year. Thank you very much!

▸ CONCESSIONAIRES in public parks will take part in the 1963 Economic Censuses, covering manufacturers, mineral industries, business and transportation, according to the U.S. Bureau of Census. The censuses are taken every five years, and reply is mandatory. The censuses will be conducted entirely by mail, with forms going to large multi-unit firms in mid-November; the bulk of the forms being mailed about mid-January. Deadline for filling out and returning the forms is February 29, 1964. Census Bureau officials indicate that they prefer forms to be returned promptly, even if it is necessary to use some estimates rather than delay the forms past the deadline, to permit auditing. This policy is designed to reduce the burden on all firms and to speed up publication of reports.

Those that operate amusement concessions at public parks will receive *Form CB-79B, Amusement and Recreation Services.* This form seeks a specific title of the business operated from among some thirty titles under the general headings of "Recreational Amusements," "Coin-operated Machine Businesses," and "Spectator Amusements." Under the first of these are listed amusement parks, kiddie parks, theme parks; bathing beach; boat and canoe rental; carnivals; circuses; golf pitch-and-putt course; golf professional; membership golf or country club; et cetera. Under "Spectator Amusements" are listed horse or dog track; baseball, basketball, football, or hockey clubs; promotors of sports events; managers of such sports events.

▸ CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS around the world provide the theme of a special cartoon page appearing in the December issues of the Superman-DC Comics Group of National Periodical Publications. The magazines are now on sale at newsstands. The one-page cartoon strip, titled "Binky's Special Christmas Quiz —Christmas in Many Lands!" invites the reader to guess the country in which various Yuletime customs are observed.

▸ FUNDS released by the Department of the Interior, in final Accelerated Public Works projects to stimulate employment, now total $1,988,000. Since the start of the work-generating program, the department has launched 512 federal projects and provided grants-in-aid to about 440 additional state fish and wildlife projects. The entire program will create 105,000 man-months of employment in a wide range of improvements touching many phases of conservation and benefiting most states. The first allotment to the department, made in October 1962, totaled $38,000,000. The second, approved May 28, 1963, was for $25,000,000, thus making the total available $63,000,000.

"These funds have been invested wisely and have resulted in immediate as well as long-term benefits," says Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. "Their immediate benefit has been the creation of thousands of new jobs at the site of work and many other thousands in providing goods and services. The longer-range benefits now are being realized. Our rangelands, our national parks, our fish and wildlife refuges, our roads, our Indian reservations have been improved. Fire hazards in timbered areas have been curbed, streams have been cleared, new trails have been built. Costly soil erosion has been lessened. Also, we now have many new campgrounds, more parking areas, additional boat-launching facilities, more swimming and picnicking areas.

"Many of these projects normally would have been years in developing. Today they are completed and the public is using them."

▸ WILD RIVERS STUDY. A government study team appointed to investigate the nation's need to protect recreation values of a share of its remaining natural and free-flowing rivers has selected sixty-four rivers or segments of rivers for consideration. Edward C. Crafts, chairman of the wild river study team appointed jointly by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, listed for initial study eleven rivers in the Southeast, eleven in the Northeast, nine in the Lake Central States, eleven in the Mid-Continent area, seven in the Pacific Southwest, and fifteen in the Pacific Northwest.

Included for study are one or more rivers in thirty-five of the states. The advice and assistance of the governors of these states is being sought. The rivers included were selected on the basis of their quality and variety, as well as to realize broad geographical distribution. The study grew out of recommendations by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. The Senate committee suggested that "certain streams be preserved in their free flowing condition because their natural scenic, scientific, esthetic, and recreational values outweigh their value for water development and control purposes now and in the future."

▸ THE NEW Recreation Service of the Homebound, a project being sponsored in Chicago by the Chicago Women's Committee of the National Recreation Association, has appointed Marjorie Bishop as director. Miss Bishop brings with her years of experience as a recreation worker in the United States and overseas and has a master's degree from Columbia University. She will work closely with Mrs. Conway Olmsted, chairman of the NRA Chicago Women's Committee.

The exciting project will provide volunteer recreation service in the homes of handicapped homebound adults. The Chicago Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation and the Multiple Sclerosis Society will furnish the first group of homebound referrals. The Chicago Institute of Rehabilitation will also be an early participant.

It is expected that other agencies and hospitals will become affiliated with the programs as the project develops. The Welfare Council of Chicago and the Chicago Recreation and Park Department have been involved in the original planning.

▸ AUTOMATION claims another job, as the first Univac is retired to the museum, according to reporter Nan Robertson in *The New York Times* of October 3, 1963. On that date, good old Univac I typed out its final message to humanity and then obediently turned itself off, forever. As the world's first data-processing computer, it has been working twenty-four hours a day for the Bureau of Census since 1951. "But now it is a giant moron in comparison with later, more sophisticated brains," she states. And so Univac I comes to rest, the property of The Smithsonian Institution, in Washington's new Museum of History and Technology. The youngest of its descendants, just installed in the Census Bureau, records and counts a hundred times faster than the pioneer machine and a million times faster than a human clerk. *(See, "What Is Cybernetics," Page 425.)*

Automation is called the major cause in the loss of forty thousand jobs a week, according to another *Times* re-

port by John Pomfret. John L. Snyder Jr., chairman and president of U. S. Industries, has just reported to Congress that the contention that automation will *not* eliminate many jobs is "the most seductive of [the] myths" about automation. The industrialist maintains that equipment is being developed that "works miracles." However, he continued, "as is too often the case in this age of the widening gap between scientific progress and man's ability to cope with it, we have failed to keep pace."

Mr. Snyder said another "myth" is that automation will create jobs for workers, not only in running the machines, but also in maintaining and building them. "The hard truth," he said, "is that modern automated equipment requires very little maintenance. If it did not, it would not pay to operate it." *(See also "Our New Automated World," Page 401.)*

▸ DR. PAUL DUDLEY WHITE, eminent heart specialist, was one of the top award winners in the third annual "AMF Awards Program for Outstanding Reporting in the Field of Physical Recreation," as announced jointly by Richard J. Sargent, vice-president of the American Machine & Foundry Company, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association. The two organizations cosponsor the program.

Dr. White won his AMF-NRA award for an article entitled "The Soft Life Is Bad Medicine," published in *Family Weekly Magazine.* In recognition of the honor, Dr. White received a citation and $1,000 at a luncheon in the State House in Boston, October 16. Also honored was Curtis Mitchell who actually wrote the article in question—"by Paul Dudley White as told to Curtis Mitchell."

Additional awards of $1,000 and citations were awarded by AMF-NRA for authors and media in the newspaper, television and radio categories for the calendar year 1962:

- In the newspaper category, a citation award and $1,000 went to reporter Henry J. Dolecki of the *Oil City Derrick,* Oil City, Pennsylvania, for a series of eleven articles dealing with physical recreation opportunities in Oil City and how they could be improved.
- The staff of Radio Station WSB, Atlanta, Georgia, won the award in the radio category for a series of interviews with various recreation and sports leaders appearing on the WSB program, "Recreation Day."
- For the television category, the top honor was awarded posthumously to Robert Pelgram, KNBC-TV, Los Angeles, for his "Just For Fun" TV program which featured local children's and adult recreation programs.

▸ A BILLION-DOLLAR outdoor recreation program was endorsed by the House Interior Committee when it approved the Land and Water Conservation Bill *(H.R. 3846, S. 859)* on October 9. The bill would authorize federal grants of $480,000,000 in the next eight years. This would be matched by state funds for planning, acquiring, and developing outdoor recreation facilities. The program would be financed later by revenues from entrance and user fees collected at improved federal recreation areas, sales of federal surplus properties, and an existing four-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline and special motorboat fuels.

Sixty percent of the proposed Federal Land Conservation fund would go to the states. Half of the remaining forty percent would be used for land acquisition, and the rest retained in the Treasury to offset the write-off of recreation facility costs at federal water projects.

▸ A NEW LAW in Massachusetts, just signed by Governor Endicott Peabody, creates a new State Division of Conservation Services, which may obtain $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 from the federal government for conservation work. Established within the State Natural Resources Department, the new division replaces the State Division of Soil Conservation, which was removed from the State Agricultural Department. Says Governor Peabody, "This legislation . . . will enable us to construct multipurpose reservoirs for recreation as well as flood-control purposes." *(See also "Reservoirs for Recreation," RECREATION, December 1962,* and *"Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies," June 1962.)*

COMING EVENTS

National Audubon Society Annual Convention, *November 9-13, Everglades Hotel, Miami, Florida.* Write to National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 10028.

24th Annual Women's National Aquatic Forum, *December 23-30, Sea Garden Hotel and Motor Lodge, Pompano Beach, Florida.* For information write to Mrs. Theresa Anderson, Women's National Aquatic Forum, 2109 Fortieth Street, Des Moines 10, Iowa.

Children's Art Month, *March 1964.* Sponsored by The Crayon, Water Color and Craft Institute Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017.

American Camping Association 1964 National Convention, *March 17-21, Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* Write to the ACA at Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

61st Annual National Catholic Educational Association Convention, *March 31-April 3, 1964, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey.* Write to the association at 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation National Convention, *May 8-12, 1964, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.* Write to AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Third Biennial Public Relations Institute on New Trends and Techniques, *June 7-9, 1964 Hotel Commodore, New York City.* Write to National Public Relations Council, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10010.

International Recreation Association World Congress, *October 2-7, 1964, Osaka and Kyoto, Japan.* For information write to International Recreation Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 10017.

▸ A THIRTY-FIVE-YEAR improvement program for Texas state parks has been submitted to Governor John B. Connally by Elo J. Urbanovsky, head of the Texas Tech College Department of Parks. The plan, the result of a $70,000 study authorized by the state legislature in 1960, declares the most acute need for state parks exists in the Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth areas. Tentative steps were taken by the state legislature to meet this situation by providing appropriations over the next two years to "Dam B," a new state park near Jasper where the Angeline and Neches Rivers converge, and to one at Lake Whitney. A third park, Lake Falcon on the lower Rio Grande, is also receiving special funds from the state legislature.

IN MEMORIAM

▸ TWO LEADERS in the parks and recreation field have just died.

- **Dr. Gerald B. Fitzgerald,** lecturer and director of the recreation leadership training program at the University of Minnesota School of Physical Education, died in Richfield, Minnesota, at the age of fifty-four. A university faculty member for seventeen years, "Fitz" held several national offices in professional organizations and had written more than fifty articles, several pamphlets, and two books on recreation. The latter include *Leadership in Recreation* (Ronald Press, 1951) and *Community Organization for Recreation* (Barnes, 1948).
- **Chauncey J. Hamlin,** founder and former president of the International Council of Museums, died in Carmel, California, at the age of eighty-two. A native and for many years a resident of Buffalo, New York, Mr. Hamlin was, according to *The New York Times,* "endowed with an overpowering drive for civic betterment." A long-time financial contributor to the National Recreation Association, Mr. Hamlin had been a member of the New York State Council of Parks and had served as chairman of the Allegany State Park Commission. He was credited with much of the original work that led to the creation of Allegany State Park. He was also a former chairman of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation.

EDITORIAL

HAVE YOU A RECREATION PHILOSOPHY?

The truth and high purpose are reached through reflective thinking

EARLE F. ZIEGLER, Ph.D.

WHEN YOU ASSUME the role of leadership in community recreation, whether as a volunteer, part-time, or professional leader, you are implying you have a life purpose! Yet, strangely enough, most recreation leaders become hazy when they are asked to state their philosophy of recreation. It is a little like saying, "I'm for good and against sin!" The difficulty comes when we are asked to define what's "good" and what's "bad."

Where does recreation fit into life's picture today? What is it? Why is it needed? What does it do to a boy or girl, or to a man or woman? How can we prove that it does what we say it does? What is its future? We have only to look at present programs with their shifting emphases to realize that we are, to a degree, vacillating practitioners. This is true not only of recreation, but is also apparent when we look at physical education, or the entire field of education, for that matter.

A person striving to function intelligently in society needs a philosophy of life. A recreation educator should have a philosophy of education, too, and both should be in harmony, and, of course, his philosophy of recreation should not clash with his other beliefs about life and education. Their development into one philosophy might well become a lifelong task.

Some may ask immediately whether science will not achieve this for us; but we should understand the relation between philosophy and science. Both are most interested in knowledge; they ask questions; want answers. Scientific investigators turn in facts; the philosopher must be cognizant of current advances; but actually, philosophy starts where science leaves off, by attempting to synthesize. What do these facts mean? When you become concerned about their ultimate meaning you are philosophizing in the best sense.

A great many people have philosophical beliefs but are vague about them. Unfortunately, the man in the street still thinks of philosophy as something beyond him—a most difficult intellectual activity. So, he makes decisions based on what he thinks is common sense. The development of a personal philosophy would help him fashion a better world for the future based on the past and the scientific discoveries of the present. Without philosophy we can never know if we have the correct goals in life.

Relate this need to the matter of leadership. What type of leader should we prepare and how do we develop him specifically? We need to determine what personal qualifications are essential. Some of the desirable qualifications for recreation leaders, recommended by the Jackson's Mill Report in 1948 were: faith in the worth of teaching and leadership, personal concern for the welfare of people, respect for individual personality, understanding children, youth, and adults, social understanding, above average intelligence and common sense, good health—energy and enthusiasm, effective use of language combined with intelligent use of voice, and a sense of humor.

Over and above certain personal qualifications we would hope to include some competencies necessary for leadership. Some of these are:

- Mastery of many of the "knowledges" in the program area involved.
- Ability to use a variety of teaching techniques.
- A reasonably good proficiency in performing the various skills to be learned or used.
- Ability to devise ways and means of measuring to determine to what extent we are achieving our objectives.
- Ability to work cooperatively with others and to help them arrive at group decisions.

DESPITE lists of this kind, however, our method of preparing leaders and administrators should be improved. We should give these people an opportunity to solve real problems at various levels in actual situations involving human interrelationships.

Recreation philosophy is "duelling our critics with blunted foils" unless we have a clear picture of the role of recreation in the scheme of things. Where does it fit into your philosophy of life, into your philosophy of education?

Sound recreation leadership can help our country with the difficulties it faces. For example, *Organization Man* by William Whyte outlines clearly and boldly man's fate in a

DR. ZEIGLER *is professor of physical education at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana. His work is in the graduate program relating to teaching, research, and thesis advisement in history, philosophy, and theory of administration of physical, health, and recreation education.*

society that demands conformity and acceptance right down the line. Certainly, we need conformity to a degree, but let us not destroy individuality to such an extent that everyone fits in a mold. Organized recreation programs may in some ways be fostering this concept of "organization man." We should watch this trend carefully.

In similar vein, John Keats, in *The Crack In The Picture Window*, complains about mushrooming of housing developments after the war. "For practically nothing down and a promise to pay for the rest of your life," he says. "You too can own a box in one of the fresh-air slums we're building around our cities." He ridicules the recreation in these places, where "Look-alike people act alike in look-alike houses, and they all go burbling off together down their peculiar roads to inanity. A neighborhood, yes. But a community? No. Never." Fine recreation leadership might help to alleviate this mammoth problem.

In your recreation programs, give your young men and women the opportunity to develop beautiful, strong bodies through strenuous physical recreation, to express beauty through the creative arts, to learn to enjoy many wholesome, social recreation activities.

Our citizens, both young and old, need wise guidance from professional, lay, and part-time leaders in recreation, but, further, they need the opportunity to evaluate their own status and to make decisions accordingly. This is vital to vigorous democracy. We should ask the question "How do you rate yourself recreationally?" To facilitate this process, simple self-evaluation tests should be devised. We should measure the breadth and depth of the individual's recreational status. Certainly this is one technique that should be used to assess our programs. In reaching his own philosophy, the leader should seek the truth through reflective thinking at its highest level.

Many centuries ago, Socrates took a stand when he said that "the unexamined life is not worth living." Recreation leaders must have purpose which has been thought through very carefully. They should help others seek the truth of "the good life" for themselves. #

FAMILY FUN WITH CARD GAMES

JOAN H. WOOD

I never let anyone graduate from my recreation classes without being able to play four card games. They always come in handy and you never know when you will be called upon to teach them.—Dr. Edith Ball, *Professor of Recreation, New York University.*

As a participation sport, card playing is tops. Today there are 132,000,000 card players in the United States, of whom forty million are bridge players. What other recreation activity can boast as many participants? You will find them in the ski lodges, at home on a drizzly evening, or the center of fun at a party. And, what pinochle player hasn't reveled in rolling up his sleeves at lunchtime and out-melding the card players at the plant? What child doesn't have a hard time learning to be a good sport and good loser, as well as to resist too much grinning when he wins all the cards at War?

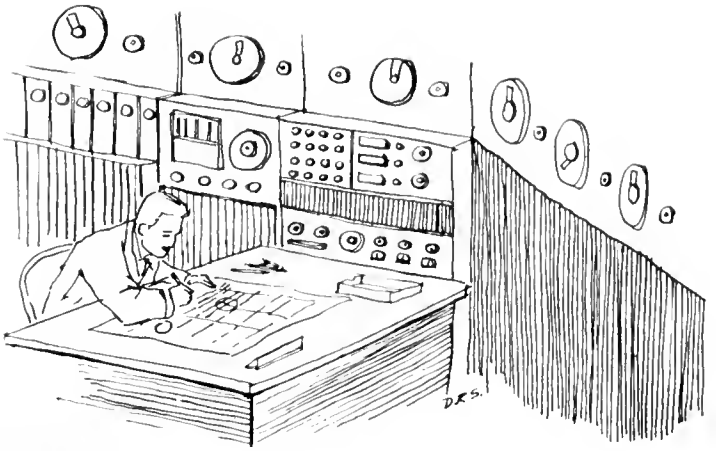
The importance of bringing children and adults together in a common interest or enjoyable activity, on a more or less "equal" basis, has long been recognized by child psychologists. Card games accomplish this easily, and Johnny can start with the more simple games by the time he is six.

Bridge ranks as our most popular card game for adults, followed by canasta, poker, pinochle, and solitaire. In addition there are many other games that young and old can enjoy together. Six are described in *Family Fun with Card Games*, a clever little book published by American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017, ($.10). The games are fan-tan, Oh Phsaw, Michigan (or boodle), concentration, red dog, and hearts. All can be enjoyed equally by beginning and experienced players for whom they can be a pleasant refresher after the better-known bridge or poker.

For adults, the booklet's foreword will bring back many memories: the wonderful days of childhood when the whole family would gather 'round the dining room table and play card games . . . Dad would pop a dishpanful of corn, hot and buttered; aunts, uncles, grandparents, and cousins—not too old or young to enjoy walloping the daylights out of a sleepy-eyed player—were there. Why not introduce your children today to some of that old-fashioned family fun? These days a child can learn a new card game at a recreation center, then take it home to the family!

Remember also that card tricks go over big in family fun and in almost any group, for that matter, for they call upon the deeply human love of a mystery. These, too, should be a part of the equipment of a good recreation leader who is ready to meet all contingencies—from a sudden shower to a rainy week in camp. Sometimes the simplest tricks are the most effective and can be picked up easily. Any local librarian will have books on the subject. *Blackstone's Modern Card Tricks* (Garden City Books, 1958), by the world-famous magician, for instance, not only gives a selection of tricks but explains their proper presentation. John Mulholland's more recent *Book of Magic* *(see Page 434)* gives other simple tricks that can be learned in a few minutes and still be mystifying. Says Mr. Mulholland, "Magic is superb entertainment for it combines the challenge of a puzzle, the thrill of a detective story, the amusement of a comedy, and the charming fantasy of a fairy tale." #

OUR NEW AUTOMATED WORLD



Can man survive in a punchcard civilization?

DAVID GRAY

SAMUEL JOHNSON once said, "If we were idle there would be no growing weary; we should all entertain one another." Our society may be the first to test that hypothesis on a mass scale. The changes taking place which may make this possible—and necessary—are usually summed up under the heading of "automation." The term has been used and misused until it has great currency in the United States but no general understanding of what it means. A definition appears useful.

Some years ago John Diebold, a graduate student in the Harvard Business School, was writing a report on self-regulating machines. Consulting the dictionary he found the word appropriate to his meaning to be "automatization". He dismissed it as clumsy, coined a new one, and the word "automation" was created. Automation is frequently confused with mechanization but the two are not the same. When machines do man's work that is *mechanization* but when they do man's work and *control their own operation* that is *automation*. In essence, automation means completely automatic control of a process. It means machines that can adjust to changing conditions of production, correct their own mistakes, inspect the product they create, and even replace their own worn parts.

Automation isn't something in the future; it's here now. For example, in the Ford Motor Company's Cleveland plant rough engine blocks enter an assembly line and go through 530 automatic operations to emerge 14.6 minutes later as finished engines. Bell Telephone Laboratories have developed a system which records billing data for all calls, assigns them to the correct subscriber, times calls, computes the cost, and prints the information. In Labrador City, Newfoundland, a diesel train, picking up coded signals from the tracks, can haul twenty million tons of iron ore over 5.2 miles of track, automatically speeding up for grades, slowing for curves, stopping for loading or dumping, and inching the cars into both ends of the track *without* a crew.

These are random examples of automation already at work. They could be replicated thousands of times in other applications of the principles of automation. Such principles are not limited to industrial and commercial technology. Important applications have been made in medicine and are on the way in education. No one knows where the boundaries of application may be—if there are any boundaries.

In recent years, the tempo of installation of automated systems has been increasing exponentially. When one company in an industry automates, competitors are forced to follow. The radical cut in costs and the radical increase in productivity creates a new competitive situation. Under automation fewer workers produce more goods and the product is uniformly better.

AT THE HEART of most sophisticated automated systems lies a computer. These machines are capable of feats so prodigious they have been called "mechanical brains." The term, although not strictly accurate, does not always err on the side of magnanimity. Some computers, taught to play checkers, are known to be better players than the men who programed them. Some high-speed electronic computers can calculate 250,000 additions per second and print out the results at the rate of five hundred *lines* per minute. Current estimates foresee that about ten thousand computers will be installed in the United States during 1963; a further estimate indicates that each computer will displace about forty-four workers. It is this aspect of automation that causes many observers concern.

Automation is taking over jobs of American workers at an ever-increasing pace. If this process continues, its ultimate effect will be to severely limit the work available to most people. Stuart Chase asked many years ago, "Are we capable of developing a society that does not depend on work to give it meaning?" It's a difficult question but one we may have to answer.

The precise effects of advancing automation are not clear but some aspects of imminent change are becoming appar-

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ent. If the prophets of automation are right, the traditions of America must be reconsidered—the traditional economic terms, the traditional social terms, even the traditional human terms are subject to change. Obviously due for alteration are our ideas on the causes and cure of employment and unemployment, the social duty to work, the social right to work, the right to the fruits of one's labor, the character of human incentive, the use of leisure, the role of recreation in American life.

In the beginning of major sociological changes like automation more questions than answers frequently arise. Automation undoubtedly will cause a social revolution as well as an economic one. What form will social changes take and how rapidly will they occur? Norbert Wiener, an eminent scientist in this field, has said, "Automation is bound to devalue the human brain," just as the industrial revolution devalued the human arm. What is the psychological damage to people forced to the conclusion they are intellectually inferior to a computer? It is clear that work may not hold the place in the lives of many young people leaving high school today, that it holds in the lives of people who graduated twenty-five years ago. What will replace it? Will man have a sense of place in society? Perhaps he needs to be creative, perhaps not; but he certainly needs to feel needed and wanted. He must be related to others in a meaningful way; he needs to achieve something. Where and how will he receive assurance of his worth? How is our work force to be shrunk, how selected, how deployed? What are the incentives to contribute to a society in which material gain is irrelevant? Will men ever work as vigorously for the common good as they do for private gain? What will happen when automation produces a situation in which, for the first time in history, people will be spending more of their lives in leisure than in work? Many other questions could be raised but these are representative.

Not everything to do with automation is questionable. There are some positive aspects already discernible. Man will have the opportunity to live creatively. The engine of necessity will no longer be necessary to make life go. What he does will depend on what he thinks of himself, of his life, and its purpose. Robert Theobald in the *Challenge of Abundance* says ". . . in the past society has claimed that its members were entitled to a living only if they carried out a task society defined as valuable and for which it was willing to pay. The creation of a society of abundance will make it possible to relax this requirement. We will be able to allow people to follow an interest they found vital but that society would not support through the price mechanism.

THE IMPLICATIONS of automation for recreation are enormous. To the puritanical view, life is a serious business with emphasis on both serious and business. This view cannot survive in an automated world. In its place a new leisure theory must become the center of personality development and the center of personal planning. High moral and civic responsibility will be attached to those who provide and indirectly control the leisure activities of our people.

Recreation, as we now know it, however well it serves as a supplement to work, is clearly inadequate to serve as the central theme of living. This is the challenge of automation to the recreation movement. #

TEN LITTLE HUNTERS

10 little hunters, feeling fit and fine . . .
One forgot his safety catch, and then there were 9.

9 little hunters, flirting with their fate . . .
One started clowning, and then there were 8.

8 little hunters, in a shooters' heaven . . .
One was "triggered" by a fence, and then there were 7.

7 little hunters, wise to feathered tricks . . .
One used a faulty gun, and then there were 6.

6 little hunters, glad to be alive . . .
One looked down a gun barrel, and then there were 5.

5 little hunters, skilled in woodland lore . . .
One took to drinking, and then there were 4.

4 little hunters, feeling mighty free . . .
One had an "empty" gun, and then there were 3.

3 little hunters, tramping through the dew . . .
One shot a shadow, and then there were 2.

2 little hunters, shooting on the run . . .
One tripped upon a rock, and then there was 1.

But one little hunter is still alive to tell
That following sound safety rules guards a hunter well!

Izaac Walton League

PIONEERING LEGISLATION PROVIDES RECREATION FOR HANDICAPPED

This state program of financial reimbursement to the community is a milestone in the progress of recreation

FRANK M. ROBINSON

FIVE YEARS AGO only two known recreation programs for mentally retarded children existed in the state of Massachusetts. At that time, excellent trail-blazing efforts were being made in Boston and Fitchburg. Other cities and towns had either failed to recognize the dire needs of this special group for recreation or were unable to provide such services.

The seriousness of the problem had not gone unnoticed at the state level. In 1952, a law was passed establishing a special commission to investigate and study the training facilities available for retarded children. This positive action was taken at a time when the rest of the world was also concerned with the problem. This was evidenced by the report of the Joint Expert Committee on the Mentally Subnormal Child of the World Health Organization (WHO).

The progress of the special commission took the form of endless meetings, conferences, and study which resulted in laying the foundation stones of information from which sound action could be taken. The history of the problem, the present status of the mentally retarded child in the institution, the school, and the community, was carefully surveyed and evaluated. Such concentrated effort brought into proper focus the distinct and acute needs of the handicapped. Recommendations were proposed for the development of recreation services for both mentally and physically handicapped children on a broad scale throughout the state.

The law which established financial reimbursement to cities and towns for the education of mentally and physically handicapped children had increased special classes and services to such an extent that, in 1958, similar legislation was passed to promote and foster recreation. As with education, this program of supervision and reimbursement for recreation does not envisage a welfare state—quite the opposite—because it places responsibility for these children directly upon the local community, where it rightfully belongs. This team approach calls for the cooperation of state and local organizations to best serve the needs of the handicapped.

During 1959, the first year that the new legislation was in effect, the two original programs jumped to nineteen, serving 431 handicapped children. Each succeeding year the recreation services increased considerably. In 1962, a peak number of forty-eight communities participated and 1,093 handicapped children benefited.

THE MAJORITY of programs are conducted for mentally retarded children and the blind. The programs established for the physically handicapped serve children with nearly every type of disability. Efforts have been expanded to include the integration of selected children into so-called "normal" programs in their hometown. Opportunities for integrating those children who are ready is simplified under municipal programs, as the resources can all be coordinated locally.

Sponsors are, with few exceptions, the recreation or park department within the framework of the municipal government. During 1962, fifty percent reimbursement to towns and cities totaled $39,761.81. This expenditure included salaries for leaders or counselors conducting the programs, consumable material and supplies, and transportation. Day camping, swimming, and various adapted indoor recreation activities are the types of programs being conducted.

Communities throughout the state are recognizing the strong impact of this legislation. To initiate, foster, and guide a broad program of this specialized nature could not be accomplished without such an act of law and the financial support it provides. Administration, supervision, and financing of this program is under the control of Dr. Philip G. Cashman, director of special education, State Department of Education. Dr. Cashman is also a member of the special commission which initiated this project.

LEGISLATION passed under the General Laws *(Chapter 69, Section 29D of the Resolves of 1958)* states that, "The department is hereby authorized to cooperate with cities and towns which establish recreation programs for physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons. Such programs shall be under the direction and approval of the division of special education, and the department shall reim-

Continued on Page 410

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STATE RECREATION SERVICES

RALPH J. ANDREWS

STATE RECREATION services are a rapidly developing aspect of state government and fall into the following four categories.

- A recreation consultant in an education, development, agriculture, welfare, health, park, or other state agency, who devotes part or all his time to some aspect or aspects of recreation.
- An inter-agency committee of representatives who, basically, represent their own agencies, each having phases of recreation interests coordinated with those existing in other state agencies.
- The traditional statewide services, such as the operation of state park systems, recreation therapy and rehabilitation programs in state mental hospitals and correctional institutions, of consultation services to schools, et cetera.
- The government recreation agency which gives its full time to the advancement of recreation and whose basic purpose, defined by statute, is to render direct public, private, and commercial community recreation services, and to assist and coordinate the recreation efforts of other state agencies. The responsibilities of this agency are to serve the best recreation purposes, and needs, of all the people in its state, *because these purposes and needs are recreation in nature.*

Thus, it is obvious that the state recreation agency places primary emphasis upon recreation-for-people rather than on recreation-resource-conservation, recreation-for-education, recreation-in-agriculture, et cetera. It establishes a state recreation service as a worthy field of government responsibility rather than only a technique, a means to some other-than-recreation end, or as a secondary or tertiary purpose of a department or agency which was created for nonrecreation purposes.

Recreation services by nonrecreation agencies are important and merit uninterrupted support. However, an agency, nonrecreation in purpose, may be unable for legal and other reasons to allocate department money or personnel to recreation services despite their value.

COORDINATION and cooperation of all existing state recreation services is, of course, important and should be striven for in the interest of economy and of service effectiveness. However, state recreation services in other than state recreation agencies are peripheral (or fringe) in nature to those areas of responsibility which are basic to that department's reason for existence. Such state agency recreation services are techniques, or administrative vehicles, used to further the department's proper, legally assigned, basic purposes *but purposes not necessarily, nor primarily, recreation in nature.* Thus, it becomes convenient and proper, in such an agency, to pervert recreation services, to allocate only what can be spared from department funds after the basic program area is provided for, to discontinue the secondary activities or to otherwise condition them for reasons not recreation based.

An equally important factor to consider is that, even though an agriculture or education department has important recreation functions, it does not have an overall responsibility to act to fill gaps in recreation services or to seek out areas of citizen need *in recreation* not being served. The principal job of an agriculture department is agricultural in nature; that of an education department is educational. Recreation is secondary, at best, in each case, except where recreation helps as a technique to serve the department's basic reason for existence.

Is second or third place good enough for recreation? Are we, as recreators and lay users of recreation services, willing to accept a limited and secondary or tertiary role for recreation, this great, new, important aspect of modern living? Would we be willing to see education parcelled out to agriculture, welfare, conservation, and development and treated as a stepchild, however welcome, in the family of state agencies? This would be ridiculous, even though each of these departments has certain important educational services. Yet such very often has been proposed as the "ultimate" in state recreation services when the inter-agency committee or council is suggested as the complete state recreation service. This is despite the fact that efficiency is lessened, initiative is adversely affected, and costs are greater, *per unit of service rendered*, when an attempt is made to combine separate services in one department.

It is obvious that state recreation inter-agency coordination and cooperation in recreation is important and that not to coordinate and not to cooperate would be foolish and wasteful. Thus, such interagency recreation efforts constitute a sound and basic *first step* toward proper and adequate state-level recreation services. It is basic to coordinate but such is unfortunate, and even tragic, if we coordinate so

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hard that we lose our goals of recreation purpose, and of progress in recreation.

These goals, it becomes obvious, will best be achieved through the establishment of a state recreation agency, whether a bureau, commission, department, or some other form, *whose basic function and reason for existence is to render recreation services,* just as was done when departments were created in agriculture, health, education, et cetera.

A PHASE of a state recreation agency's responsibility is to help in the coordination and cooperation of recreation efforts in all other state services. It is, also, to render a similar service in the fields of industrial recreation, religious recreation, private-agency and commercial recreation, in institutional and municipal recreation, in rural recreation, with vacation travel, and wherever else recreation activities develop. These areas are, often, aspects of societal need for recreation help and guidance which require more than "coordination" of existing or planned state agency recreation services. Coordination is *not* a purpose. It is only one of the ways to achieve similar or related ends.

The independent state recreation agency acquires the broad perspective of the whole, rapidly developing field of recreation for all people, in all aspects of our society, and in all areas of recreation needs and interests. It is concerned with the historical fact that "how a nation uses its leisure conditions its future." It is aware that recreation, as *recreation,* is important to the souls of men as well as to their economic future. It works with recreation and for *recreation* purposes, as well as with recreation for *agriculture,* for *education,* for *welfare,* et cetera. In 1952 the State Services (now State and Recreation Services) Section of the American Recreation Society established goals for state recreation agencies, endorsing the concepts outlined above.

It has been argued that an inter-agency recreation service is less expensive than an independent state recreation service. The same argument is equally applicable in opposition to any state service. We must say it another way, "A little of service is less expensive, budget-figure wise, than is a greater amount of service." We could say, also, that budget dollars can be saved if we do away with the highway patrol but we know the economic and human losses, on the societal ledger, would be enormous as compared to the budget dollar saved. It is an accepted fact, now, that even budget dollars are lost (not saved) if different services with different philosophies and operational procedures are combined in one department.

RECREATION has served a multitude of masters and should, properly, continue to be an able servant to many worthy, but nonrecreation, agencies in the accomplishment of their own, several, basic purposes. Within this variety of application lies witness to its commonalty of interest and of its values, both as a factor of economic concern and as to its effect upon the souls of men. These uses of recreation are recognized to be of such value that they should be continued, refined, and expanded. The purposes served in these ways, by recreation, are often worthy ones; but here recreation is secondary to the basic, other purposes of the agency. It is a technique used, primarily, for nonrecreation purposes and can be discarded, no matter how worthy, when they have been served.

Those who have studied recreation, however, feel that its concomitant values, or its value as a vehicle, should not be fashioned into bonds for its own future. Such a condition prevents its recognition as a field of fully accepted, and supported, professional endeavor. On the other hand, it is realized that recreation's full development, in its own right, will bring about refinements in recreation which can be channeled back into application in the many recreation-associated and recreation-as-a-technique areas of use.

This fact, that professional growth in a field contributed many values to related and associated disciplines, is not a new one just now being discovered by the recreation field. It is the precept accepted by other fields of economic and and societal worth as realistic, by every state government in our country. Examples are to be observed in the departments and agencies of state government which have been set up as the best way in which to bring areas of human service potential into proper focus and to apply them to the satisfaction of citizen needs of the state. Thus, in supporting recreation services through a separate state agency, recreation will profit by the multiplied organization experience of other, older, well-organized disciplines in state government and will be allowed to continue to progress towards the application of these other successful state service patterns to its own state-level recreation agency. #

• For other examples of state recreation action, see Page 403 and also "New York Land Acquisition Program" and "Awakening in Massachusetts," **Recreation,** June 1963. —Ed.

PROGRAM

CAN COMMUNITY RECREATION MEET THE NEEDS OF YOUTH?

Misused leisure can warp the individual and injure society

JAMES A. WYLIE

RECREATION LEADERS are the first to state that recreation is not planned for the purpose of reducing delinquency. However, if recreation does meet its chief objective; that is, the wise use of leisure, then there is significant opportunity for well-planned recreation programs to appeal to potential delinquents. An individual who is unable, through his own initiative, attitude, or family problems, to enjoy leisure or to put it to good use, and to benefit from its fruits, is almost invariably an unhappy individual. Time hangs heavily, disillusionment comes easily, life is unpredictable and studded with high hopes and many perils.

Leisure misused and perverted becomes the weapon of the criminal. Boys and girls when apprehended for the commission of an offense will often say, "I didn't have anything else to do" or "I had to do *something*." They use leisure as protective covering for their misdeeds. If only their talents and energies were redirected into channels of worthwhile productive efforts!

The delinquent is faced with a youth-adult chasm growing larger and sharper all the time, by every type of situation where a youth comes into contact with an adult. More often than not, the adult has the last word, the youth resents it, and the relationship between the two is strained. Whenever possible, the youth will select the path, or activity, away from the desires or interests of the adult in order to make a decision he can call his own. This often carries over into almost all activities including his leisure-time pursuits.

Leisure, in itself, is not always conducive to norm-acceptable behavior or activity. Time and time again, we may see leisure used as a springboard for crime, tragedy, and despair. The extra hours of free time, after coming home from school or work, on "days off," and during vacations have often been spent conniving and perpetrating crime. Leisure misused in this fashion becomes the highroad for warping the individual and injuring society.

Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck state that delinquents have markedly different interests for leisure than do nondelinquents, as indicated in the chart below. This specific preference of delinquents for adventuresome, exciting forms of activity is most significant since it is the one area in recreation programs often completely ignored! The usual substitution for adventure is a heavy emphasis upon competitive games and sports. These require obedience to specific rules and regulations, and it is this very demand for obedience to rules that divides the delinquent from adults and their preconceived regulations. It it, therefore, not in the least surprising that the delinquent wants little or no part of organized athletics and it is very likely that he will quickly adopt a contemptuous attitude toward them thereby increasing the problem greatly. The Gluecks state that delinquents are:

- To a greater degree more socially assertive, defiant, and ambivalent to authority than nondelinquents.
- More resentful of others, far more hostile, suspicious, and destructive.
- More impulsive, vicarious and decidedly more extroversive in behavior.
- Less cooperative and dependent upon others.
- Less conventional in ideas, feelings, and behavior.

These should have significant bearing on the recreation programs that are planned for this entire group. Activities should be handpicked to eliminate an opportunity to further develop these characteristics.

From the standpoint of temperament,

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To attract norm-violating youth, recreation activities need more bounce, glamor, drama, danger and prestige. Programs must be progressive, challenging, and have continuity.

delinquents are less conscientious in achieving goals regardless of who sets them. They are seldom critical of themselves and are much more self-centered than nondelinquents. The delinquents react to stress situations and the resulting tension by extroversive expression. This constellation of norm-violation quickly brings attention to them as a group.

PUBLIC RECREATION programs fail the delinquent and potential delinquent because:

- They are essentially competitive and are, more often than not, of a team nature: baseball, basketball, volleyball, softball, football, badminton, and the like.
- The majority involve money for participation or necessary equipment.
- Opportunities to actually participate are far less frequent than one would commonly believe.
- They lean more to spectator and passive activities than to active ones.
- The activities usually require a specialized skill that demands more or less constant training and perfection of detail which is not common to many children in this classification.
- There is little or no opportunity for youth to plan and direct their own opportunities in a manner they would like.
- Adults too often monopolize the activities in an effort to gain personal satisfaction from the leadership as well as the vicarious participation.
- The major portion of the program is boy slanted, leaving little participation for girls.
- The program fails to provide a wide range of choice in activities.
- Family recreation is usually ignored or very inadequately conducted.
- Programs fail to provide activities progressive in natnre so there is a continuing challenge to the participants.
- Programs fail to provide recreation opportunities during the entire year with special attention to vacations, weekends, and holidays when leisure is most abundant.
- Programs have little or no continuity.
- The leaders, though sincere and well-intentioned, are often inadequately trained and do not understand youth.
- Inadequate teaching or coaching are given the youth when new activities are introduced.

BECAUSE public and semi-private programs fail to meet the needs of youth, many problems develop to encourage delinquent acts. Once a youngster's in trouble it is not an easy task to return him to purposeful living approved by society. It is not only difficult, but very costly and often too late. The results of poor programs can be evaluated when one views delinquency and recreation at the adult level. A study of prison inmates by Henry Previte indicated the following:

- There were no activities reported, with frequency, that were used during his childhood by the inmate's family.
- Family members seldom engaged in watching spectator sports.
- Radio and motion pictures were the most commonly engaged in activities. (These required little or no preparation before participation.)
- Card games were the most frequently used activity in the area of social activities.
- No arts-and-crafts activities were mentioned as being used by the family.
- No use of collections of items was made by the families of the inmates studies.
- The group studied felt that the reason they did not participate in family recreation activities was because they did not learn skills early enough in life.
- Sports activities were seldom reported as in use as family recreation activities.
- The only nature and outing activities used were those that were related to the family automobile: riding and picnics.
- Participation of the inmate group in seventy-six recreation activities was indicated to be significantly different, as the five percent level, when compared to a control group of the population.

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THE SHORTCOMINGS of the average community recreation program in attracting norm-violating youth can be overcome when activities are reviewed from the following points of view:

Sports. Before sports are included in any program, every attempt should be made to place the youth in contact with professionals in the sport. Prestige "rubs off" quickly with this group. This should be followed, in season, with careful, thorough, and deliberate training and education in the basic skills. It must be recognized, however, that only a small percentage of the group will be interested and become skilled in any particular activity. Also, if any individual is not interested or successful that this is a perfectly normal thing. Once this is recognized by the entire group, there will be no need for "face-saving." This will solve one significant problem of delinquents usually involved in non-success situations.

For the non-success group, another activity must be supplied. If possible, the first group should be encouraged to stay with its success activity. This will allow the less skilled freer rein to succeed in the second program activity. In all of this process, spectator participation should be eliminated as much as possible. This should be left for non-peer groups only, preferably those devoted to a level of performance considerably higher than their own so they have a standard by which to measure their own performance and a degree of skill to try to emulate. Some youths will "wash out" of this program. It is wise to try to keep them in, if possible, or immediately find a replacement activity. Most obvious in this approach is the need for skilled leadership; this cannot be secured through volunteers or low-paid help!

Glamor Activities. Select for the group glamor activities, those that receive considerable publicity and have thrill potential: skindiving, water skiing, deep-sea fishing, mountain climbing, skiing, exploration hikes, trips to ships, submarines, and airfields. Special attention should be paid to evaluation, the youths' own or what they have done. How effective was it? What could have been done better? Was it really worthwhile? The adult should stay out of this if at all possible.

Special-interest clubs should evolve from these trips and experience. Of course, the immediate reaction is that these small group activities are expensive. Both of these criticisms are true, but good planning will make these possible the first time around and a way can be developed thereafter! The size problem is difficult. Many of these activities have preliminary requirements such as skills (swimming for example), or ability, strength, age, desire to participate. These prerequisites can make the activity even more valuable because of the need for meeting them by means of preliminary training and education.

Leadership. Opportunities for leadership of the younger boys and girls should come as a special privilege and be recognized through special invitation to membership in a leaders club.

Arts and Crafts. Specific and prestige-producing arts-and-crafts programs should be encouraged. Ceramics, where all make ashtrays, is valueless. The projects must be significant enough to attract attention. The same holds true of the wood-working, leather, model building, painting, and other activities.

Spectaculars. Dramatics must include "earth-shaking" presentation. They cannot afford to be unknown, insignificant productions. They must be of quality, well-produced, and well-publicized, with participants assuming real responsibility for the production. Participants only suffer status difficulty if they engage in a "low-level" show.

High Notes. Music should be developed so participants can use it in rendering service to the community. Glee clubs, quartets, dance groups, to be effective, must have audiences that are appreciative. PTA's, clubs, and service organizations should be encouraged to call upon the young people for their services. Small donations to their treasury will help them with music and other needs.

Standard Fare. In addition to the preceding, there can be a background of "meat-and-potato" events not so glamorous. These include weightlifting programs; dance instruction for new steps, using only really good instructors; wrestling; use of library; table games; special-interest clubs; hotrod clubs, with emphasis on automobile mechanics; dinner clubs and coffeehouses for boys and girls; a house organization that is concerned with special events; and activities as indicated by the youth themselves.

On-Tap Activities. These are for the younger and less mature, the specialties of the center: the gymnasium program, movies, gamerooms, storyhours, limited TV, playground or day-camp activities, simple crafts, et cetera. It should be clear, however, that a child should not be restricted to a program of his age level if he has special abilities or comprehensive interests. This practice will quickly create problem children.

Parent Participation. Every effort should be made to interest parents in the activities of their children so there is a tie between the recreation program and the home. Very often this can be developed by general recreation clubs for the parents. In areas where there are several nationalities, this might take the form of "national nights." These could be developed so the Irish, Italians, Greeks, French, Spanish, or any other nationality serve a dinner on special nights traditional to their national extraction. For entertainment, they may have music, dancing, and games common to their "native" country *(see also Page 411)*. One does not have to be a first- or even second-generation American to enjoy the traditions of grandparents or other forebears! Oftentimes, they can take the form of special-interest programs for men and women. The type of activity is not so important as the fact that the child will see his parents participating in and enjoying a leisure pursuit. This will give such activity new and significant meaning.

THE PRODUCTIVE USE of leisure broadens the individual, expands his interests, matures his attitudes, and strengthens his skills to meet the problems of life. He becomes a man, who through reason and intelligence, merits a place in our society. He learns, through leisure, not only to enjoy life from a personal viewpoint, but to contribute a share toward the happiness of others, to become an alert, intelligent, resolute citizen who will help build a better society and a more understanding America. #

CORNFIELD CHEMICALS CLUB

Industrial employees plan and share activities in an area and plant otherwise devoid of recreation

Although started as a do-it-ourselves project, this employee club soon hired a professional recreation leader.

JOELLEN CASTLE

CREATED to fill a recreation void in the area, the Cornfield Chemicals Club, most of whose members are employees of United States Industry chemical plant in Tuscola, Illinois, has a successful recreation program independent of direct plant sponsorship. According to the recreation director, "The main objective behind the recreation club is to provide activities for the workers of the plant and their families: there is not really much in the way of recreation activities around the area."

Membership in the club is optional. New employees of the plant may fill out an application form for membership when they arrive. "Of approximately twelve hundred employees at USI, about a thousand belong to the club," estimates Recreation Director Don Lashmet, who is employed on a full-time basis by the club members. "Most of those who don't belong are those who commute from quite a distance and would get little benefit from the various activities."

Some membership is allowed outside of the USI plant. The fifty or sixty personnel of Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company, a gas company located near USI, are allowed to become regular members since they have no recreation program of their own. A small nearby water plant is also allowed to contribute ten members, out of their twelve-man work force, as members.

"Interest in the club really picked up after the swimming pool was constructed," says Mr. Lashmet. "The pool is located about three miles northwest of the plant and was constructed mostly by the volunteer labor of the club members. Some guys would work at the plant for eight hours, then go out there and work on the pool for eight hours." They really threw themselves into the swim.

Members of the employee's families are automatically admitted to and included in the club's activities. Guests of members may also be included in most activities. Some special functions, such as the annual club-sponsored Christmas party, are geared directly to the children.

The financing of the nonprofit club is through small admission charges

MRS. CASTLE *attends Eastern Illinois University in Charleston where she is majoring in English and journalism.*

levied at some club functions, by dues taken from the members' paychecks ($6.00 per year, or fifty cents a month, depending on how the member wishes to pay), and plant subsidization which helps with the maintenance of the swimming pool. "The plant paid for having the pool painted; it would have cost too much for the club to have had it done," points out Don Lashmet. The plant also pays for the water used to operate the pool, since this is the biggest cost.

THE ADMINISTRATION of the recreation club includes a board of directors and a recreation director. The board members are elected by their fellow workers to serve a two-year term. Each member serves as the head of a recreation committee. There is a committee set up for each separate activity offered by the club.

An ex-officio member of the board is chosen by the plant manager to sit on the board. The ex-officio member acts as the only link between the management of the plant and the board of directors. He has no vote on the board, but takes any problems that arise, on the board or in the club, to the plant manager. If the club asks for help from the management, the ex-officio member is the person to make the request. The manager then decides whether to approve the club's action and support it or turn it down by refusing financial support and aid. The board of directors decides how the club's annual budget will be spent. "The club operates on a budget of from $40,000 to $50,000 a year," estimates Mr. Lashmet.

Founded in the spring of 1958, when two local industries combined their plant operations, the present club is the result of the combination of the two recreation clubs. At first an employee of the plant served as the recreation director on a part-time basis. As the club grew, the members and the club's board of directors found that they needed a full-time director to plan and schedule the various activities.

Twenty-eight-year-old Don Lashmet has the job of scheduling and planning club activities so that they will least interfere with the plant's shift schedule. He must try to include everyone in at least some of the activities. He has to keep the four different shifts of workers in mind and also the regular hours of the straight day workers.

MOST POPULAR of any of the club's facilities is the swimming pool. It opens on Memorial Day each year, and is open every day from 1 PM to 9 PM. The pool had a total attendance last year of about sixteen hundred bathers. A hundred and fifty children of members were given free swimming lessons last year by the three lifeguards employed by the club. Under the pool's operating procedure, a family season ticket may be purchased for $5.00; individual rates are $.25 for an adult member, $.15 for a child member, and $.50 for any guest. The pool area has been used by adults for pool parties after the regular closing time. The L-shaped pool has a large bathhouse and an enclosed concession area adjoining it. A children's wading pool is near the main pool.

Other club-sponsored activities include the annual summer picnic. "The picnic, free to members, costs the club about $4,000," says Mr. Lashmet. Games are played, prizes are given away, and carnival rides are available for the children at the annual function. Each year the club sponsors a Christmas party for the children of members. At the party each child is presented with a silver dollar as a gift.

Stags and "stagettes" (stags for women) are held at various times throughout the year. They are usually held at Moose or Elks' clubs in nearby towns wherever the club can get the best price. Adult games, including bingo, bowling, and basketball, are also on the club's program. "We try to offer activities in which everyone can participate," explains Mr. Lashmet. "The variety of interests represented in the club makes this point important to the success of the organization." The gymnasium and bowling alley in area towns are rented for the activities.

EIGHT DANCES a year are sponsored by the recreation club. Music is provided by area bands, and club members are usually charged $2.00 per couple. If it were not for these dances, people would have to go to Champaign, about twenty-five miles from the plant, if they wanted to dance.

"As for the future of the club," says Mr. Lashmet, "there is additional land at the pool site. We would like to build some tennis courts, and perhaps an all-purpose activity building with a gymnasium." He concludes that a recreation club is just what the members make it. #

Pioneering Legislation

Continued from Page 403

burse said cities and towns by paying to them one half the cost thereof, including transportation of such persons to and from the site of such program on each day it is held. Said reimbursements shall be paid out of the proceeds of the tax on income."

This law does not include the private and voluntary organizations serving the handicapped. While one cannot help but applaud the tremendous gains of the private rehabilitation agencies throughout the state, it is evident that the needs of the handicapped are so great that they require both private and municipal services.

Private organizations might consider cooperating with municipal departments, such as is the case in Natick, a town of twenty-nine thousand. The Bay State Society for Crippled Children assists with leadership training, the Amputee Veterans Association of America contributes free use of facilities, many private and voluntary groups refer campers and others help in various ways. A key to Natick's successful year-round recreation program has been the involvement of many interested persons and organizations. This has created a strong public awareness of the value of these services and a far-reaching spirit of cooperation which benefits everyone concerned.

Are the recreation needs of the handicapped child in your community and state being adequately met? Perhaps the pioneering legislation enacted in the Bay State will help you meet this challenge. #

THE MAGIC OF CHRISTMAS

An unusual program using the magic of the season of "peace on earth, good will to men" to cement new friendships and build new understanding

Dayton's many-splendored Christmas celebration was the fusion of the folklore of many lands and many peoples.

GORDON J. GUETZLAFF

DID YOU EVER WISH that Christmas was longer than a day? With all that hustle and bustle and weeks of preparation and anticipation, it always seems the day itself is over all too soon; so the staff of Bomberger Center in Dayton, Ohio, decided to prolong that day by having "Twelve Days of Christmas," with a different foreign Christmas represented for each of the twelve days.

MR. GUETZLAFF, *former head of the recreation bureau in Dayton, Ohio, recently became executive director of program for the Oakland, California, Recreation Department.*

Nationality groups in Dayton agreed to participate in this festival of Christmases. Each, in turn, chose one of the days to present their Christmas, featuring folk dancing, traditional carols, holiday food, costumes, and talks on appropriate customs. The groups usually gave the audience free tastes of their expensive pastries and then sold them, doing a land-office business. Each night's program was special unto itself. The Hungarians added the decorating of a Christmas tree with homemade cookies and painted nuts. The Japanese played on ancient string instruments and had a Christian minister narrate. The Poles set table for Christmas Eve dinner with straw under the tablecloth and pulled out the longest straw for the predicted best fortune of the coming year, and the head of the family passed a communion-shaped wafer around to each member at the table. The Germans happened to be fortunate enough to have one of the finest choral groups in town. The Hawaiians from the University of Dayton held limbo and hula contests. Besides the terrific Hibernian Irish dancers, their narrator recited beautiful Irish poetry. The Scotch and English had a bagpipe player. The Greeks had tiny boys in costume reciting in Greek. Seeing the Lithuanian teenagers dance folk dances instead of rock 'n' roll was rewarding. The pinata added the Puerto Rican touch. Spumoni, cicillini, and connoli only confirmed that the Italians are fabulous cooks.

All of the Christmases were held in

a large room capable of holding approximately 150 people with a huge, beautifully decorated tree. The groups were then permitted to add to the decorations, make their program as long or short as they pleased, and perform more or less in the center of the room with the audience all around the room in circular fashion similar to a theater in the round. All groups were asked to have audience-participation activities, such as teaching folk dances or joining in English after *Silent Night* was sung in their native tongue.

THE CLIMAX came the last evening with our American Christmas. It was held in the gym with five hundred or so in attendance. Symbolizing that America is the melting pot of all nationalities, the American Christmas embraced one member of each group into its program. Each, in turn, lit a candle on the equator of the modernistic, wire world until, at last, the world was lit up ushering in the Light of the World . . . the Birth of Christ. It culminated with a Nativity scene, with one member of each group playing a part in his native costume instead of the traditional costumes. We had a Japanese Mary, a Polish Joseph, Irish angels, a live American baby, et cetera.

We even tied in Santa Claus, the rather commercial side of Christmas, to this religious scene. This has always posed a problem. After the Christ Child was born, and while the Nativity Scene was still on stage, a narrator read and a touching story of old man Klaus and the magic of his flying reindeer was acted out. It seems his gift to the Christ Child, accomplished by his tremendous love and the efforts of his reindeer, was rewarded by an angel. As a result, one day out of every year, on Christmas Eve, reindeer would fly, enabling old man Klaus to give gifts to children all around the world After acting out this story, Santa Claus rose from his bended knees in front of the Babe and turned and came down off the stage into the audience distributing candy to all children in his fairyland throne room.

Our neighborhood people learned valuable lessons from the program. They learned that the families with Old World ties stay and play together. When groups performed, whole relationships came and joined in the festivities. Besides being obviously entertained by costumes, customs, foods, dances, songs, and literature, unbeknown to them in an area where sometimes tolerance is lacking, they learned a lot about the brotherhood of man. #

Santa's Safety List

SEVERAL years ago, RECREATION *suggested safety rules for Halloween. Many recreation departments reprinted these rules and distributed them as a public service. These safety suggestions for Christmas may be used the same way. Perhaps your department can distribute these suggestions with the cooperation of the schools, the light, power or telephone company, a local dairy, the newspaper, a bank, or some other local means.*

DRIVE CAREFULLY, not only in the streets but in your own driveway. Children will be home for the holidays. Their minds will be on Santa, not safety.

DON'T change bulbs on outdoor lighting displays until you turn off the current. Wet hands, wet snow—and *BANG,* you're the go-between in a short circuit.

BEWARE of fire hazards. Evergreens dry up and, as they dry, they get more and more dangerous. Those wreaths, ropes and swags of holly, trailing cedar, princess pine, and other greens look pretty, even after they have lost their freshness; but DON'T put lighted candles near them.

NEVER put a lighted candle in a window—unless it's an electric candle. Even then, turn it off when you leave the house or go to bed.

NEVER burn those greens, or branches from the Christmas tree, in your fireplace. They burn too fast, too hot.

FIREPROOF your indoor Christmas trees. Even then, cut the base at an angle, and keep it standing in water.

CHECK all Christmas tree lights for worn places in the cord, loose connections, or broken sockets. Don't put tinsel near the light sockets. It conducts electricity.

NEVER use electric lights on aluminum trees. They conduct electricity.

NEVER leave the lights of the Christmas tree on when no one is in the room and **NEVER** leave them on all night.

ALWAYS put your tree in the coolest place in the room—**AWAY** from radiators, fireplaces, and TV sets. Heat dries it and makes it a fire menace.

PROVIDE a big box for the discarded wrapping paper, string, ribbon, et cetera wherever and whenever your family unwraps its gifts. **DON'T** toss them into the fireplace or leave them lying around.

DISCONNECT that electric train set and any other electrical toy before leaving the room or going to bed. **DON'T** run electric trains under the Christmas tree.

KEEP toys **OFF** the stairs and away from main traffic lanes in rooms. A nasty fall is a sure way to lose that Christmas spirit!

SCREEN your open fireplace at all times and **DON'T** use it as an incinerator.

CHECK that fire extinguisher. Is it charged? In good working order? Do you know where it is—and how to use it?

KEEP the spirit of Christmas in your heart all year but **DO** take down flammable decorations by New Year's. #

ADMINISTRATION

NEW AQUATORIUM "ON TARGET"

Outstanding features of this beautiful facility are an underwater observation room for one of two pools and other advanced engineering used in construction

ARNOLD J. ROBLES

AN UNUSUAL swimming pavilion in Commerce, California, not only was planned to provide facilities for the community recreation program, but was aimed at making the new city known throughout the nation for an outstanding aquatic program, producing championship swimming, diving, and water-polo teams. Proof that the aim came true was established last fall when the Commerce water-polo team nabbed the national championship in competition at Palo Alto, California and won the honor of representing the United States in the 1963 Pan American games in Brazil.

In retrospect, the planning that led up to the championship and the remarkably active aquatic program revolves around a simple requirement to add a swimming pool to the recreation facilities of the city. Commerce has a residential population of ten thousand and a daytime population of fifty-five thousand, including employees of sixty-eight of the nation's top hundred industrial firms.

Rosewood Park, located in the geographical center of town, is the primary recreation facility, with five acres devoted to baseball diamonds, children's playground, and picnic area. However, summertime temperatures in Commerce often reach one hundred degrees and better, so, when the city was incorporated three years ago, plans were immediately launched to add a swimming pool to the park program. Mayor Maurice H. Quigley and the original city councilmen, together with the recreation and parks staff, asked the Los Angeles architectural firm of Hunter and Benedict, members of the American Institute of Architects, to prepare the required plans.

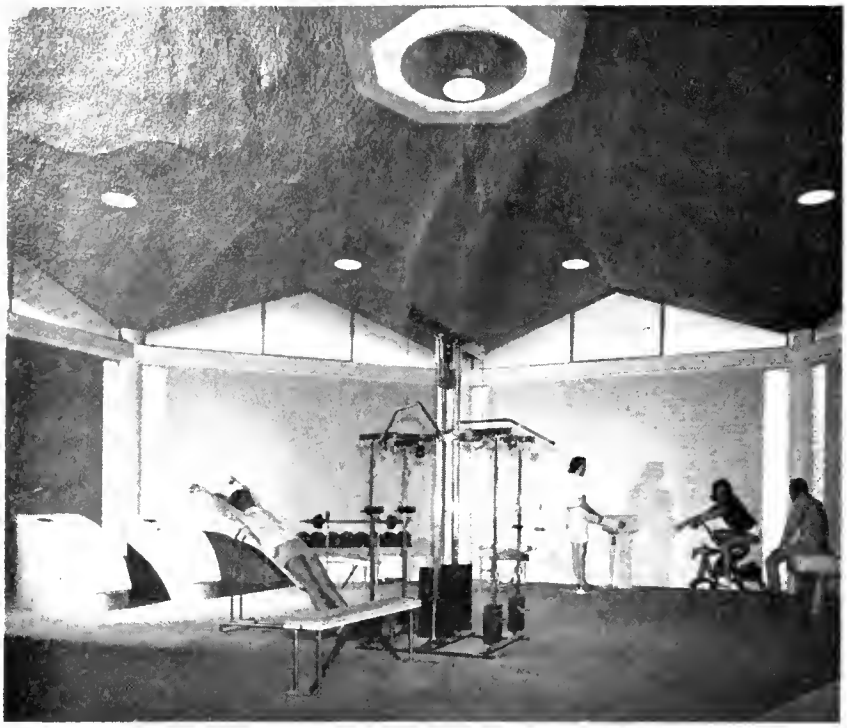
It quickly became evident that a swimming pool alone was not sufficient to meet the city's initial needs—and the concept of an "aquatorium" was born. The aquatorium now is the focal point of community life in Commerce. Not only is it a center for aquatic activity, but it provides facilities for community meetings and dinners, as well. The U.S. Olympic Committee chose the aquatorium for the 1963 Pan American synchronized swimming trials.

THE PROJECT is actually a unified complex of three buildings placed at one corner of Rosewood Park. The central building containing not just one but two swimming pools is 27 feet high, 140 feet wide, and 180 feet long, and has offices, a meeting room for 250 persons, and a fully equipped kitchen. Adjoining the central building is a locker-, shower-, and dressing-room building, a physical-conditioning pavilion, and large patios with food facilities to serve both the new complex and other areas of the park.

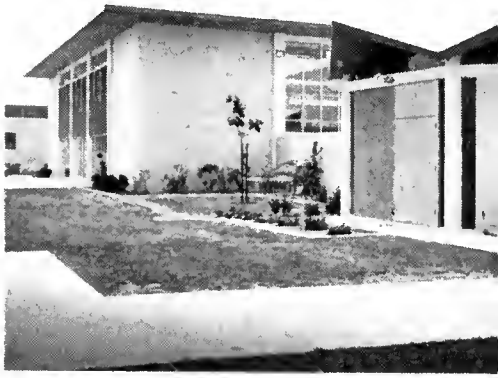
Opened early in 1962, swimming admissions ran more than a thousand per day in the summer months and passed a hundred thousand in the first eight months of operation. As many as thirty-seven hundred people have gathered for civic events—testifying to the availability of the aquatorium as a 365-day-per-year, sixteen-hour-per-day operation. Portable bleachers can seat twelve hundred in the main building with comfort.

The aquatics program centers on the two pools—one 60-by-75 feet, equipped with one-metre and three-metre diving boards and containing 220,000 gallons of water. At the twelve-foot end, an underwater observation room provides an intricate sound system that enables instructors to speak directly to swimmers and divers while they are underwater. This system helps greatly in teaching and has proven to be the most reliable yet developed for the training of skin divers, scuba instruction, and swimming form for racing turns and

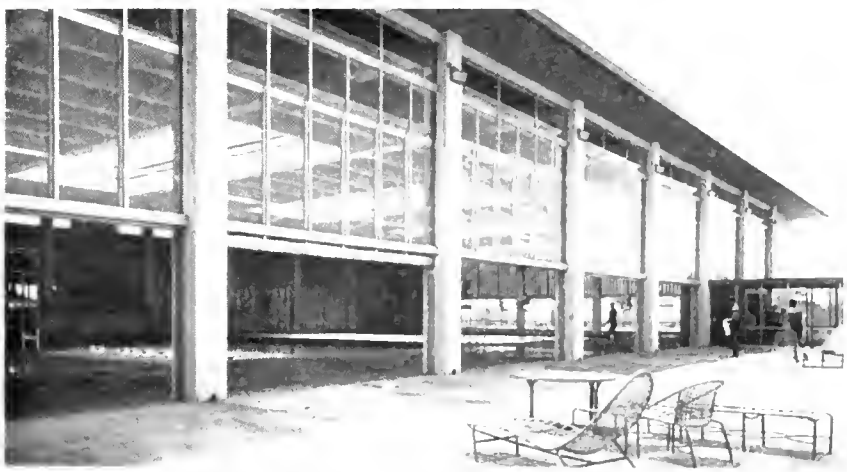
MR. ROBLES *is director of recreation and parks in Commerce, California.*



GYM ACTIVITIES. Interior of gymnasium shows full physical conditioning equipment, steam cabinets. Noontime program provides exercise, swim, and luncheon



GYM-SIZED GYM. Architects planned aquatorium arou folded concrete roofed building in foreground for opti



OUTDOOR IS INDOOR. Two glass walls of aquatorium open to admit the outdoors on warm and bright days. Patio in foreground then becomes ideal sunbathing area.

COMMERCE AQUATORIUM. Front elevation of huge re at left, main pavilion enclosing two swimming pools, and

BUSY WATERS. Main pavilion of aquatorium shows training pool in foreground and Olympic pool in background. Sliding skylights admit bright California sunshine.

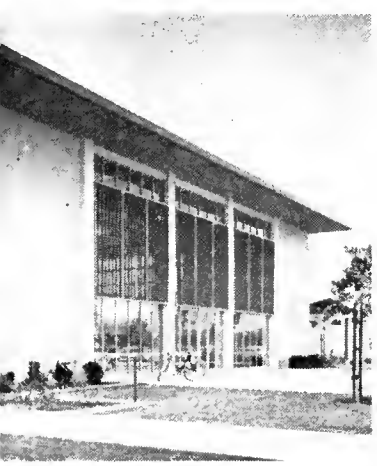
recovery from dives. The second pool measures 36-by-60 feet and contains seventy thousand gallons of water that can be quickly released to lower the water level for specific needs of swimming instruction.

Among the special features of the aquatorium that have contributed to the success of the city recreation program are the engineering advances planned by the architects. The aquatorium is perhaps the most comfortable building ever designed for swimming use. Special systems keep windows from

PLANNERS. Paul Robinson Hunter, FAIA (left) and Walter F. Benedict, AIA prepared the unusual plan for the city of Commerce aquatorium complex.

ntial use factors, producing the octagonal, xercise gymnasium.

UNDERWATER INSTRUCTION. Paul J. McCormack, aquatics instructor, coaches underwater swimmers from below-decks observation room. Pool sound system transmits audible instructions below surface.



n facility shows offices and meeting area asium far right.

TOT POOL. Rear elevation of aquatorium shows the dressing-room building at left and main pavilion. This area abuts Rosewood Park with baseball diamonds and other recreation facilities.

fogging, metal from corroding, sound from reverberating. To keep windows from fogging, the architects designed a stainless-steel perimeter ventilation system around the blue acoustic ceiling to clear the room of damp, chlorine-laden air. Fresh air from the system continually moves downward over the glass walls and is exhausted at floor level.

To keep metal from corroding, corrosion-resistant materials were adopted throughout the main building. Concrete, aluminum, and stainless steel, coupled with the active ventilation system, have yet to show signs of corrosion.

Noise level is controlled by the automatic ceiling and other special design features of the room itself. A seventy-piece band has held a concert in the room with results that can match a carefully planned auditorium.

Simply housing the pools in a swimming room measuring 100-by-180 feet does not exclude the wonderful California concept of outdoor living, either. Four skylights, each 20-by-40 feet, slide open to let the sunshine pour in. Huge counter-balanced glass walls on two sides slide upward to open the room to the outdoors and adjoining patio areas.

FROM five in the morning until nearly midnight, the aquatorium's waters are virtually in constant use. Competitive teams take the early morning and late evening hours, while general swimming instruction occupies normal morning hours and the afternoons and early evenings are devoted to recreation swimming. Swimming classes are conducted for babies of just six months to three years, "peewee beginners" between the ages of three and five years, with older children at least four feet tall

ning for beginners, advanced beginners, intermediate, swimmer, junior-senior life saving, and diving classes.

Adults are provided with swimming lessons as beginners, intermediate, senior life saving, or the classic "Swimmin' Women Water Ballet." Certified instructors teach skin diving and scuba classes. A special program for "aquatic youth" activities includes novice competitive teams ranging in age from six to seventeen years, beginning water polo for ages twelve to eighteen, beginning synchronized swimming for girls, and the junior synchronized swim team for girls.

A popular noontime program has been offered to local employees to use the physical-conditioning pavilion, followed by a swim and a balanced low-calorie lunch. The beauty and comfort of the aquatorium has literally turned it into a private club for such employees.

The physical-conditioning pavilion, an octagonal structure adjacent to the locker- and shower-building, is equipped with electric-powered massage belts, vibrating tables and rollers, reducing cabinets, and body-building equipment. It is appropriately sized 40-by-40 feet for optimum space utilization, reversing the traditional pattern in which a swimming pool is only an auxiliary to a little-used but large gymnasium.

THE summertime aquatorium staff of forty-three, including part-time employees, is cut to less than twenty during the winter—a small staff to handle such a large and diverse program of activities. Paul McComack supervises the entire aquatics program and has assembled an excellent and proficient staff of specialists. Diving coach Jack Roth is chairman of the AAU Diving Committee, with broad experience in major competition. Swimming team coach Paul Gerards has developed a number of national record holders, while it was Jim Schultz who coached the Commerce water-polo team to the national championship at Palo Alto. Liz Keen, who handles the sychronized-swimming team, has turned out professional-calibre teams since 1948.

A note about admission prices can perhaps cap the success story of the Commerce Aquatorium. During the early months of operation, admissions were: adults, forty cents; juniors, twenty cents; children, ten cents. Research showed that families were spending up to four dollars per week on admissions alone—which city officials and the recreation and parks department felt was unjust for a city facility. An adjustment in admission prices to ten cents for all quickly resulted in (1) more attendance by adults and (2) increased use by juniors, who had perhaps been turning elsewhere for their recreation.

The secret of the aquatorium is actually no secret at all and it could well become a prototype for cities of all sizes to follow. City officials did not plunge headlong into a building program, but carefully compiled their needs, presented them to a capable architectural firm that consulted with the officials from the outset and was unhampered by preconceived ideas of requirements. With such careful planning, the result could hardly miss the target! The aquatorium has squarely met the standards set for it by the city officials. #

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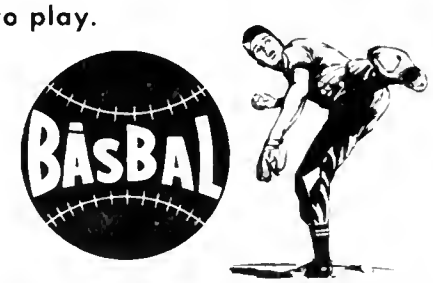

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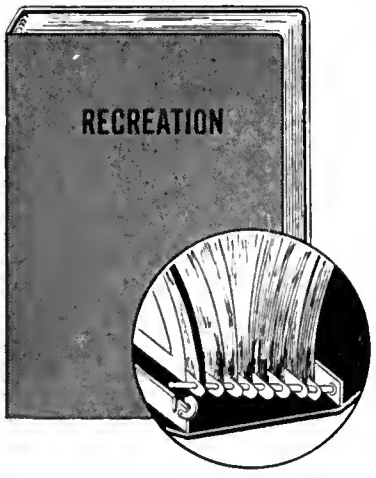

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NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

On Record

Establishment and management of a record system are an essential function of every agency of government. *Public Records Management* by Philip C. Brooks, issued by the Public Administration Service, affords a practical guide and should be of value to recreation and park departments. As pointed out in the publication, "Records are a means by which public officials in a democracy are accountable to the people. They are tools of administration, the memory of an organization, the embodiment of experience, protectors of legal rights, and sources of many kinds of information."

Five phases of good records management are listed as follows: control of creation of records; effective handling while they are in current use; wise selection for retention and disposal; retirement by transfer to intermediate storage, transfer to an archives, or disposal; and effective archival administration of those that should be retained. The following specific steps are proposed for any public official responsible for record keeping:

- Learn the law and regulations governing records, creation, handling, use, disposal, and preservation.
- Get acquainted with the officials of the archives or public records office of the government, or, in lieu thereof, with an historical society or library that will take an interest in public records.
- See that receipts for records are given to the predecessor when a new official takes over, in exchange for a descriptive list of the files of the office.
- Appraise the personnel handling records, and see that they are adequate as regards both competence and number.
- Learn the general character of the files and the part they play in procedure.
- Make or have made at least every two years, or better, on a continuous inventory basis, a detailed survey of records on hand.
- Effect improvements in procedures, if necessary, for economy, protection, ease of use of records, or effective records retirement.
- Provide a detailed manual of operating instructions.
- Evaluate records on hand and in process of accumulation and consult with legal and archival authorities on disposal or transfer.

Copies of this useful publication are obtainable from the Public Administration Service, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, for $2.00.

Effective Planning

The United Community Funds and Councils of America has issued a pamphlet entitled *Essentials for Effective Planning* which deals with some of the key questions facing community health and welfare councils. Among these questions are leadership, structure, problem-centered approach, budgeting and allocations, priorities and determining community needs, long-range planning, voluntary-public relationships, area-wide planning, social and physical planning, local and national planning, the public image of councils, council finances and staff. Most of these questions are of equal interest and significance to recreation authorities. In presenting a number of guide lines for effective operation, the pamphlet suggests the following factors as important to a strong, vigorous, and protective council:

- Involve top-flight community leadership.
- Foster simplicity in council structure.
- Make community planning "problem-centered."
- Recognize the concept of citizen-agency partnership.
- Base courageous decisions upon facts and honest conviction.
- Make planning efforts more productive and meaningful to budget and finance committees.
- Project for the year ahead.
- Concern the council with both tax-supported and voluntary programs.
- Integrate local planning with area, state, and national planning.
- Relate social planning to physical planning.
- Carry out a continuous program of public interpretation.
- Provide adequate council budget and staff.

Housing Design

Interesting proposals for the design of large housing projects with a view to making them better places in which to live are offered by Elizabeth Wood in *Housing Design: A Social Theory*, issued by the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York *(available for $1.00 from the Council, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18.)*

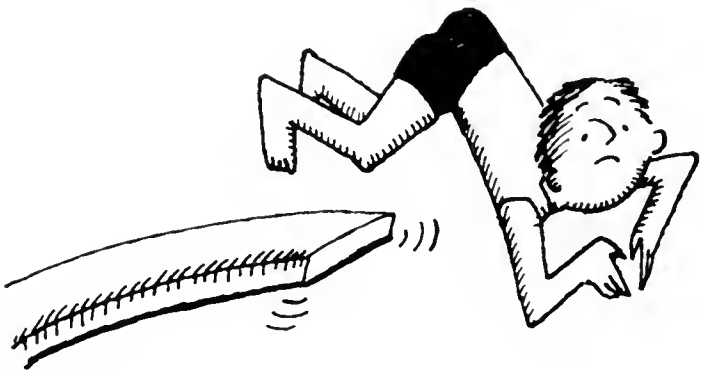
As Miss Wood points out, early proponents of public housing expressed the hope that by designing larger scale units they could bring to city people a richer and more fulfilling environment than was possible in ordinary city blocks. Planning of these projects was expected to bring to their doorsteps safe places for children to play, more kinds of play, and pleasant sitting areas, all in a park-like setting.

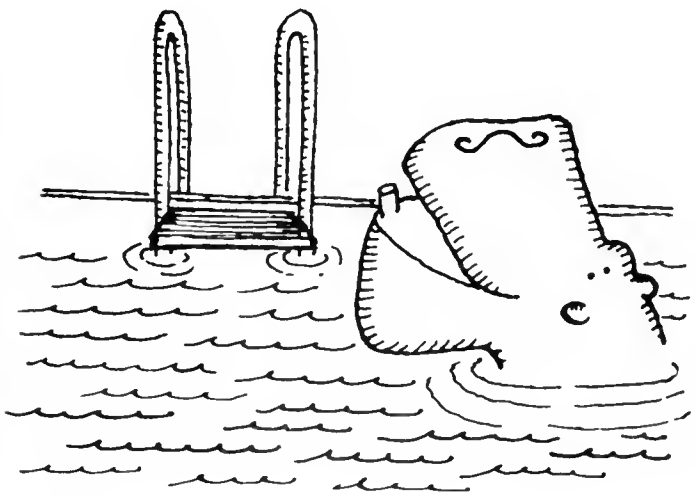
According to Miss Wood, the hope shriveled, and with the advocacy of scattered buildings and individual houses it died. She adds, "The social barrenness that one finds in public housing exists in much private high-rise urban housing. The provision of recreation for children older than tots is skimpy. There is little or none for adults or teenagers."

Housing Design presents a rationale as to why it is both good and safe to design buildings and neighborhoods so they richly fulfill people's needs and desires. In accomplishing this, Miss Wood discusses the social theory of housing design, the needs of people, and specific methods of achieving a social fabric in housing developments. She makes specific methods of achieving a social fabric in housing developments. She makes specific suggestions for serving the needs of various age groups through site design and development. Line drawings illustrating the application of these proposals add to the attractiveness of the booklet and increase its usefulness to recreation workers.

SWIMMING POOL FILTERS

The answer to public health hazards in your swimming pool





STAN HEDWALL

THE "HEART" of any swimming pool, small or large, is its filtration system. Pools, like many human beings, have or may have "heart trouble." A good pool-filter operator is the MD of the boiler room. He must be sure everything is running "normal," and be alert and well trained for his job. Like any general practitioner, he must be able to diagnose the "patient's trouble" (in this case, the pool filter) whenever called upon. The circulating "pump" must be in tiptop shape as it is most important to the filter and requires frequent "checkups." Accurate records must be kept on a chart, showing all "operations."

Some may ask, "What is a pool filter and why is it necessary?" A filter is a structure used primarily for removing solid or colloidal material in the water. The water is passed through a filtering medium, which may consist of a granular material, such as sand, anthracite, diatomaceous earth, et cetera. The primary purpose of a filter is to remove dirt, bacteria, slime, and algae. It should be operated twenty-four hours a day to maintain clean, safe pool water.

Several types of filters are used for a recirculation type of pool. Each of the types attempt to perform the same purpose; that is, to remove color, turbidity, and bacteria. The efficiency of each type of filter is to a great extent dependent on the ability of the "operator" to make the equipment do what it is designed to do.

The pressure sand-and-gravel type of filter must be kept clean, loose, and free of mudballs. In pressure filters, backwashing of the filter medium cannot be observed and, consequently, a great deal of care and thoroughness must be exercised during the periodic inspections. The condition of the gravel bed is important. Backwashing a pressure filter at too high a rate may result in an upset of broken gravel bed. Inspection of the gravel bed of the pressure filter is difficult, because sand must be removed from the gravel. When condition of sandbed shows that wash-water distribution is not uniform, or when sand is found in filter effluent, complete removal and replacement of filtering medium is usually advisable. Coagulants, principally alum, are used with sand and anthrafilt filters of the pressure or gravity type. When alum is mixed with pool water, it forms a white gelatinous floc, that is retained on the surface of the sand filter, forming a mat that will catch and hold fine particles of turbidity that ordinarily might pass through the filter. A similar type of operation is used in pressure type, gravity type, and anthrafilt filters. This type filter is backwashed normally on a routine schedule, being based on maintaining the desired turnover.

In the early 1930's a new filter medium known as "diatomaceous earth" was developed. It was first used in the movie industry to filter water so as to permit clean, sharp underwater motion pictures. In 1938 the first diatomite filter was used on a regular swimming pool, but it is since 1945 that diatomite filters and filter aids have been further

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developed and adapted for swimming pool use. It is now widely accepted that a properly designed and operated diatomite filter installation will give a sparkling and clean pool. Over sixty percent of all swimming pools built today use diatomite filtration. Because it is so fine, chlorine usage is drastically reduced and the need of a flocculating chemical is eliminated, as it produces the same water quality results as the other types of media.

Just what is this fine white powder called "diatomaceous earth"? It is composed of fossil-like skeletons of microscopic water plants called diatoms. Under favorable conditions these plants grow in great profusion, and many deposits of these plant skeletons were built up in different areas of the earth. Each skeleton is an extremely porous framework of nearly pure silica. The world's largest and purest deposit is at Lompoc, California. The product is manufactured into a very porous powder, and made in several grades for various types of filters.

ANYTHING NEW in "filter aids?" Yes, a new type material known as "Perlite" has entered the market. While "Perlite" filter aids are newer than diatomites, they have been used for a number of years on commercial applications. Their use parallels that of diatomite products. The process of "Perlite" consists of heating crushed ore to 1500 degrees F., so that the water entrained in the ore causes it to bloat, in a fashion similar to popcorn. Called "expanded Perlite" this creates a less dense, more bulky form, which is then ground to various sizes for specific purposes. Perlite filter aids are priced about ten percent below equal grades of competitive materials, the cost advantage is found in the lighter density of the filter aid itself, which is about twenty percent lighter than the diatomite grades. Perlite filter aids are used in the same manner as diatomite powders and may be used in both pressure and vacuum filtering systems. There are numerous types of diatomaceous earth filters, but basically there are two types, vacuum and pressure. They all use the same principal component parts, septum to hold the diatomite and the shell to house the septa. The vacuum diatomite filter uses an open-top tank and draws the filtered water through the septum by a vacuum produced by pump suction. Backwashing, addition of precoat and body coat of diatomite is similar to the pressure system.

THE "pressure type" diatomite filters are perhaps the most universally used in the pool industry. The principle of the diatomaceous earth filter has been used for many years. A hollow cylinder of wire mesh or porous stone is used to support the diatomaceous earth filter medium, called the filter cake or precoat. The pool water is recirculated through this precoat, chlorinated, and at times adjusted for PH to provide water of the finest clarity. Diatomite in no way changes the chemical composition of the water. In the case of many pools, the pool filter consists of a cylindrical steel tank with dished heads, separated into two compartments by a tube of sheet steel that is welded to the lower compartment. The filter elements are inserted into the tube sheet and all held down by the top or hold down plate. Each filter element has a gasket to completely seal off the two compartments.

During the filtering operation, water leaves the main drain and is drawn through the haircatcher into the recirculating pump, then enters the bottom of the filter tank, passes through the diatomaceous earth precoat, up the filter elements, through the tube sheet to the top compartment and then out through the piping to the pool inlets. Pressure gauges located in the top and bottom compartments indicate how clogged or dirty the filter medium is by showing a pressure difference or drop across the filter elements. More and more pressure is lost as dirt, slime, et cetera build up on the filter cake or precoat. The backwash cycle is usually started when the difference in pressure between the inlet and outlet gauge on the filter equals twenty pounds per square inch, plus the difference in pressure at the start of the filtering cycle.

The filter must be cleaned or backwashed. To accomplish this, the filter is drained, then full pump pressure is applied to the bottom of the filter. Air is trapped in the upper compartment to provide an instantaneous high flow rate when the quick opening valve is jerked open. This procedure is repeated several times. The filter is then ready for precoat. Diatomaceous earth, equivalent to approximately a tenth of a pound per square foot of filter area, is added to the precoat pot. The filter elements are then precoated, allowing the water to run to waste until clear. It is absolutely essential that once the precoat operation is started, that a flow of water is maintained until the filter is back in service. When more than one filter is used, precoat all filters simultaneously and establish the service flow before turning off the precoat pot. To provide efficient and economical service runs, a small amount of diatomaceous earth is fed continuously to keep the precoat porous. This is accomplished by the means of an ejector or by positive displacement pump.

As the precoat becomes fouled with dirt and slime, it becomes increasingly difficult to backwash clean. If the service flow is stopped for any reason, it is recommended that the unit be backwashed and a new precoat applied to the filter. During the past few years many new types of filters and filter elements have been put on the market. Some have plastic- or dacron-covered discs, some are known as the "leaf type." Others have disposable filter cloth elements. Many have simplified "spin cleaning" to swish the filter discs clean. Others can be opened up and filter discs or elements flushed with a hose. Some are of the visible operation type, which take the "mystery" out of water filtration. Most of the above types use diatomite media and are made horizontally, vertically, and even sphere shaped.

The recirculating-type pool, which seems to be the modern trend, is equipped essentially with a pump, haircatcher, chemical and diatomite feeder, filter and chlorinator. The circulating pump serves a twofold purpose; first, to recir-

culate the pool water and, second, to backwash the filters. The pump must be capable of pumping the entire pool volume through the filters in not more than three hours for public pools and not more than twelve hours for semi-public pools. Similarly, a pump must be capable of backwashing filters at a rate that will expend the sand and remove the filter mat. This may require that filters be backwashed one at a time where pool has two or more filters.

WHAT is meant by "pool turnover"? Every time an amount of water equal to the total pool volume is filtered, the pool is "turned over" once. The "turnover" rate is the number of times the pool is turned over every twenty-four hours. Thus, with a 100,000 gallon pool, if 300,000 gallons a day are filtered, the "turnover rate" is three. This is frequently expressed as an eight-hour turnover. Similarly, a six-hour turnover would give the "turnover" rate of four.

It is important to recognize, however, that all pool water is not filtered in a single turnover. When filtering begins, the first portion will be all dirty water, but shortly the dirty pool water will be diluted by the returning filtered water. For that reason, the pool purification is accomplished by what engineers call consecutive dilution. For example, in a pool containing a given amount of dirt, about 67 percent will be removed on the first turnover, 86 percent after the second, et cetera. Under ideal conditions of circulation, seven turnovers are required to remove 99.9 percent of the original dirt in the pool. In actual operation, though, the pool will be in use while the water is being filtered and dirt will, therefore, be added continuously, and filtered out. So, after a period, the dirt content of the pool will reach equilibrium and remain relatively constant, subject to the usual bather load fluctuations.

Crystal clear water is also necessary for lifeguards to see swimmers under water at all times. The health of the swimmer is at stake whenever the pool is operated haphazardly and not well maintained. Unquestionably, a swimming pool can be a potential public-health hazard. It places a burden upon the filter operator to use all the preventive measures available to protect the patrons that use the pool. The old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," holds true. #

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

ELVIRA DELANY

ARIZONA. Thirty-three clocks control the automatic sprinkling system at the new golf course in *Phoenix*. Papago Park Golf Course opened in September, giving the city a total of three 18-hole and one 9-hole municipal courses. The new course, which covers 205 acres in the western portion of Papago Park, is 6,690 yards in length. Greens are Penncross Bent, a hardy, disease-resistant grass that remains green all year round. Collars are Seaside Bent; tees, common Bermuda and #328 Tifgreen, a highly refined Bermuda; and the fairways, common Bermuda grass. Watering will be accomplished by a fully automatic electric system time-controlled by thirty-three clocks at three stations. The clocks can be set by the minute, hour, day or month to adjust the watering schedule according to weather conditions.

The golf clubhouse, with a floor area of 5,893 square feet, accommodates a pro shop; office, storage, and workshop; cart storage; lockers and restrooms; and a coffee shop seating forty-five. The clubhouse is built on a mound and the course can be viewed from expanses of glass in the restaurant and pro shop. A paved parking lot, near the clubhouse, will have spaces for 249 cars.

ILLINOIS. The Forest Park Foundation has given a $50,000 grant for construction of a nature center in the five hundred-acre Forest Park area that is being preserved as a woodland and wildlife refuge. The center will be known as "Sommer House" in honor of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sommer of San Jose, California. Mr. Sommer was principal founder of the Forest Park Foundation. By terms of the agreement under which Forest Park Foundation donated the wilderness land in January 1961, ownership of the land is retained by Forest Park Foundation with the Peoria Park District coordinating and controlling the program to be carried out.

The nature center now being planned will provide classroom space, display areas for specimens, and craft areas for nature study. It is hoped that the center will be completed in time for some programing in 1963. As originally specified, there will be no picknicking, no horseback riding, and no camping in the park. It will remain a hiking and nature study area.

Since the original grant of 391 acres two years ago, the foundation has acquired additional woodland acreage including sixty-five acres of wooded hills which were part of the Dr. George Mitchell estate purchased by the foundation last spring for $125,000. With other small acreages that have been added, Forest Park now constitutes a total of 490 acres. Only Detweiller Park with 756 acres is larger in the Peoria park system.

LOUISIANA. Flowers—thousands of them, wherever the eye falls, in every season of the year! Scene of this floral extravaganza is *Hodges Gardens*, set in the rejuvenated woodlands of western Louisiana in the land of El Camino Real near the town of Many, which was named for a colonel in charge of the important American frontier post of Fort Jesup in the early 1800's. El Camino Real, the King's Highway, is rich in legend and lore reaching back five centuries. It was roamed first by Caddo Indians over trails beat out by bisons' feet; traveled by French explorers to Old Mexico from Natchitoches, Louisiana; by Spanish friars from Mexico to East Texas; and by American settlers in the westward expansion.

Founder of the gardens is A. J. Hodges, oil and timber

businessman, who has contributed much to the revitalization of this historical but poverty-strickened area that had been denuded and depleted of its longleaf virgin pine forests since the turn of the twentieth century. In fact, the acreage which encompasses the garden was originally purchased by Mr. Hodges in 1937 to experiment in growing and cultivating pine trees, a reforestation project, which now covers more than thirty-seven thousand acres of pine plantations.

A garden in the forest was not in the original plans until an abandoned stone quarry with a singular charm all its own was discovered on the land. Native dogwood and wildflowers amidst stately columns of pines rising from lichen-covered rocks in the cathedral quiet of the quarry suggested the planting of a few annuals. One planting led to another, and soon visitors began to come. A 225-acre lake was built, and in 1951 the natural and picturesque parkland was opened to the public as the Hodges Gardens.

Gardeners and landscape artists mapping the development of Hodges Gardens, found the quarry's mounds of stone, hummocks, and sugarloafs a perfect framework for colorful plantations of flowers, waterfalls, and many pools. They laced three levels of the quarry with ledgestone walks, leaving large rocks stained and mellowed by half a century of exposure as they were. Actually, the result of their work combined with natural scenic beauty is several gardens within a garden. Each is a separate entity, with a different background, different plant materials, and a separate landscaping concept.

Besides its floral fantasies, Hodges Gardens is a wildlife refuge where elk and deer graze on a twenty-five hundred-acre pasture and ducks and geese arrive by the hundreds to spend the winter. In addition, a holly research project in the gardens arboretum is being conducted under the supervision of Southwest Louisiana Institute in Lafayette.

The garden's fine-arts season opens with the annual Easter sunrise service, which combines the voices of Centenary College of Shreveport and church choirs of the El Camino Real area. This is followed by scheduled twilight concerts and other fine-arts programs on the lakeshore stage of the unique open-air bandshell through the spring and summer months. In May when the roses in the gardens are in their peak blooming season, the Louisiana Garden Club Federation sponsors a two-day Louisiana Festival of Roses with participants from all over the state vying for trophies in horticulture and design. An annual arts-and-crafts festival, also a two-day event, is held in June, and all indications are that it will become one of the largest of the outdoor exhibits and sales festivals in the country.

Tocks Island Development. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (right) points out to John E. Calhoun, executive secretary, Pocono Mountains Vacation Bureau, and William Altier, president of the bureau, the twenty-seven-mile recreation area to be created by the proposed $130,000,000 Tocks Island dam project to be located on the Delaware River seven miles northeast of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Hub of the project is a 160-foot-high dam which, in addition to forming a lake for fishing, swimming, and boating, will be used for water supply, flood control, and power.

The new Druid Hill Park Children's Zoo in Baltimore, Maryland has a hundred-bell Schulmerich "Americana" carillon. Daily concerts are given on this specially designed carillon to the delight of the zoo's young visitors. Designed to educate, as well as entertain, the new zoo gives children first-hand experiences with domestic animals and even has a real dairy barn where the cows are milked twice daily.

MICHIGAN. Two of the three major parks of the *Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority* reported record-breaking attendance for 1962. Kensington Metropolitan Park, a forty-five hundred-acre site southeast of Brighton, reported attendance at 1,978,000, the highest annual total since the park opened in 1948. Metropolitan Beach, a 550-acre recreation site along Lake St. Clair near Mt. Clemens, hit record-breaking attendance with over 1,433,000 persons visiting in 1962.

MONTANA. The city of *Billings* has passed a $371,000 swimming pool bond issue, of which $111,316.50 is for the renovation of two existing pools and the remaining $260,211 for construction of a new pool. The new pool will be T-shaped with underwater lighting and equipped with a heating system. It will be designed for use at AAU swimming meets. The bathhouse will have coin-operated lockers. Plans are to enclose the new pool at a later date. Final returns showed 6,996 taxpayers favoring the bond issue and 6,487 against it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Private business interests have been asked to bid on food and souvenir concessions which grossed nearly $500,000 last year at three major New Hampshire state parks. This development, resulting from the issuance of an executive order last spring by Governor John W. King provides for the leasing of sales operations at Franconia Notch, Crawford Notch, and Mt. Sunapee State Park, beginning this winter.

Invitations to bid on merchandising operations, which last year grossed $467,819 (before deductions for cost of sales, et cetera), is the first step toward leasing similar sales operations at all stores in New Hampshire's state park sys-

tem. Next spring, bids will be solicited from private business to operate all other state park concessions selling souvenirs and refreshments on a lease basis.

Presently affected are ten stores in the three state parks, seven of them in Franconia Notch. Their gross income of $467,819 represents about 79 percent of the total gross income of $601,779 (before deductions) from sales in all state park souvenir stores and vending stands in the last fiscal year. Effective this winter, all sales of ski accessories in ski shops at Cannon Mountain in Franconia and Mt. Sunapee in Newbury will be turned over to bidders who must meet rigid qualifications imposed by the state. The parks division will continue to offer rentals of equipment and repairs in both ski shops.

Operation of state park stores by private business has been conducted experimentally on a small scale at some parks, but leasing of all stores in the park system will end a system which started with the Reorganization Act of 1950. That act placed such major state parks as Crawford, Franconia, Sunapee, and many others under administration of the State Division of Parks (formerly the New Hampshire Recreation Division) and established the merchandising section of Franconia Notch. Subsequent sessions of the legislature imposed the so-called "pay-as-you-go" requirement upon the parks division, resulting in increased dependence on the merchandising function to meet legislative demands for increased income. The merchandising section as a unit of the division was virtually abolished by the Reorganization Act of 1961, which became effective on July 1, 1962.

Merchandising operations last year accounted for 37 percent of overall gross income from all state park operations. A master plan—containing a proposal for bidders, an eight-page prospectus with a complete listing of concession equipment available in the ten stores affected, contract forms and specifications—was prepared by Richard N. Peale, director of the Division of Purchase and Property, following three and a half months of study and conferences with other state officials.

NEW JERSEY. The town of *Secaucus* now has its first park and recreation center. The population of this formerly agricultural community has increased by more than twenty-five percent in the last ten years, counter to the trend in the rest of Hudson County. Located in the center of the town, adjacent to the existing public library, the park is expected to serve as a focal point for the expanding community. Construction of the park was largely made possible by Albert Buchmuller, a local businessman whose contributions paid for the major construction costs. Land for the project was donated by the municipality while the enthusiastic participation of local civic and religious leaders insured its completion.

The park provides for intensive, diversified use of its space. The various facilities are connected by a central theme as the harlequin design of the fieldhouse roof is suggested intermittently throughout the park. Many of the facilities are dual-purpose. A sunken ice-skating rink has been designed to allow roller-skating in warm weather. Twin basketball courts have been laid out for field hockey and the circular sandbox with its louvered roof in the children's play area has been surrounded with benches and shrubs to allow comfortable picknicking. Other facilities include tennis courts with all-weather surfacing: an open mall for outdoor dances and gatherings with a fountain as background; a Little League baseball field with cantilevered concrete bleachers, built-in dugouts, a public-address system and electric scoreboard; a fieldhouse arranged in bays to allow for arts and crafts exhibits, chess and checker pavilions, and other forms of passive recreation. Areas for different age groups throughout the park are separated by walks and landscaping. A seating plaza has been provided outside the skating rink to accommodate shoppers from the nearby shopping area. Throughout the park, there are drinking fountains, waiting areas, landscaping and shrubs. A piece of abstract aluminum sculpture by Pierre Pezzella is mounted behind the handball courts.

NEW YORK. A valuable fifty-acre beach and harbor area known as the Sand Hole at Lloyd Neck, near Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island, has been given by Sherman M. Fairchild, industrialist and aviation pioneer, to the Long Island State Park Commission as an addition to Caumsett State Park. The donated property is part of one of the few remaining large private harbors on the island's north shore. Together with over 1,426 acres of Caumsett State Park recently purchased by the commission from Mrs. Marshall Field and the Field Foundation, it will provide space for a wildlife sanctuary, boating, and other outdoor recreation. Ultimately, Caumsett State Park will be developed with golf courses, nature trails, bridle paths, picnic and conservation areas, but the park improvements are not expected to be completed and opened for public use for several years.

TENNESSEE. The Memphis Park Commission recently voted to name one of the city's largest and newest parks in honor of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Firestone. Plans are now under way to develop the 316-acre tract of land, which, when completed, will contain baseball diamonds, a nine-hole golf course, and picnic area with shelter house. Mr. Firestone is a former member of the Memphis Park Commission board. He and his family lived in the city from 1937 until 1949 while he served as president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Tennessee. Now mostly undeveloped farmland, the park area is located approximately six miles north of the Firestone plant in Memphis, and is said to have "tremendous possibilities."

CANADA

QUEBEC. Beauty can be inexpensive, says *Montreal* Parks Director Andre Champagne in giving a progress report on the city's program of transforming vacant and often ugly spaces into "quiet corners." He reports that, through the joint effort of the parks, roads, planning and public works departments, quiet corners have been established at sixteen locations in vacant lots. The corners have been cleared, levelled and furnished with park benches, trees, shrubs and flowers in tubs, saucers, and flower boxes. In some places, an expanse of concrete has been transformed into a beauty spot with greenery, color, and benches in the heart of a bustling midtown apartment area. Elsewhere, ugly backyards are screened off with attractively colored panels and fences to form the background for narrow strips of rest spots. Sometimes, a blank wall is repainted to form a suitable backdrop for the quiet corner.

First steps in the program were taken during the planning for the 1962 Beautification Week, which falls under the jurisdiction of the road department, when the planning department was given the job of tackling the first corners. The parks and public works departments were drawn into the program to supply the construction and plants. In each case, Mr. Champagne explains, the work was done with materials at hand and at little cost. Several of the projects were done in a matter of hours. The quiet corners are in addition to the parks department's street beautification program which this year featured the placing of 170 trees, mostly Chinese elms, in tubs along Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets and Dorchester Boulevard, and placing 186 flower baskets on light standards along busy midtown streets.

RECREATION DIGEST

RECREATION AND FAMILY NEEDS

Are we giving families an opportunity to perform as families?

RUTH S. TEFFERTELLER

ORGANIZATION of group work and recreation services in such a way as to provide opportunities for more family activities—giving families a chance to perform as families, to mingle with, and learn from, other families—should be one of the primary objectives of social work agencies. For it is well known to the profession that many families fall short of their fulfillment and increasingly need the chance to find their strengths, to exercise their family identity, and to feel their family vitality through special kinds of experiences.

The fields of group work and recreation, with their special skills for developing programs and techniques which build group strength and solidarity, seem peculiarly well qualified to lend a hand in designing new types of family-oriented programs which could help to strengthen family life. Our tendency to oversegregate the ages, together with the numerous problems that arise from weak family life, suggest that there should be a sharper focus on services which will strengthen parents and aid the family as a whole.

Our group work and recreation agencies report that, increasingly, the major responsibility for managing and conducting their well designed programs for children has fallen almost completely to professional leadership, with a staggering diminution of parental involvement in their children's social life. Parent meetings are poorly attended, and adults who join clubs and classes are less and less those who are related to the children and young people in the agency's junior divisions.

Should we not be asking ourselves whether our recreation planning has become so child-centered that adults see no role for themselves, except when their children receive awards or take part in performances? A mournful lament pervades most of our agencies: "How can we get the parents?" Have we also wondered whether we are properly set up to attract them? Would programs which aim specifically at encouraging and inviting the family, as such, possibly be more meaningful, even more convenient, for the parents? Committed though the whole social work profession is to the basic worth and importance of the family, it is also true that much of what has resulted from our efforts to meet individual and age group needs has tended to exclude the family. Yet one of the greatest potentials for involving adults with children lies in play and recreation.

THE INCREASE in misdemeanors and delinquency among children in the seven- to twelve-year-age bracket is forcing us to recognize not only the breakdown of parental control but the need for parents to remain close to their children. The problem poses questions as to how our programs can more specifically contribute toward revitalizing parent-child relationships and in what areas of life our particular skills can help shore up family relationships. In New York City, the Henry Street Settlement's six-year demonstration project in delinquency prevention among preadolescent children in antisocial groups, vividly and poignantly reveals how much more effective preventive work became as the settlement stepped up its efforts to take the parents of these children into a friendly partnership.

The most effective tools we discovered for overcoming the defensiveness and superficial apathy often encountered when parents are approached individually were the family meetings and gatherings. Here, recreation and sociability helped to draw all of us into more positive relationships. Arousing parental interest in the children's activities through mutual participation in dances, outings, and parties helped to build a community of parents and families

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MRS. TEFFERTELLER *is program director of the Henry Street Settlement on New York City's Lower East Side.* *This material is digested and used with permission from* Helping the Family in Urban Society, *edited by Fred DelliQuadi (Columbia University Press, New York City, 1963).*

around these children. This has contributed enormously to the improved behavior of the individual children and of their groups. Parents are functioning with more confidence and energy. They are using their natural authority more consistently. The children and their friends, once the junior followers of teen-age gangs, are thoroughly enjoying the attention and concern of their parents; the parents, in turn, seem grateful for all that the agency has done to help strengthen their position in the eyes of their youngsters.

The inherent and natural opportunities for family functioning in contemporary society in and of themselves are constantly changing. Functions are changing and do not altogether promote the kind of solidarity we used to take for granted. Joint and mutual activity, considered valuable in making the family a unit and useful for relieving tensions and difficulties, now require more conscious planning and scheduling on the part of everyone. The gradual disappearance of many of the creative tasks performed in the home has lessened the opportunity for parents and children to work together.

The family-centered workshops in many of our settlements, pioneered at Henry Street twenty years ago, have met with enormous success. Fathers and sons repair and build furniture together. Mothers and daughters make dresses for themselves. A parent and child replace soles and lifts on shoes for the whole family. These open-door programs are not graded on an age basis and have a strong tendency to induce family participation in a meaningful way. Needless to say, they meet with added success because crowded city apartments prohibit carrying on such projects in the home. We must also realize that many of our adults could not undertake these enterprises without the help of special instructors and programs which provide for learning and achievement.

THOUGH PLANNING and selecting programs which we can confidently say will strengthen family life is difficult and complicated, we can never overlook the rich potential within the framework of group work and recreation which are replete with ideas and goals for group participation. The very core of our daily professional tasks deals with the scheduling of services which build and strengthen character and social relationships. They constantly focus on giving groups a chance to develop good team spirit, to play and work together, to plan and create together, to participate without pressure, to gain strength through unity, to interact wholesomely with other groups. We need to carry some of this idealism into special programing for families.

WE MUST also recognize that the budgets of many make family recreation almost prohibitive. If such experiences are valid and essential, if organized efforts are needed to promote joint family experiences, then recreation and group work agencies, public and voluntary, must make fuller provision for appropriate family services, as well as subsidizing recreation and group activities for the different age groups.

The Henry Street Settlement felt strongly enough on this subject to convert its country property, which had been operated for over fifty years as a residential camp for girls, into a family day camp. Entire families—parents, grandparents, children—went off on outings together. Participation far surpassed even expectations, and with a quality of enthusiasm that obviously represented their appreciation for a chance to get away as a family.

A whole new dimension was added to regular summer programs. More fathers played ball with their sons than ever before; more mothers got out of the kitchen to gather their families around tables under the trees; and more neighbors learned to know each other better under pleasant circumstances and discovered common interests. None of these families, all living on the lower East Side of Manhattan could have afforded family vacations or trips, had the country day program not been available—seven days a week—at very nominal fees.

The family day-camp program also made it possible to attract to the settlement, through a single service, whole families, many of them new in the neighborhood. In a fast-changing community it is certainly more expedient and more productive to reach the whole family at once than to contact one member at a time. The family day camp was no more costly than the resident camp, yet it served 550 families, or almost three thousand people, rather than 240 individual girls. Though Henry Street still heartily endorses residential camping for girls and may eventually resume that program, our assessment of family needs in the light of the present community situation led us to give higher priority to a different pattern of service.

ALL our social agencies and institutions urgently need to find new ways to reestablish the authority and importance of the family. To some of us it has seemed at times that we were becoming addicted to a kind of negative thinking, charging the family with being "the root of all evil," without examining closely enough the conditions which create the evil. How far, indeed, can we go in recommending recreation programs to fit the needs of the modern family, if, as in some sections of this country, we are still engaged in proving that economic assistance programs are not undermining the stability of the American family? It is not enough to talk about gearing recreation to fit family and individual needs. It is the program we work for and support that will finally demonstrate the philosophy we represent—if, indeed, we have one.

Recreation and group work agencies, as community institutions, are in a sensitive position to translate the community's attitude toward family life as well as publicize any special values which the community chooses to emphasize. Our recreation and group work services can be designed and tailored to stimulate family functioning, promote family and community relationships, and contribute toward strengthening family life for a free society and its children. #

* * *

The deep, underlying cause of delinquent children is simply delinquent adults. There are many contributing causes of delinquence, but only one that is profoundly difficult to cure: the immaturity, the indifference, the lack of moral values on the part of adults delinquent children see every day of their lives. —ELEANOR H. LAKE in the *Junior League Magazine*.

WHAT IS CYBERNETICS?

While the science of cybernetics is unfamiliar to the great majority of Americans, it may revolutionize everyday life in the United States in the foreseeable future

JACK J. HONOMICHL

WHAT was the matter with Elsie? She "seemed anxious . . . she was obviously looking for something. I knew what it was: a light. . . . Grey Walter switched on a lamp and immediately Elsie . . . caught sight of it. Now Elsie knew where she wanted to go . . . no, she hesitated a moment, continuing her exploration."

This description of Elsie's behavior might have been written about any animal looking for something. But when written about Elsie, it sparks the imagination of scientists the world over, alarms labor leaders, disturbs social critics and intrigues military and industrial leaders. For Elsie is a man-made animal.

Formally christened "Electro-Light-Sensitive-Internal-External" by her creator, Dr. W. Grey Walter, Elsie is one primitive step toward an ultimate goal of duplicating human behavior in machines. Spawned by the fledgling field of science known as cybernetics, mechanisms akin to Elsie have already made possible such technological feats as intercontinental missiles, submarine cruises under the North Pole, and automated factories.

Dr. Claude E. Shannon, a prominent cyberneticist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has suggested that "in ten or fifteen years we will see machines doing complex intellectual tasks—writing theorems of interest to mathematicians, turning in good translations, understanding their environment. After that, we can expect the general-purpose robot." Other cyberneticists foresee artificial limbs that will enable amputees to perceive many of the feelings and sensations we perceive from our own limbs. Another device may make it possible for the blind to "read" by assigning sounds to printed characters. The blind would then be able to read by listening to the noises a page makes when scanned by the device.

However, much of the future impact of cybernetics will be focused on industry. While there are now a few manufacturing processes which are almost completely automated, there are many more where management has yet to hear of cybernetics.

To appreciate what cybernetics are working toward, and how it will affect our lives, we must take a brief look at their history and theories. Cybernetics is basically the study of control and communication in both animals and machines, under three guiding principles:

- Organic life can be approximated (if not explained) by mathematical reasoning.
- Communications and controls are closely related.
- A better understanding of machines will help man to better understand organic life; or, conversely, man can improve machines by imitating life processes.

MAN'S DESIRE to construct lifelike machines is an old one. In 1640, Descartes proved, at least to his satisfaction, that they could be built. Many men have since shared Descartes' fascination with the idea, and working mechanical animals have been displayed as objects of curiosity at technical conventions regularly since the late 1920's.

One of the most renowned synthetic animal builders is W. Grey Walter, a British neurophysiologist equally well versed in electronics. His goal was to create mechanical models of instinctive behavior to prove that it takes only a small number of elements to organize a complex mode of activity, thereby proving that the functions of living nerve cells are far more simple than is generally supposed. He therefore developed Elsie.

Attempts to build calculating ma-

MR. HONOMICHL *is vice-president of the Market Research Corporation of America. This material is digested and reprinted from* Challenge, *The Magazine of Economic Affairs, published by the Institute of Economic Affairs, New York University.*

chines to do mathematical problems have been traced back to the early 17th century. One of the most famous attempts was made by Charles Babbage, an Englishman and professor of mathematics at Oxford University. In the early 1800's he reportedly spent twenty-five years of his life and 250,000 pounds trying to build an analytical machine which would be governed by a perforated program belt similar to the tapes used to feed data to modern computers.

COMPUTERS are mainly designed for two types of work: to do mathematical problems and to do paper work. An example of the latter is the U.S. Army's BIZMAC, reputedly one of the largest systems of its kind. It consists of ninety-seven units and covers twenty thousand square feet of floor space. There are twenty-five electric typewriters attached to BIZMAC. If an inventory is needed to determine, for example, how many 20MM shells there are in twelve ordnance depots, the information spews forth in less than three minutes at the rate of six hundred lines per minute.

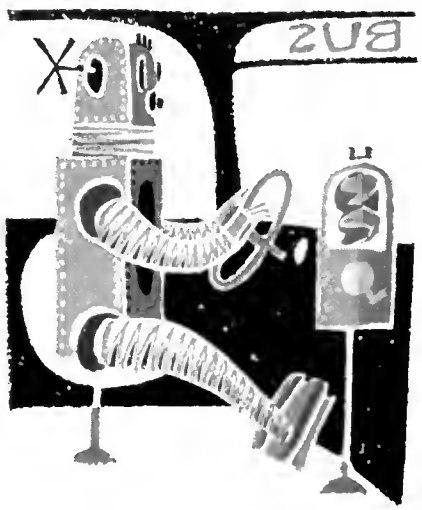
It is natural that such prodigious machines get headlines in the press and are subject to the popular misconception that they are cybernetic machines and able to think for themselves. Actually, electronic computers have relatively low status in the hierarchy of mechanisms which include Elsie. Their actions are rigidly determined in advance. They possess no margin of liberty, no possibility of initiative.

One thing which leads people to compare the workings of computers with those of the human brain is their ability to retain tremendous amounts of information to be drawn upon at a later time. Norbert Wiener contends that digital computers, utilizing the binary numbering system, in fact duplicate the brain's pattern of thinking. He has also suggested that "mental breakdowns" suffered by computers when fed conflicting data are like mental illness in humans.

The strongest supporters of this line usually end their argument by conceding that the computer's intelligence has "an elusive, unnatural quality." Those against tend to be as blunt as Harvard University cyberneticist Howard Aiken. "They can't think any more than a stone."

This is not to belittle the feats of computers. From a cyberneticist's point of view, they can be extremely valuable as an integral part of a complete cybernetic system. Standing alone, some advanced models can make up to 250,000 calculations per second. Doctors hope that the diagnosis of illness can one day be facilitated by loading computers with the total knowledge of medical science on given diseases.

There are now machines which can translate a foreign language into English at the rate of eighteen hundred



words per minute, while human translators average about twenty-six hundred words per day. Improvements in these machines will mean that scientific and medical writings published in other languages will be readily available to us, albeit good literature would be hacked to pieces.

THE IMPACT of cybernetics is hastening the day when many more industries will be as automated as the chemicals, petroleum refining, and telephone industries are now, and this brings problems. The public-relations director of a large electronics manufacturer told me of the dilemma he faced because his company had just finished building a new factory. On such occasions it was established practice for the company to hold an open house at the new installation for employees and their families from other plants. This time they weren't sure it was a good idea. It would have been demoralizing for them to be shown machines performing much their own kind of work.

Other managers will be facing this situation as cybernetic devices become more sophisticated, more dependable, and less costly. More and more industrial production will be entrusted to truly automatic factories consisting of machines taking their orders from giant computers and sending back progress reports to serve as the basis for new instructions.

Businessmen can't help but be intrigued at how computers can maximize profits. Where petroleum refineries use computers to plan production, in less than fifteen minutes they can tell how to get the most profit from a day's crude oil production relative to the market demand for hundreds of possible refinery end products whose prices fluctuate daily.

Cybernetics is also an important weapon in our economic cold war with the Communist bloc. "The U.S.S.R. is making an all-out effort to cybernate as much of its planning-economic-industrial operation as it can," according to the Fund for the Republic. And for the military, cybernetic devices have made possible sophisticated weaponry such as the "black box" inertial navigator which guides man or missile without stars, radar or human help. It will also tell you exactly where you are at any given time.

It is such "black boxes" which have made possible the polar crossings by submarine and the intercontinental missile. A sixth of the huge Redstone missile is used to house its guidance system. And when man goes to the moon, cybernetic devices will go with him to make decisions and give orders to other mechanisms. *(See also "Our New Automated World," Page 401.)*

With the fertile imaginations of men like Wiener and Walter, coupled with huge expenditures of government and industry, the field of cybernetics should produce astounding changes in the years ahead. Indeed, one of the few areas which will remain untouched is the arts. As Claude Shannon puts it ". . . poetry, art, music, novels . . . they are several magnitudes beyond the machine since they involve emotional relationships." But maybe someday . . . ? #

℞ FOR THE ILL & HANDICAPPED

MORTON THOMPSON, Ed.D.

✢ The Federal Public Health Service Project on Recreation for Arthritics began operation on September 16, 1963 in Philadelphia. Jerry Wargo, formerly recreation director of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Philadelphia, is the project recreation supervisor, and Rodney Valentine, who came from the Children's Hospital, Newington, Connecticut, is assistant recreation supervisor for the project. The staff is currently selecting fifteen arthritics for a pilot study and, with the physicians, are evaluating them physically, socially, and emotionally.

These arthritics will be referred through the Philadelphia Recreation Department to ongoing recreation programs in city recreation and other agency centers near their homes for activity and socialization. The cases will be evaluated periodically to check progress in the various categories being studied. The project's goal is to assimilate a hundred arthritics into various center programs in the community with the programs meeting specific special needs of those persons needing such assistance.

✢ The recreation program of the University of Washington Hospital in Seattle was recently awarded first place in a national hospital patient public-relations and recreation contest sponsored by the Edison Chemical Company. Joan Nielson, recreation director of the hospital, explains that the University of Washington Hospital placed first for hospitals of 141 to 225 beds for general patient groups including psychiatric, surgical and pediatrics. The award included a trophy, plaque, and cash. Over five hundred hospitals were entered in the national contest.

• The Seattle Handicapped Club, a nonprofit organization, received a citation this fall from the National Recreation Association for providing outstanding social benefits for the welfare of physically handicapped adults. Charles H. Odegaard, NRA district representative, presented the citation which was recommended by the Seattle Park Department. The club uses facilities provided by the park department.

The organization is not sponsored by any group or agency and is financed solely by membership fees and its publication, *The Good Samaritan*. Other income activities are being developed in order to expand the program and to build a residence home for the comfort and convenience of the disabled. The Handicapped Club, an affiliate of the NRA, provides members with club cards, which entitle members to discounts on equipment, such as wheelchairs, and admits members to many special events in the community including special parking areas. The handicapped members operate the club and do most of the work themselves. This is an outstanding achievement.

✢ A new catalogue of aids and appliances for the visually handicapped is now available from the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York 11, in both ink print and Braille editions. It lists hundreds of interesting gifts suitable for the visually handicapped person. All can be purchased at cost. There are, for example, a pictureless television set, writing and drawing aids, tools and instruments, a large selection of Braille watches and clocks, many kitchen aids, games of all sorts, and medical aids.

✢ A letter to the editor, in the February 1, 1963 issue of *Medical World News*, written by Kurt Unger, M.D., tells of arrangements he has made for tours of the Continent by groups of chronically ill patients. The pleasure trips will last several weeks, with the travelers remaining under medical care. Registered nurses, briefed on the condition of each, will accompany the patients on a specially prepared slow-moving itinerary. English-speaking physicians will take care of patient needs all along the route. Record charts, internationally understood and prepared with the patient's own doctors cooperating, are to be taken along. A New York travel agency is handling details and the cost should not exceed the customary cost of better-class arrangements. Further information can be obtained by writing Dr. Unger at 33-15 34th Avenue, Astoria 6, New York.

✢ The first National Institute for Halfway Houses will be held in Chicago, December 2-4 at the Pick-Congress Hotel. The institute's program will be directed to the expansion and improvement of rehabilitation services for persons with neuropsychiatric disabilities. Halfway houses are relatively new, not highly structured or stabilized, and struggling with the question of how to establish the best possible program for the treatment of the post-hospital patient.

✢ Arizona State University provides a special service to sports fans physically unable to climb the ramps to their seats in the stadium. The Blanchard Company, local Coca-Cola distributors, donated four Cushman electric-powered vehicles which transport disabled persons up the 150-foot ramps to their seats. #

DR. THOMPSON *is director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Service Club Winners

Two service clubs from Fifth Army and one from United States Army Japan won first prizes of $500 each in the fifth All-Army contest. "Operation Service Club," judged in Washington, D. C., in September. The Open Door Service Club of Camp Zama, Japan, took first place in Category I; Peak Service Club of Ft. Carson, Colorado, in Category II; and Fitzsimons Service Club of Denver, Colorado, in Category III. There were forty-four entries from the three categories in the final judging. A preliminary final judging in August had reduced the list from seventy. Originally, 235 of the 291 service clubs had taken part in the project.

The Open Door Service Club won over sixteen other rivals in Category I, which involves a complete program over a period of one month. The winning project included four programs—social, competitive, creative, and intellectual—and represented an expansion of programs which were tried earlier and were successful. Club director Dolores D. Beckmann, program director Mrs. Ruth G. Grant, and the Enlisted Advisory Council decided that the club would benefit more from a new twist added to old ideas then they would from something "way out." The program, which took place in February, included a Kanto Plains Valentine Square Dance Jamboree, King for a Night Contest, Contemporary Japanese Art Exhibition and Classic Japanese Painting Demonstration, and an Embassy Night featuring Hong Kong.

Peak Service Club was voted Number One among twenty candidates in Category II, which was made up of a theme program and a special interest or hobby project. The theme project was the Pikes Peak Jazz Festival. Three concerts were presented on a Sunday in December 1962. The special interest project was The Roaring 20's Revue in September 1962. The program was planned and conducted with the assistance of the Peak Service Club's Enlisted Advisory Council by club director Anne L. Lewis, assistant director Mrs. Sara Murphy, and program director Mrs. Rosemary D. Eaklor.

Fitzsimons Service Club won over six other entries in Category III, which was a four-part program over a period of one year. The winning entry consisted of a "Thank You, USO!" dinner dance (social), "What's My MOS" panel show (intellectual), "Bus Stop" play (creative), and Christmas Eve Party (competitive). Club director for Fitzsimons is Jane A. Morrison. She was assisted by Entertainment NCO Sp4 Anthony J. Mendez.

Judges for the contest, who were honored at a luncheon at Ft. Lesley J. McNair, included Virginia Musselman, director of the National Recreation Association Program Service; Dr. Grace Hewell, program coordination officer, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.; S. Key Dickinson, executive secretary, Department of the Army Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Fred Coombs, chairman of Recreation, Education Curriculum, Department of Physical Education, Pennsylvania State University, University Park; Ralph Wilson, director of recreation and parks, Arlington County Department of Recreation and Parks, Arlington, Virginia; Katherine M. Caul, director of Neighborhood Centers Division, District of Columbia Recreation Department, Washington, D. C.; Justin G. Doyle, (Colonel, USA Ret.), commandant of cadets, Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, New York; Leota A. Kelly, assistant national director, Supplemental Recreation Activities Overseas, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Earl Kauffman, chairman, Division of Recreation, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; James S. Stevens, Jr., associate director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh; Lillian Summers, assistant national director, Services in Military and Veterans Hospitals-Recreation, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.; and Theresa S. Brungardt, Vermont director of recreation, State Board of Recreation, Montpelier.

Teenage Conference

Teenagers, fourteen to eighteen years of age, from the thirteen recreation centers that comprise the south Los Angeles district of municipal recreation centers recently participated in a youth conference to discuss current topics and issues, to learn conference procedures and techniques; and to foster co-recreational teenage club ideas in the district. Following a speech by Lee Giroux, TV personality and newsman, delegates separated into six 45-minute "buzz sessions" to discuss dances and parties, program planning, public relations, youth and parent relationships, problems of delinquency and youth employment. The "buzz session" topics were compiled from suggestions submitted by teenage clubs at the south Los Angeles City recreation centers, according to Clora L. Wright, conference chairman. At the conclusion of the "buzz sessions," group leaders summarized the issues discussed by their individual groups.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Hjelte, who has been acting as part-time consultant with the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department since his retirement as general manager last year, will devote full time to rendering professional expert and technical advice in the planning, construction, and organization of the new Greater Los Angeles Zoo. Mr. Hjelte, a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Trustees, is also the co-author of the recently published *Public Administration of Park and Recreational Services* *(see Page 434)*.

• • •

Jed H. Davis of the University of Kansas in Lawrence is the new director of the Children's Theatre Conference. He succeeds Agnes Haaga. Mr. Davis is co-

author of *Children's Theatre: Play Production for the Child Audience (Harper, 1960).*

• • •

Anne C. Ford is the new field-service director of Girls Club of America. In her new post, Mrs. Ford will serve as liaison between the national youth organization and member clubs throughout the United States and in Canada. GCA serves more than fifty thousand girls from six through high-school age. Before joining GCA, Mrs. Ford was an executive with Girl Scouts of the USA for eighteen years, serving as liaison with government agencies in Washington, D.C., and as school-relations advisor. An expert in camping activities, Mrs. Ford has directed and coordinated courses for Girl Scout camp directors.

• • •

Loyd B. Hathaway, pioneer recreation leader in North Carolina and the nation, has retired as recreation director for the city of Winston-Salem after forty-two years of service with the city. A scholarly man with a deep-seated devotion to athletics and the literary arts, Mr. Hathaway started his career in physical education and recreation, as instructor in the Winston-Salem public schools and has piloted the city's recreation program from its first tentative beginnings to the full-scale operation it enjoys today. He is succeeded by **Joe White,** formerly assistant director.

• • •

Arthur Todd, director of the National Recreation Association Field Service, will visit some fifteen Air Force bases in Germany, France, and England beginning October 28 to do an evaluation of the Air Force Service Club program, in order to determine whether the program is meeting present-day leisure-time needs of Air Force personnel. Mr. Todd will also address the annual conference of the European Recreation Society in Berchtesgaden, Germany, November 8-10. Mr. Todd helped establish the ERS in 1959 when he was recreation management consultant to Headquarters USAFE in Wiesbaden, Germany.

• • •

Loy Morrow, city of Miami parks superintendent, has been appointed assistant to James W. Hilton, director of parks and recreation. Mr. Morrow started with the parks department in 1937 as a laborer. In his new post, he will be responsible for high-level master-plan projects, such as land acquisition, and will work with the newly appointed citizen's advisory committee on recreation needs—with particular emphasis on adult and senior-citizen programs.

IN MEMORIAM

M. ESTHYR FITZGERALD, director of recreation in Utica, New York, for thirty-eight years, died recently at the age of sixty-six. Miss Fitzgerald joined the city's recreation department in 1919, was named superintendent in 1922, and served in that capacity until 1956 when a department of parks and recreation was established and her title became director of recreation. During her years of recreation service, Miss Fitzgerald was instrumental in developing the city's recreation facilities from the operation of five areas to a modern system of twenty-two playgrounds, plus swimming and wading pools, fully equipped and staffed with instructors and directors. She also developed an extended system of community center activities, many held in school buildings during winter evenings. She retired in 1960.

I. ROBERT M. SHULTZ, superintendent of recreation in Bridgeport, Connecticut for thirteen years, died in September at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Shultz was noted for his level-headed approach to problems and for his fount of imagination. He served with distinction on a number of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committees and at the time of his death was a member of the NRA National Advisory Committee for International Services. He was also a member of the National Committee on Recreation Standards.

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MARKET NEWS

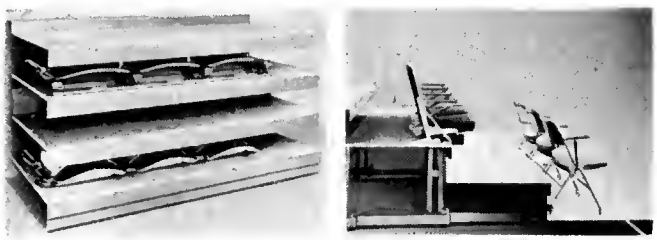
• Sound system. A twenty-page catalogue, which describes amplifiers and systems for industrial application was designed as a technical "how-to" manual and reference work for buyers of commercial sound components. It shows how to evaluate amplifiers and how to design and use a commercial sound system, points out the pitfalls of loosely defined specifications, fully details the features a prospective buyer should insist on before he chooses a PA amplifier, and discusses the importance of certified power output ratings to assure optimum speaker performance, frequency response, and how to evaluate the true response rating of an amplifier. It also discusses the considerations that determine an amplifier's flexibility—its ability to "grow" with the user's requirements. The catalogue contains a sound-system design chart to help determine the audio power required for typical applications such as in auditoriums. For your copy of *Sound*, write to Harmon-Kardon, Inc., 55 Ames Court, Plainview, New York.

• Skidproofing. A new non-slip floor enamel comes in seven attractive colors and may be applied with a brush, roller, or spray gun. It provides perfect adhesion to wood, metal, tile, concrete, mosaic, and masonry. May be used on damp or continually wet surfaces, where acid, alkali, or chemical exposures exist, on uncured concrete, exposure to salt water, steam, et cetera. Its manufacturer claims it to be the toughest and most durable coating ever formulated, outwearing conventional floor paints eight to one. Complete information may be obtained by writing to Albert W. Pendergast, Safety Equipment Company, Tulip and Longshore Streets, Philadelphia 35.

• Solid bond. An all-purpose Epoxy adhesive, long used by industry for applications ranging from maintenance to missiles, is now available in two additional formulations . . . aluminum-filled and iron-filled. All three *TwinWelds* offer 50-50 measuring, controllable curing (from five minutes to five hours), positive mixing through color change and a complete range of sizes (from 1½ ounces) to fit every application. The two new formulations are designed for metal to metal bonding, but are equally effective when used to bond glass to glass, metal to wood, wood to wood, plastic laminate to fiberglass, et cetera. Samples of all three types—all-purpose, aluminum-filled, and iron-filled—are available upon request from FybrGlas Industries, 3010 West Montrose Avenue, Chicago 18.

• On cue. New fiberglass pool cues, in a variety of harmonizing colors, represent a breakthrough in the manufacture of pool and billiard cues. The woven fiberglass fabric, impregnated with phenolic resins and high-melting elastomers, cured and compressed under heat and pressure on a tapered steel mandrel, produces an improved, perfectly balanced cue that will remain straight and true forever. The hollow center is filled with micro-cell urethane foam for increased impact resistance. In this same process, the balancing weights are foamed into position within the cue's middle and butt housing. The cue also utilizes a replaceable screw-on tip. The manufacturer maintains that the new cue cannot splinter, warp, or rot, is impervious to moisture and temperature. It comes in a variety of colors: pastel blue, dark blue, forest green, black, tangerine, and others. For further information write to Donald A. Adler, St. Croix Corporation, Park Falls, Wisconsin. (The St. Croix Corporation is one of the largest manufacturers of tubular fiberglass fishing rods in the world. Major products of the company include rods, nets, jointed bamboo poles, gaff hooks, line and reels.)

• Be seated! A new telescoping chair riser, operating on the same principle as the telescoping gym seat, is heavy-duty welded-steel construction and available in sections from two to twenty-five rows high. The entire assembly extends only four feet when nested. Sections can be permanently attached to the wall or can be portable for removal and storage after use. The chairs, whether attached or unattached, can be folded in place and stored on the nested platform, saving both space and time. In addition to providing safe seating for auditoriums, arenas, gymnasiums, et cetera, the new unit can also be used as orchestra and choral risers.



For further information write to Safway Steel Products, Inc., 6228 West State Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

• No cracks, please! A urethane-foam joint filler, designed to fill expansion joints required in concrete construction, is a versatile water-resistant product which fulfills a variety of stringent requirements as an expansion joint filler. Expansion joints are used in concrete highway pavements, airports, sidewalks, curbs, industrial flooring, retaining walls, and wherever concrete meets other concrete or any hard substance. This new joint filler is designed to meet specifications of AASHO M-153 Type III and Federal Specification HH-F-341-Type I, Class B. It currently has been approved for use in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and North Carolina. Approval is pending in other states, and it also has been approved for use by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

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For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

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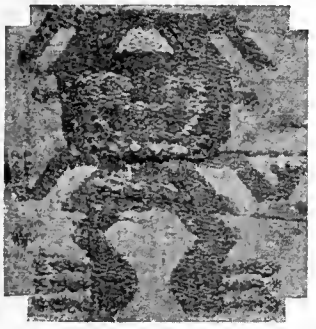

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ARTS AND CRAFTS

BONDED STOCK. A new art material which enables the artist to actually paint into its surface is neither a paper nor cloth but a combination of bonded textile fibers that allows color to penetrate giving a prism-like effect to the artist's work when working with watercolors and inks. The fabric encourages vertical absorption of painting media giving subtle, optical colors-in-depth. The new *"3M" Brand Art Fabric #8400* can be used with transparent and opaque watercolors, designers' colors, acrylics, tempera, gouache, casein, India and colored inks, felt-tipped pens and textile colors. It also can be used for etching, silk screen, woodcuts, linoleum block printing, and lithographs.

The material comes ready to paint, needs no preliminary mounting or stretching. Any minor wrinkles or accidental folds or creases can be smoothed out by pressing the fabric with a warm iron after the painting is com pletely dry. Art fabric has a high-tear strength and can be folded many more times than paper without damage. The material is made in two sizes, 15"-by-19" and 19"-by-23½" in light and medium weights in a four-sheet introductory offer and ten-sheet packets. It can be obtained in 19"-by-23½" and 30"-by-40" sizes in light, medium, and heavy weights in fifty-sheet bundles. For additional information and a sample of the fabric write Art Fabric, Dept. B-3-220, 3M Co., 2501 Hudson Road., St. Paul 19, Minnesota.

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TOUCHUPS. To meet the need of the four million Polaroid Land camera owners who will soon be snapping color prints, a new kit of liquid colors for retouching, spotting, and correcting Polacolor prints is now available. These special colors can also be used on Ektacolor prints, Printons, Kodachromes, transparencies, lantern slides, film, and nearly all glossy and matte surfaces. They can be applied with a brush, pen, cotton swab, or an airbrush. They are carefully produced under quality control and prepared with permanent dyes dissolved in a special filtered aqueous base. An informative brochure which includes other retouch colors available can be obtained by writing to the John G. Marshall Manufacturing Company, 167 North Ninth Street, Dept. R. T., Brooklyn 11, New York.

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ATHLETICS AND MEASUREMENT go hand-in-hand and a *Wheel-N-Measure Meter* is a vital help. The measurement is in feet, anything up to 99,999 feet. Useful anywhere around the athletic field with special emphasis on track and field for measuring the track staggers. Also excellent for securing accurate measurement of a cross-country course. By actual tests one man with a *Wheel-N-Measure Meter* will measure a field faster and more accurately than two men using tape. For further information write to B. G. Reilly Company, P.O. Box 231, North Scituate, Rhode Island.

LAWN MANAGEMENT. A new sprayer solves the problem of weed control on large areas of fine turf where heavy motorized sprayers cannot be used. It can be used also for spraying insecticides, liquid fertilizers, et cetera. Hand propelled, the lightweight sprayer can

spray thousands of square yards in a few hours. It is light enough to be pushed on fine turf, yet has the capacity for acreage spraying. The new sprayer fills the gap between hand-operated sprayers and tractor sprayers. Balanced on a one-wheel aluminum frame, the sprayer operates from compressed air carried in stainless steel tanks. There is no compressor to carry, no moving parts to wear. Quick-connect fittings permit rapid filling from any compressor unit, service station, et cetera. Handgrip levers at the handle bars provide automatic control of spray and air. The balance and structure of the sprayer makes it usable on the roughest terrain as well as fine turf. The new sprayer was developed originally by the Farm Crops Department of Oregon State University for plot spraying. For further information write to the Mater Machine Works, P.O. Box 410, Corvallis, Oregon.

PROGRAM AIDS

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FILMS

LASTING PATTERNS. A new series of golf instruction films—combining for the first time the teaching skills of leading golf professionals and physical education consultants—has been released by the National Golf Foundation. Included is a complete golf-instruction program in four full-color 16MM motion pictures with sound. More than fifteen years of research and many months of concentrated study were spent in selecting the most effective teaching methods and motion picture techniques. The result is a skillfully produced golf-instruction series which develops interest quickly and produces long-lasting patterns of learning.

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Unit 1, a thirteen-minute film that expertly motivates the student to want to play, shows him how to learn, and helps him understand the golf course, the game, and equipment.

Unit 2, a twenty-seven-minute, three-reel movie which shows how the swing is developed. The student starts with the whole swing and then is taught each control factor separately—including grip, address, posture, rhythm, balance, et cetera, until he has learned the entire swing correctly.

Unit 3, a twelve-minute film which demonstrates the fundamentals of pitch shots and explosion shots out of sand traps. Careful attention is given to the important differences in the arm and wrist action of each of these approach shots.

Unit 4, a ten-minute reel which describes several approved techniques including wrist and firm wrist swings and tap and stroke methods of applying momentum to the ball. The film also diagrams how to play uneven greens.

The series may be purchased or rented. Purchase rates for *Units One, Three*, and *Four* are $65.00 each; and for *Unit Two*, $135.00. Rental rates and rental-purchase plan details may be secured by writing the National Golf Foundation, 804 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54.

LORE OF THE DEEP. Boating club program directors and entertainment chairmen, who are planning late fall and winter club activities, should get acquainted with the Water World film series sponsored by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. The films are all 16MM, sound, and color productions, available on free loan from NAEBM. Water World films cover cruising, fishing, vacationing afloat, boating education, outboarding, and water skiing. A complete description of each is published in NAEBM's catalogue of boating films.

The free catalogue lists 364 boating films, most of which are available on free loan from various sources for group or TV showings. Most of the films have sound and are in color. Films listed in the catalogue cover a great variety of subjects, including fishing, boating education, cruising, boat handling, navigation, safety, boat maintenance, sailing, power boating, water skiing, racing, weather lore, rope work, marine engines, adventure trips, and hull design, among others. NAEBM advises that bookings for the ten films in its Water World series, as well as films from other sources, should be made eight to ten weeks in advance of showing. The catalogue is available by writing to NAEBM, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Fall Harvest

Dig into back issues of RECREATION and pick a peck of ripe ideas. Every article is new until you have read it! Increase your resource material by ordering these fall issues while they are still available and at BARGAIN PRICES.

☐ **November 1962** No. of copies_____
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FIFTY MILES AND NO BLISTERS. A new four-and-a-half-minute film, *Swim and Stay Fit*, has been released by the American Red Cross to promote participation in its fifty-mile swim program. This short, sound film has been cleared for television and is available in both color and black and white. Featuring the Red Cross "Swim and Stay Fit" project, inaugurated in September 1961, the film shows persons, ranging in age from four to eighty, swimming for recreation and improved health. Under the program, participants are asked to swim a minimum of fifty miles in segments of 440 yards, keeping records of their achievements on wall charts posted at swimming facilities and on wallet-size individual facsimilies. While many persons have already swum fifty miles and hundreds are now well into their second fifty, there is no time limit to reach the fifty-mile goal. Certificates are awarded to participants for every ten miles they complete, and an emblem is awarded at the end of fifty miles.

The film features Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson, special consultant to President Kennedy on physical fitness and University of Oklahoma football coach. He endorses the Red Cross project, recommending swimming as a means to better health. The motion picture's production costs were financed as a public service by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

TV stations, local clubs, schools, and organizations interested in booking loan prints of the film should get in touch with their local Red Cross chapters or one of the following Red Cross area offices: Eastern Area, 615 North St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, Virginia; Southeastern Area, 1955 Monroe Drive, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia: Midwestern Area, 4050 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis; and Western Area, 1550 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

HOT NEWS. A new free-loan filmstrip on fire extinguishing systems entitled *On Guard* discusses the two types of high-pressure carbon-dioxide fire-extinguishing systems and how they are designed to detect, isolate, and extinguish fires at the first flick of a flame. The filmstrip, in full color with a fifteen-minute recording, is available for use on automatic or manual 35MM strip film sound projectors or manual silent projector. Quantities of a booklet giving a frame-by-frame explanation of the filmstrip are also available for distribution to the audience at the end of the showing. The film can be obtained from Walter Kidde and Company regional offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia, or from the Industrial and Marine Division of Walter Kidde & Company, Belleville, New Jersey.

PERSONNEL

NOT KEEPING PACE

H. DOUGLAS SESSOMS

THE National Recreation Association has periodically surveyed the recreation program conducted by the major colleges and universities throughout the nation. It has been particularly interested in the number of students enrolled with a major in recreation and the number who graduate with recreation degrees. From these surveys it has prepared up-to-date listings of colleges offering a professional recreation education program. Similar surveys and lists have been compiled by other service and professional groups. These multiple listings and reports have in some instances resulted in confusion as to the current status of recreation education.

Three years ago the professional education section of the American Recreation Society conducted its first canvas of the recreation education programs. According to its findings, sixty-two schools were offering a recreation degree and had a total enrollment of 2,673 majors. It also reported that these institutions employed 136 faculty members to instruct recreation courses and that over one-half of these instructors held ranks of associate or full professor. This is believed to be the first major study conducted by a professional recreation society of its academic segment.

In order to eliminate some of the confusion which exists concerning the status of recreation education; that is, who offers a program and how many students are recreation majors, the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society decided last September to conduct this year's survey jointly and to develop a uniform list of instructions that have a recreation education program. With one exception every institution queried replied to its questionnaire. Sixty-five reported offering a major; the one not responding was known to have a major and was included in the final listing. These sixty-five schools reported having 2,834 recreation majors, 758 of which were to graduate during 1963.

The eighteen schools in the Mid-West region reported the highest number of majors, 658 undergraduates and 168 graduates. The far Southwest with fourteen institutions and the Southeast with twelve schools ranked second and third respectively in the number of majors. The Southeast region reported a total of 518 undergraduates with thirty-seven graduates. The far Southwest had fourteen less undergraduates than the South but reported 148 graduate students.

When questioned as to the number and rank of faculty members who teach at least six hours of recreation courses per semester, the institutions reported a slight increase (less than one percent) in faculty size over the 1961 findings. The average faculty contains 2.5 professors, of which forty-seven percent had degrees beyond the master's level and ninety-five have senior staff rank (associate or full professorships). Sixty-seven of the 165 recreation faculty members did their major study in recreation when earning their highest graduate degree.

Of the sixty-five schools responding, fifty-five were public institutions. Sixty-three of them stated their program was either a department, division, or curriculum; thirty-two of these were within the general structure of physical education. Seventeen were in the college of arts and sciences or an interdepartmental program; seventeen were within schools or departments of education.

Considering the increasing enrollment of college students throughout the nation, the increase in recreation education is not significant. In fact, there are fewer recreation majors in proportion to the total college enrollment today than there were in 1961. Twenty-three of the sixty-three schools reporting undergraduate majors had less than fifteen students enrolled in the program. One institution reported only two majors. The largest enrollment was 137 majors. Twelve of the thirty-three graduate schools had less than five candidates. Five, on the other hand, had thirty-one or more students pursuing advanced degrees. The trend would suggest a possible consolidation of graduate education in selected institutions.

In summary, it appears that recreation education is not keeping pace with the rapid advances in leisure and the demand for leisure specialists. Of the undergraduates currently majoring in recreation, over 65 percent were juniors or graduating seniors. Unless there is an increase in next year's lower college classes, the recreation picture will be even more discouraging. The need for an active recruitment program at the undergraduate level is apparent. #

DR. SESSOMS *is chairman of the recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina and chairman of the National Recreation Association's Undergraduate Education Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel.*

NUMBER OF RECREATION MAJORS AND STUDENTS GRADUATING IN RECREATION DURING 1963 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Region	Number of Schools With Majors	BACHELOR			MASTER'S			DOCTORATE		
		Total Cand.	Males Grad.	Females Grad.	Total Cand.	Males Grad.	Females Grad.	Total Cand.	Males Grad.	Females Grad.
Northeast	5	197	28	20	6	1	1	0	0	0
Mid-Atlantic	5	163	20	16	98	26	29	33	6	5
Southeast	12	518	87	51	37	10	10	0	0	0
East Central	18	658	100	58	147	69	20	21	8	2
West Central	1	25	4	2	5	0	2	0	0	0
South Central	5	45	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0
Northwest	5	209	19	17	6	4	2	1	0	0
Southwest	14	504	67	47	129	24	11	19	2	0
TOTALS	65	2319	330	218	429	134	76	74	16	7

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Public Administration of Park and Recreational Services, George Hjelte and Jay S. Shivers. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 357. $7.50.

"Basically, the book is an attempt to approach the science and art of public administration in the field of park practice and recreational service with logic and sound data and to supply concepts that will be of use to administrators every day on the job." It is also intended "to provide in one volume a text for use in universities offering professional courses for the preparation of public park and recreation executives."

These objectives, quoted from the preface, have been accomplished remarkably well by the authors. Certainly, the college student who has studied this material will have an excellent book knowledge of park and recreation administration and it is highly probable that when he becomes an executive he will keep it handy and refer to it often. To the more experienced executive, it will be a source of constant help with problems of administrative policies and procedures. He will find authoritative answers to the questions he must answer as an administrator.

The book is extremely useful as a reference. It covers all of the elements of administration. Technical and legal terms are always defined. When the authors discuss different types of administrative settings or departmental organization, they use charts to illustrate. The chapter on records, reports, and filing procedures contains a large number of sample forms. The chapter on personnel management has a detailed description of the requirements and duties of positions ranging from superintendent to custodian. Anyone preparing or revising an administrative manual will find this book an invaluable guide.

The book is much more than a manual of procedures or encyclopedia of administrative subjects, however. Principles as well as practice are set forth. The reader is never allowed to forget that the purpose of a public recreation agency is to provide recreational services in the form of program and that this determines the structure of the agency. "The organization of recreational services refers to community resources as well as agency establishment. The process which directs and channels such resources and structure is administration." Here is a valuable contribution to the literature of the field.—*Arthur Todd, Director, National Recreation Association Field Department.*

Book of Magic, John Mulholland. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 330, illustrated. $6.50.

"Magic," Mr. Mulholland says, "is the pretended performance of those things which cannot be done." Anyone who has watched him on stage or in an informal group, will disagree. He *does* those things that cannot be done—and does them so divertingly, so charmingly, that his audiences remember him as much as they remember his tricks.

John Mulholland, the only magician included in *Who's Who in America*, is that rare person—an entertainer who can write as well as he can talk. "Magic is superb entertainment for it combines the challenge of a puzzle, the thrill of a detective story, the amusement of a comedy, and the charming fantasy of a fairy tale . . . The hand is not quicker than the eye, but the eyes see a great many things of which the mind takes no notice. Those details which pass unnoticed are the extra ones that make the trick possible." His new book takes into account that "magic really exists only during its performance." It does not try to mystify, but to point out details which the eye can see but not pass along to the mind.

The "magics" described in this book are all possible to be learned by amateurs and require no highly specialized apparatus. Many are so-called easy feats that stress laughter and surprise. Some are especially useful to "the exacting requirements of the reasoning of childhood." Some are based seemingly on extra-sensory perception. Whatever the tricks, and however they are organized, their descriptions are clear, with emphasis on the technique of the performer. They are also very readable. As in his other books, a great performer has shared his secrets good-naturedly—and by doing so, has made them ever more interesting.—*V. M.*

IN BRIEF

Creative Clay Design, *Ernst Rottger. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 95, illustrated. $4.95.* This is a book in a series of crafts by this author. While the photographs are very interesting, there's not much new material that has not already been covered in other books, but it is another good reference book for teachers and recreation leaders as it covers the craft well.—*M. B. Cummings.*

Jongleur Songs of Old Quebec, *Marius Barbeau. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Pp. 202. $7.50.* A *jongleur* is a strolling performer of the Middle Ages whose repertoire included juggling, acrobatics, singing, and playing instruments. Marius Barbeau's collection consists of forty-two folksongs with commentary representing extensive research. Excellent English translations are provided for the French texts. The famous "Alouette" and "Where Are You Going Little Boy?" are included. Most of the songs have to do with love and marriage, some are laments, others are humorous. All are easily singable and enjoyable songs, which are still sung, mostly in the province of Quebec but are also well known to emigrant French Canadiens throughout New England, Northern Michigan, and Louisiana.

Nelson's Encyclopedia of Camping, *E. C. Janes. Thomas Nelson and Sons, 18 East 41st Street, New York 17. Pp. 682. $7.50.* An alphabetically arranged series of articles on topics related to camping and the out-of-doors, starting with "A" for American Camping Association, angling, animals, et cetera, to vandalism, weather, winter camping, and, finally, YMCA. Since no one topic can be covered in detail, such a collection's main value will be to stimulate interest, give broad outlines, and encourage further study on the part of the reader. A listing of national and state parks, with information as to location and special facilities (boats, caves, fishing, mountain climbing, pack trips, riding, swimming, and trails) is a valuable section (we wish it had also included information about camping facilities).

The American Musical Stage Before 1800, *Julian Mates. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Pp. 331. $6.00.* The quantity and variety of musical theater recorded in this history is little short of amazing. Musical theater of today, the star system, the circus, the spectaculars, variety shows mixed together in every possible way are traceable to similar theatrical goings-on in the American musical stage before 1800. There is no show business quite like the exciting, rough-and-tumble show business of colonial times. Serious music theater performances imported from Europe were also the forerunners of our great performances today. Recreation leaders looking for *new* ideas will find them in this record of the *American Musical Stage Before 1800.*

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BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

DANCE, DRAMA, MUSIC

Action Songs and Rhythms for Children, Lois Lunt Metz. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 110. $4.95.

America's Greatest Hit Songs, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 191. $6.95.

Ballad Mongers, The (modern folk song), Oscar Brand. Funk & Wagnalls, 360 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 240. $4.50.

Ballroom Dancing, Maurice Jay. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 112. $1.50.

Beer Bust Songbook, The (Or Pictures to Look at While Others Are Singing), Frank Lynn. Fearan Publ., 828 Valencia St., San Francisco 10. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.25.

Big Puppet Mix-Up, The, Henny Wenkart. Henny Wenkart, 4 Shady Hill Sq., Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 24. Paper, $.85.

Broadside Ballad, The, Leslie Shepard. Folklore Associates, 12 Meetinghouse Rd., Hatboro, Pa. Pp. 205. $7.50.

Chord Dictionary, Kenneth Lisban. Kenyon Pub., 1841 Broadway, New York 23. Pp. 41. Paper, $1.50.

Complete Book of Light Opera, The, Mark Lubback. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 34 W. 33rd St., New York 1. Pp. 913. $12.95.

Crowell's Handbook of Gilbert and Sullivon. Thos. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 264. $4.95.

Dance in Elementary Education: A Program for Boys and Girls (2nd ed.), Ruth Lavell Murray. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 451. $6.90.

Drama Reader, The, S. Perry Cangdon, II. Odyssey Press, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 418. $3.00.

Drums, Rattles, and Bells, Larry Kettelkamp. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 47. $2.75.

Flutes, Whistles, and Reeds, Larry Kettelkamp. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 48. $2.75.

Folk Music USA, Howard Grafman and B. T. Manning. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 144. Paper, $2.25.

Folk Songs of Old New England, Elaise Hubbard Linscatt, Editor. Shoe String Press, 965 Dixwell Ave., Hamden 14, Conn. Pp. 344. $7.00.

Gift To Be Simple, The (sangs, dances, and rituals of the Shakers), Edward D. Andrews. Daver Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 170. Paper, $1.50.

Golden Treasury of Best Songs and Lyrical Poems, Oscar Williams, Editor. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 564. Paper, $.95.

High School Band Director's Handbook, W. Clyde Duvall. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 209. $6.00.

History of Popular Music, David Ewen. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 229. Paper, $1.50.

History of Modern Music, A, Paul Collaer. World Publ., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 413. $7.50.

Humorous Monologues for Teenagers, Robert Fontaine. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 127. $3.95.

Improving the School String Section, Truman Hutton. Carl Fischer, 62 Cooper Sq., New York 3. Pp. 82. $3.00.

Improvisation for the Theater: A Handbook of Teaching and Directing Techniques, Viola Spolin. Northwestern University Press, 1840 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 399. $6.95.

Jongleur Songs of Old Quebec, Marius Barbeau. Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, N.J. Pp. 202. $7.50.

Jump the Rope Jingles, Emma V. Worstell. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 55. $2.75.

Kimo Makes Music, Vivian L. Thompson. Golden Gate Junior Books, San Carlos, Calif. Pp. 32. $2.75.

Length and Depth of Acting, Edwin Duerr. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 590. $10.00.

Lollipop Songs, The, Rene G. Varlay. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Unpaged. $4.50. (33 1/3rpm record included.)

Lullaby Book, The, Leslie Daiken. Dufour Editions, Chester Springs, Pa. Pp. 64. $2.75.

Ewan MacColl, Peggy Seeger Songbook. Oak Publ., 121 W. 47th St., New York. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

Materials of Dance as a Creative Art Activity, Barbara Mettler. Mettler Studios, 242 Newbury St., Boston 16. Pp. 418. Spiralbound, $7.50.

Medieval Mystery Plays, Morality Plays and Interludes, Vincent F. Hopper and Gerald B. Lahey, Editors. Barron's Educational Series, 343 Greta Neck Rd., Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 299. Paper, $1.25 (hardbound, $2.50.)

Music A—Z, Jack Sacher, Editor. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 432. Paper, $2.50.

My Love Affair with Music, Lloyd Alexander. Thos. Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 274. $3.95.

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Teachers and Leaders (1963). Fred Honerkamp, Editor. North Dancers Service, 5808 Lansdowne Ave., St. Louis 10. Pp. 128. Paper. $2.00.

New York Book, The, Joachim Berendt. Hill & Wang, 141 5th Ave. New York 10. Pp. 314. $5.95.

One-Act Dramas and Contest Plays, Lawrence M. Brings. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 319. $3.95.

Revised Techniques of Ballroom Dancing, The (4th ed.). Alex Moore. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 112. Paper, $3.75.

Sailor's Hornpipe, The, Stage Dance Council. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.00.

Social Dance, Beverly H. Yerrington and Tressie A. Outland. National Press, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 68. Spiralbound, $2.75.

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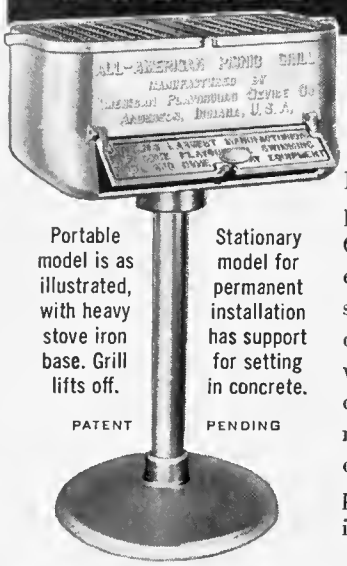

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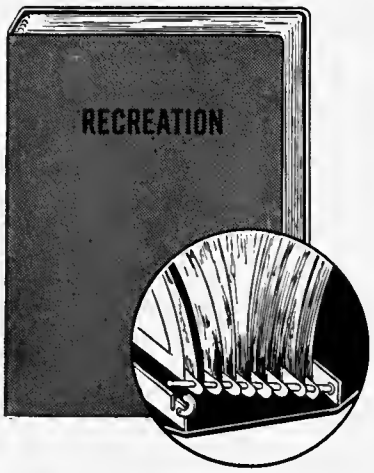

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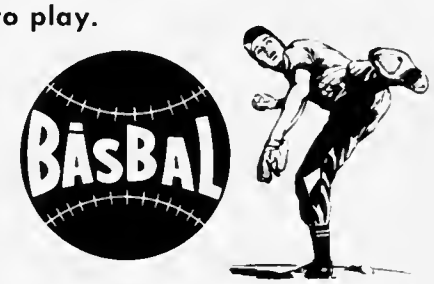

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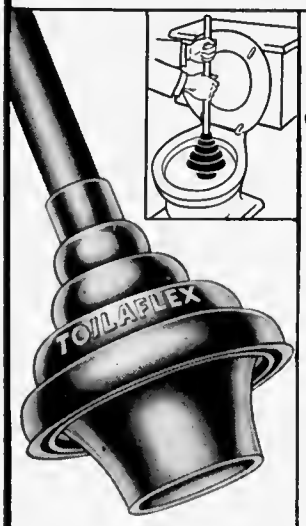

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RECREATION

DECEMBER 1963 VOL. LVI NO. 10 PRICE 60c

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Stars for Christmas, star over Bethlehem, a whole heaven of stars to steer by in the coming year—"catch a falling star and put it in your pocket"! Cover adapted with permission, from an illustration of stained-glass window design appearing in the excellent book *Ways with Art: 50 Techniques for Teaching Children* *(see Page 482).*

Next Month

We start 1964 with an emphasis on "New Paths to Recreation Space." Among articles discussing this important subject are: "Tapping Fresh Resources" by Robert Crawford, "Citizens on the Alert" by William L. Foley, "Recreation Harvest" (farmland recreation) by Lester Fox, "Golf Course Loan Programs" by Harry C. Eckhoff, "Zoning for Today's Needs" by Joseph Curtis, "What Industrial Forest Lands Can Contribute" by John F. Shanklin, and others. Following up the showing of the Sebastian de Grazia film *Of Time, Work and Leisure* in the day-in-depth program at the 45th National Recreation Congress in Saint Louis will be digests of the papers given by two of the panelists.

Photo Credits

Page 444, (Cronin) Luckett Studios; 474, (top) Hugh Morton, (bottom) Weet Photo. On Page 458, "Cartwheels" won a special award in a Kodak High School Photo Contest for fifteen-year-old Jim Scotchler of Lafayette, California. Making the picture required nearly three weeks of preparation and experimenting, says Jim. The source of the light was a homemade pinhole lamp. The lamp itself was a white Christmas tree bulb enclosed in an old ink box wrapped in black paper with only a pinhole punched in it. The whole affair was swung like a pendulum over the upward-aimed camera.

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

THE AGE OF LEISURE

LEISURE is a state of being in which you pause, open yourself up to life, discover your own individual time and rhythm and how it blends with nature. There is great contentment in that discovery—an unlocking of your mind and spirit. Leisure is the opening up of yourself to life, not to devour it but to delight in it. In leisure, it is not *what* you do, but *how* you do it. Every man will partake of it differently. For some, it will be the job of watching their children grow up, the unfolding of nature in all its infinite mystery and variation. Others will have moments of it in play in the company of good friends. Still others will realize it in their own creativeness, in doing what they are free to do. For some, it will be pure thought, meditation, and contemplation. In leisure men have discovered truth, beauty and goodness; a few have attained wisdom.

It is not death that a man should fear, but never beginning to live.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

TO THE Athenian of the Golden Age, life was organized around leisure, not work. . . . To attain leisure, to be free from the need to work, enabled a man to devote the best of himself to public service, to scholarship and contemplation, and to honoring the gods and celebrating life in music, poetry, and the arts . . . there is a real value for us because it opens up the possibility that society could be built around a central concept of leisure instead of work.

THE MACHINE was to be the slave of the modern world. Instead it has caught us up in its gears. At best it can give us free time, but not leisure; that we must create ourselves. Leisure and free time live in two different worlds. The challenge to modern man is to recognize this absolute difference and find a way of infusing at least some part of his free time with the vitality, beauty, and tranquility of leisure. Work may make a man stoop-shouldered or rich. It may even ennoble him. Leisure perfects him. In this lies its future. — The above material is part of narration from the TV film *Of Time, Work and Leisure*, based on the book by Sabastian de Grazia, shown in a general session at the 45th National Recreation Congress.

The Final Test

"IN LEISURE may lie the final test of our civilization today," declares Dr. Byrne Fernelius, chairman of the department of recreation and associate professor of recreation and physical education at San Fernando Valley State College, California. "The nature of our society may be determined less by our accelerated work accomplishments, than by the quality of our leisure. Leisure provides the means either for improving the quality of living or for destroying our civilization, and science has given us the tools to perform either task.—*From session on "Education for Leisure—Western Style, 45th National Recreation Congress.*

The Write Way

IN SPEAKING of writing effectively, Mark Hellinger once gave these rules to Jim Bishop:

- Never write about something you do not understand.
- Use only short words.
- All sentences should be terse unless you have a special reason for using a long one.
- Never begin a sentence with a hanging participle.
- Pause to think of every aspect of the story before writing the first word.
- The more spectacular the facts the more you should undersay and underplay them. #

Leisure can be a real friend if you know how to use it; a formidable enemy if you abuse it.—THOMAS G. DESMOND, *former N.Y. State Senator.*

LETTERS

Happy Holiday

Sirs:

We spent our summer vacation in your beautiful country and we will not easily forget the really wonderful vacation we enjoyed there. We found the people of America very hospitable and friendly. We are both thirty-seven years old. We would be very happy to hear from Americans, especially those who are able to send us some used American magazines.

Last, but not least, may we express our heartfelt gratitude to the entire staff of the National Recreation Association and the people of America in general.

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Habit of Excellence

Sirs:

The beautifully expressed tribute to "Arthur Williams, Gentleman of Leisure," in the September issue of RECREATION deserves superlative congratulations, just as Art deserves the accolade with exclamation points. You have fashioned another outstanding issue. You are making a habit of excellence.

G. OTT ROMNEY, *Specialist, Tourism and Recreation, Area Redevelopment Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.*

• See Mr. Romney's editorial, "Recreation as a Power for Peace," Recreation, October 1963.—Ed.

Not the Case

Sirs:

I was quite surprised to read in your September issue that Thomas Lantz was the assistant editor of the revised edition of *Introduction to Community Recreation*, because, as author of the book, I had not been aware that this was the case. When it was decided to revise the book the publisher engaged three or four individuals, one of them Mr. Lantz, to submit suggestions as to desirable changes. He returned a copy of the book to the publisher with a considerable number of marginal notes suggesting places where some revision was desirable or necessary. Some of the comments were helpful; many of them were obvious. This was the extent of his contribution to the revision of the book.

I am grateful to Mr. Lantz for his comments and to the dozens of others who submitted information, material, or suggestions that assisted me in my task. I do not feel, however, that the statement in your September issue was justified.

GEORGE D. BUTLER, *Leonia, New Jersey.*

Fitness Leadership Award

Sirs:

During the last three months, the North Carolina Jaycees, in cooperation with the Youth Fitness and Recreation Commissions of North Carolina and the youth agencies throughout the state, have conducted a talent hunt. This search was for those persons who, through their example and their efforts, have made outstanding contributions to the physical fitness efforts in their community and North Carolina.

The "champion" was Earl Groves of Gastonia. In his capacity as president and treasurer of the Groves Thread Company, he has developed a full-time recreation program, administered by full-time professional recreation personnel. In line with program developments, he has constructed a modern multi-purpose gymnasium and recreation area, a day camp, and lighted tennis courts.

ED WYANT, *Assistant Director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

In Step Together

THE National Conference on Problems of Rural Youth, held at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater during September, put into national focus some of the complex problems of twenty-two million rural youth in a changing environment. The event brought together 520 participants from forty-six states, the Virgin Islands, and three foreign countries. Sponsored by the National Committee for Children and Youth, the organization established to provide national leadership for follow-up of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, the conference attracted educators, businessmen, church leaders, representatives of national organizations and state committees for children and youth, city and county officials, as well as state and federal personnel.

Winthrop Rockefeller of Morrilton, Arkansas, conference chairman and keynote speaker, revealed the highlights of a special study by Elmo Roper, Associates, on attitudes, aspirations, and the preparation of rural youth, which he sponsored for the conference. Heeding the "Voice of Youth," he pointed out that "Today's youngsters are challenged with an education experience that far exceeds . . . that of past generations."

The conference included such sessions as:

- The Outlook for Low-Income Youth in Rural Areas.
- Spanish Speaking Youth: From the Farm to the City.
- A Future for Indian Youth in Rural Areas.
- The Implementation in Rural Areas of the President's Program on Mental Retardation.

"In Step Together," expressed the sentiment of the participants in "A Resume of Workgroup Reports," presented by Dr. Russell G. Mawby, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service at Michigan State University. The resume highlighted the more than 250 recommendations from the twenty workgroups pulled together under ten major headings as follows: Increased Awareness of the Problems of Rural Youth; Mobilizing the Rural Community for Action; Strengthening the Schools; Initiating and Expanding Related Educational Programs; Improving Programs in Guidance and Counseling; Expanding Opportunities for Employment; Providing Necessary Community Services; Fostering Moral and Spiritual Values; Assisting in Adjustment to Urban Living; and Conducting Appropriate Research.

In a brilliant concluding message, Dr. Paul A. Miller, president of University of West Virginia, outlined four fundamental goals for the future of rural youth. The first is a first-class system of elementary and secondary schools; the second, more and better counseling; third, high schools of a terminal nature; and fourth, less dogmatic conceptions of the community than is commonly the case.

Fifty-nine background papers on related programs and problems, prepared for the conference by educators and other professional personnel, are available from NCCY, Associations Building, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., at the production costs. Printed reports of the conference will be available early in 1964.

At home in a strange port. The recreation department in Jacksonville, Florida, opens its facilities and programs to the crews of foreign vessels dropping anchor. Shore leave becomes a know-the-USA-better excursion. (For more on armed forces recreation see Page 460.)

Project Polynesian

JUST forty miles from Waikiki, a scenic ten-acre Polynesian Cultural Center has been opened adjoining the Church College of Hawaii of Laie, according to *Playground News*, lively publication of the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation. The new "Living Polynesia" is the cultural project of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. Six principal Polynesian communities will be re-enacting, as closely as possible, life as it was known on their respective home islands. Included in the group are native families from Tahiti, Tonga, Samoa, New Zealand, Fiji, and Hawaii.

A giant stage will be constructed close to the cluster of palm-bordered native dwelling places. Visitors are to be seated across the lagoon to view dances, games, and pageantry of the six different villages. Students from the Church College will participate in the shows. A modest admission will be charged to defray building expenses and operating costs. All net earnings are to go into scholarships for graduates of Polynesian church schools in the South Pacific.

Driftwood Sculpture

A TOP PRIZE has been awarded to an American in a major international art show at the Paris Museum of Modern Art. For his driftwood sculpture, Erik Gronberg, art instructor at University of California at Berkeley, was the only one of some nine hundred exhibitors from throughout the world to be awarded the coveted Prize of the City of Paris. Announcement of the award was made by Andre Malraux, Minister of Cultural Affairs for France.

The show was the third Biennale de Paris, to which artists under thirty-five years of age from fifty-five countries contributed their work. The United States was represented by fifteen pieces of sculpture, by eleven artists presently or formerly associated with the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Gronberg sent three works to the

Biennale. He carved them all with a bandsaw from scraps of driftwood he found on the eastern sideflats of San Francisco Bay. The award is for all three pieces, which he calls "Last Victory," "Hardangervidda" and "Volund." An additional honor for the prize winner is that in the next Biennale de Paris, in 1965, he will be allowed a one-man exhibition of his own.

Border Gateway Development

THE FIRST STEP in a joint cooperative effort between the United States and Mexico to modernize the gateway cities along the 1,600-mile border between the two countries was taken recently with the approval of two planning grants under the Urban Planning Assistance Program. The grants will permit San Diego and Calexico, California, to undertake studies which will be coordinated with those developed through Mexico's National Frontier Program. The ultimate objective is to develop our mutual border into "the longest show window in the world."

Mexico's program was initiated in 1960 to raise the standard of living in the border zones and to develop the physical environment of the "gateway" cities. Under the cooperative plan, officials and leaders of cities on both sides of the border will cooperate and consult freely on mutual plans, problems, and actions. Subsequently, Laredo and Eagle Pass, Texas, joined the program.

Underwater School

SOME National Park rangers are temporarily changing their traditional green uniform for swim trunks, fins, and snorkel tubes to prepare for the growing popularity of underwater swimming among visitors to the national parks and recreation areas. Underwater swimming, the U.S. Department of the Interior explains, assumes two forms, both of which are very exciting—and extremely hazardous: skin diving, using faceplates, fins, and snorkel tubes, and scuba diving, using the same equipment, plus air tanks.

To insure maximum safety for visitors and employes, the National Park Service is encouraging its rangers to become thoroughly trained in the theory and technique of scuba diving. To date, five rangers and a U.S. park policeman have completed a three-week scuba diving course at the United States Naval Diving School in Washington, D.C. Other rangers, who are engaging in water-use programs, also are expected to take the course.

The AMF Awards Program for Outstanding Reporting in the Field of Physical Recreation is cosponsored by the American Machine & Foundry Company and the National Recreation Association. Seen at the recent award presentation in the State House in Boston are NRA staff and Board members and NRA sponsors. From left to right: Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; Gregg Bemis, NRA Board; Elizabeth Shine, NRA New England District executive secretary; Massachusetts Governor Endicott Peabody; Susan Lee, NRA vice-president; and Mrs. John Grew and J. Gardner Coolidge, NRA New England sponsors.

Yule Bowl

The Lawn Bowlers of Southern California are looking forward to their Annual Senior Citizens Christmas Lawn Bowling Tournament to be held December 12, at the Arroyo Seco Green in Los Angeles. Instead of an entry fee, the tournament participant must bring a $1.00-value toy to be given to a local children's home for Christmas.

Dollars and Sense

HOUSING and recreation authorities are cooperating in Cincinnati, where the recreation department recently initiated a recreation program in the Findlater Gardens Housing Project in a building made available on a dollar-a-year basis. The building, constructed by the Metropolitan Housing Authority, is located across from a new public school.

Two activity rooms (54′-by-21′ and 42′-by-21′), a kitchen, and restrooms are located on the street level. A lower floor contains three smaller meeting rooms, showers, and restrooms. The building cost approximately $150.000. A two-story gymnasium will be constructed adjacent to it at some later date. Plans call for the recreation department to construct a playground swimming pool and a tot pool adjacent to the lower level when capital improvement funds become available.

None So Blind

THE WORLD OF ART is a visual place, but Morris Rappaport, blind and eighty-three, found entry into it. Through his sensitive fingers, memories of images, and his desire to create, he began sculpting only three years ago at eighty. He remembered impressions, such as the striking Egyptian woman he met in Alexandria with her hair in bangs who wore much dangling jewelry. He decided to concentrate on clay heads. Without sight, he molded the clay and felt and fashioned the changing forms as he worked and reworked. He succeeded in making powerful, expressive, and realistic heads. He enrolled in New York City's Art Students League and began attending sculpting classes at The Lighthouse, the New York Association for the Blind. Mr. Rappaport learned many secrets of art and nature.

"One day while lying in bed," he explains, "I discovered that from my eyebrows to the top of my head was four fingers wide; from my eyebrows to the tip of my nose four fingers; and from my nose to my chin was also four fingers." Mr. Rappaport, whose lively manner and brown eyes that still twinkle make him appear twenty years younger, also goes to the Metropolitan

Museum to study heads. He has been given special permission to touch the sculpture.

"I feel and learn from Zorach, Epstein, Lipchitz, and the Roman sculptors," he says. He doesn't ascribe his heads to a definite style. "I don't know," he says. "What would you call them? What do you see?"

Mr. Rappaport became blind in 1939. Before this he was a designer of men's clothes. A widower with no children, he has many hobbies besides sculpting. Among them is knitting for the Seamen's Church Institute and keeping in touch with current events by listening to volunteer readers from The Lighthouse. He also hopes to begin doing heads on request.

Don't Carry to Excess

How many small boat skippers are carrying excess weight around? The Outboard Boating Club of America says that boatmen are a pretty active bunch, so it's doubtful that there are many modern mariners carrying excess poundage around the middle, and most small boat skippers are savvy to the fact that they should check the weight capacity of their craft before starting out on a pleasure voyage. However, OBC has this reminder for boatmen: The weight capacity recommended by the boat's manufacturer—usually found on a small plate near the transom—gives the total weight capacity of the craft. To determine how much weight in passengers and gear a boat can handle, follow this simple procedure:

- Add up the weight of your outboard motor (check the manufacturer's specifications), battery, fuel (gasoline weighs six pounds a gallon), and normal operating gear, such as anchor, oars, radio, fire extinguisher, and the like.
- Subtract this total from the manufacturer's recommended weight capacity.
- Never exceed the resulting total in weight of passengers and extra gear.

Jottings on the Cuff

- A new anti-litter law in Maryland makes it unlawful for any person to throw, dump, or deposit junk or other refuse upon any public property, including beaches, parks, and waters. Violators are subject to a fine up to $250 or imprisonment for from thirty to ninety days.
- Think of how much candy it would take to satisfy the "sweet tooth" of an elephant! Fortunately elephant candy is banana trees—the stalks, leaves, stems, bananas, if any, and even the roots. At the Los Angeles Griffith Park Zoo this is grown for the pachyderms in their own little preserve.
- San Diego's new multi-million dollar sports arena will seat up to 13,500 people. It will be planned and designed by a team of architects, Charles Luckman Associates of Los Angeles and Richard George Wheeler and Associates of San Diego. The architects have engaged Mexico's most renowned engineer, Felix Candela, to work with them on the engineering of the structure.
- The Vagabond, the Montreal Parks Department's mobile puppet theater, rolled to thirty-five parks during the summer season to provide the children with a fully equipped stage on which to present shows with the puppets they made under the guidance of The Vagabond's staff. Other special leaders also visited as many more playgrounds to instruct children in the making and manipulation of puppets.

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PEOPLE IN THE RECREATION NEWS

John P. Cronin, director of recreation in Providence, was chosen Rhode Island's outstanding physical-fitness exponent in a statewide contest sponsored by the R. I. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was representing the Providence Jaycees. As a state winner, Mr. Cronin is eligible for the national competition. A national panel will select twelve from among the fifty state winners and will take them to Washington as guests of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cronin has been director of recreation in Providence since 1947 and has pioneered recreation programs for potential delinquents that led to a study of delinquency prevention now being made in Providence under a federal grant *(see "Providence Takes a Hand,"* RECREATION, *October 1963).*

• • •

Louis Broz Lunetta has replaced **George Marks** as principal recreation director in charge of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department's Eastern High Sierra facilities. Mr. Lunetta will be in charge of Camp High Sierra, Whitmore Hot Springs, and Crowley Lake and will also supervise the department's camping section, duties performed by Mr. Marks until his recent retirement. Mr. Lunetta has been an employee of the city of Los Angeles for twenty-five years, fifteen of which were spent at Echo Park Recreation Center. He has been active in civic affairs within the community and is a member of the board of directors and former president of the Tri-Parks Coordinating Council.

• • •

Chester E. Hogan is the new executive officer of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department. Mr. Hogan, top man on a civil service list, established following a competitive examination for the post, was formerly president and general manager of the Great Western Rose Company in Pomona, California. He is a graduate of Brown University where he majored in economics and engineering.

• • •

Sterling (Skip) Winans has been presented with the Third Class of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand by Buhmibol Daulyadel, Thailand's king. Mr. Winans, formerly director of recreation for Santa Barbara, California, served as recreation consultant to the national government of Thailand and to Thailand's 120 municipalities from 1961 to 1963, on loan from the Asia Foundation. He is now a private consultant in the field of public parks and recreation and was recently hired by the Metropolitan Recreation Council of Los Angeles to make a study and recommendations on the administration of public beaches for both the city and county of Los Angeles.

• • •

Pat Dawson, director of recreation in Janesville, Wisconsin, recently received a Local History Award of Merit from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for a history pageant of Janesville presented on the city's playgrounds. He also encouraged playground youngsters to set up a junior historian chapter of the State Historical Society, and 140 boys and girls joined. To celebrate they took a trip to a historic site—the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, Wisconsin.

• • •

Off on an arts-and-crafts mission to Moscow is **Sidney Dubin,** craft consultant of the Economy Handicrafts Company of Little Neck, New York. Mr. Dubin will conduct an institute on indigenous United States crafts at the University of Moscow. His manual on ice-cream stick projects has been translated into Russian for the occasion. He will also demonstrate the latest in American craft projects, such as mosaics and stained glass work for children. This visit is a cultural exchange set up when Russian craftsmen exhibited samples of their work at the Brooklyn, New York, Museum.

IN MEMORIAM

• A. J. THATCHER, Indianapolis' peppery and dynamic city-county parks director, died in October at the age of fifty-eight. He was first appointed to a city parks post in 1948 when he was named recreation director, becoming parks director in 1956. When the parks operation became a county-wide function last January, the new Metropolitan Park Authority voted to retain Mr. Thatcher as parks head. During the past year he supervised the completion of a new nine-hole golf course and a million-dollar family recreation center.

• OLAUS J. MURIE, a leading naturalist and supporter of wilderness preservation, died recently in Jackson, Wyoming, at the age of 74. Dr. Murie was a former director and staff executive of the Wilderness Society and its president from 1950 to 1957. He was an extensive writer on the wilderness; his latest book, *Jackson Hole with a Naturalist* (Frontier Press), appeared just before his death. For twenty-five years Dr. Murie conducted field investigations for the U.S. Biological Survey, later the Fish and Wildlife Service. His brother, Dr. Adolph Murie, is with the National Park Service.

• CARL O. GUSTAFSON of New York City, a conservation executive, was killed in a plane crash recently at the age of forty-two. He was a member of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (New York-New Jersey) and a personal assistant on conservation to Laurance A. Rockefeller, chairman of the New York Council of Parks. He was also vice-president of the American Conservation Association and a trustee of the Jackson Hole Preserve. He was assistant to Laurance Rockefeller when Mr. Rockefeller was chairman of the

Continued on Page 494

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ VOTERS in Florida, Ohio, and Pennsylvania said a resounding "Yes" to recreation bond issues in the November elections:

• Pennsylvania voters approved a proposal authorizing sale of $70,000,000 in bonds by 1970 to acquire new regional and local parks and fishing and hunting access areas. Of the total provided by the program, known as "Project 70," $40,000,000 will go for regional parks near urban areas; $20,000,000 for grants to local governments, and $10,000,000 for wildlife areas and fishing and hunting access.

• Ohio voters approved a $250,000,000 capital improvements bond issue, including $25,000,000 for conservation and recreation, which will be increased by about $15,000,000 in federal grants.

• Florida voters approved a state constitutional amendment authorizing the sale of revenue bonds to finance long-range outdoor land acquisition. Receipts from a new five percent tax on most outdoor recreation equipment and from a special license tax on most pleasure boats will go into a special fund set up by the amendment. When the fund is sufficiently large to assure repayment, the state will issue bonds to buy lands or build recreation buildings. The program calls for the purchase of state parks, fishing spots, public beaches, and hunting and camping areas.

▸ WASHINGTON'S GAIN. Charles H. Odegaard, Pacific Northwest district representative of the National Recreation Association since 1958, has just been named director of the Washington State Parks Department. He succeeds Clayton Anderson. Mr. Odegaard foresees the acquisition of waterfront as a primary consideration in his new job.

▸ CONTRARY to the dire prophesies of Rachel Carson's best-selling *Silent Spring*, some pesticides have helped produce the nation's healthiest wildlife crop in many decades, according to an article, "The Life-Giving Spray," by Virginia Kraft, in the November 18 issue of *Sports Illustrated*. The article offers these conclusions, based on a twelve-month survey:

• Wildlife populations all over the nation are bigger and healthier than ever, not *in spite* of pesticides, but in many cases *because* of them.

• A great many pesticides disasters and portents of disaster, reported in newspapers and elsewhere, turned out to be rumors, often grossly exaggerated, and in one notable case involving only two dead pheasants.

• Those wildlife poisonings that did occur were invariably the result of misuse or negligence, not the inevitable result of prescribed application.

• Pesticide usage is under tight control —growing tighter every day—not only by federal, state, and municipal authorities but within the pesticide industry itself.

The magazine offers statistics and reports from authoritative sources in support of its findings, and it points out that chemical pesticides are the single most effective tool this country has had to provide it with the world's most varied and abundant food supply, its richest forests, its finest and healthiest livestock.

▸ A pesticide-study committee has been named in New Hampshire, in compliance with a law passed by the 1963 Legislature. Governor John King has appointed Hilbert R. Siegler of Hopkinton, chief of management and research, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department; Dr. James G. Conklin of Durham, state entomologist and chairman of the department of entomology at the University of New Hampshire; and Terrence P. Frost of Concord, biologist for the State Water Pollution Commission. Other members of the committee —appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate respectively—are Representative Fred L. Green of Rollinsford and Senator Robert Monahan of Hanover. Purpose of the committee will be to study and investigate how to improve pesticide controls and to prepare a report and proposed legislation to be considered by the 1965 Legislature, with money being appropriated to do the necessary research. The committee will secure information from other states on studies they have conducted and legislation they have set up. It will also conduct studies in New Hampshire to weigh the benefits and dangers involved in the use of pesticides. The committee hopes to design "model" legislation to fit the state's needs. Any proposals made by the group should make it possible to use pesticides to their greatest advantage and still minimize any possible danger that might be inherent to their use.

▸ AN ALLOTMENT of tickets to the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo is announced by American Express. The company, which is the U. S. ticket agent for the games, advises the public to make ticket reservations as soon as possible in view of the limited supply available. Reservations can be handled at any American Express office in the United States. Actual tickets to the event will be distributed in June.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ DEVISING a standard test to determine the physical fitness of American youth will be the objective of a three-year study which is now underway in the Milton, Massachusetts, High School. The study of "Physical Working Ca-

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR., succeeds Conrad Wirth as director of the National Park Service. Before joining the NPS in 1946, Mr. Hartzog, who is an attorney, was employed for a short period as adjudicator in the U. S. Bureau of Land Management. He began his career with NPS on October 21, 1946, as an attorney in Chicago. From November 1947 to August 1948, he served as attorney at the Lake Texoma Recreation Area, Denison, Texas, now administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. He was an attorney-advisor in the Washington office of the National Park Service until April 1951, when he became assistant chief of concessions management in that office.

In August 1955, he was transferred to the position of assistant superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and served in that capacity until November 1957, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee. In February 1959, he was promoted to superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis. In August 1962, Mr. Hartzog left the National Park Service to become executive director of Downtown St. Louis, Inc., an organization of civic and business leaders devoted to the renewal and redevelopment of downtown St. Louis. He rejoined the NPS in February 1963 as associate director.

In 1956, Mr. Hartzog received a Meritorious Award Certificate from the William A. Jump Memorial Foundation for exemplary achievement in public administration. In 1962, he was awarded the Department of Interior Distinguished Service Award.

A. Clark Stratton succeeds Mr. Hartzog as NPS associate director. Mr. Stratton has been NPS assistant director for design and construction since 1961. He joined NPS in 1936.

pacity of Adolescents" was made possible by a grant totaling $33,369 from the National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Office of the U. S. Surgeon General to Dr. Howard G. Knuttgen of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, assistant professor of education in Boston University's School of Education and research associate in the university's College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School. His co-investigator is Robert Raymond, director of health and physical education at Milton High School. The research team also plans to compare the results of the Milton study with studies which are being made elsewhere in the United States and in foreign countries.

▸ A NEW Children's Bureau publication, *The Abused Child*, contains principles and suggested legislative language for mandatory reporting of abuse of children. The purpose of such reports is to protect children from further abuse. The substantial number of violent attacks upon infants and young children by parents and other caretakers has prompted social workers, physicians, nurses, judges, lawyers, and others to join in efforts toward amelioration. Copies may be obtained by writing directly to the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, and enclosing $.10 for each copy desired.

▸ A BILL amending the Civil Defense Act and authorizing the expenditures of $190,600,000 for a fallout shelter development program in the fiscal year 1964 was passed by voice vote in the House of Representatives on September 17. Indicative of the strong support mustered for the bill was the record vote of 172 to 67 which defeated a motion to recommit. The measure now goes to the Senate for action. Broad purposes of *H.R. 8200*, as now constituted, are:

1. It requires incorporation of public fallout shelters in new and existing federal structures, both civil and military—with certain exception.

2. It enables the federal government to provide financial assistance within specific limits to nonprofit institutions as an incentive to incorporate public fallout shelters in their structures. Examples are: state and local government buildings, schools, hospitals, orphanages and so on.

3. It permits use by the states of equipment, materials, or facilities from the federal government in cases of civil nuclear disaster, flood, drought, storm, hurricane, earthquake or fire of catastrophic proportions.

Appropriations authorized by the House are $15,600,000 for shelters in federal buildings, and $175,000,000 for the incentive program under which the federal civil defense agency will make payments on the basis of approved application "to states, their political subdivisions, or to instrumentalities of either, to nonprofit institutions which create shelter space by construction or modification in their facilities."

To encourage economy and efficiency in this part of the program the bill authorizes the expenditure of funds "not to exceed $10,000,000" for local survey and planning services to identify the lowest cost opportunities to meet local shelter deficiencies. Payments to states and nonprofit institutions are not to exceed $2.50 multiplied by the total square feet of shelter space created in any approved application, and a single application could cover more than one building. The "nonprofit" status of any institution applying for shelter funds will be determined in accordance with the U.S. Internal Revenue Code.

▸ PURCHASERS of hunting licenses in the United States in 1962 totalled 13,996,353, according to Department of Interior reports, basing figures on receipt of information from state fish and game departments. The licenses cost nearly $64,000,000. Figures on the number of paid license holders are used as a basis for distributing federal-aid funds for wildlife restoration projects.

▸ FREE, in exchange for a self-addressed, stamped envelope: Reprints of the article, "The Unacceptables," by Ernest Goranson, which appeared in the January 1962 issue of RECREATION, are again available. First come, first served.

▸ ONE OF THE FIRST colleges to combine culture and athletics in a new campus is Monticello Junior College, Alton, Illinois, which opened its "Theatron," a $2,000,000 cultural and physical-education center on campus in October, with a full program of cultural events for students and the community. Faculty, administrators, and donors worked together on plans to integrate the needs of the 325 students with those of the community of about eighty thousand. The Roman term *Theatron* refers to a building combining facilities for games and the arts. The building includes two gymnasiums, a pool, a thousand-seat theater and an art gallery large enough for permanent displays and traveling exhibits.

▸ A THOUSAND-SEAT THEATER is to be added to a $150,000,000 apartment community, Lefrak City, now rising in Forest Hills, New York. Lefrak City will house twenty-five thousand residents when completed in 1966. Comprised of twenty-four, 18-story apartment buildings, it will also include other recreation facilities, such as tennis courts, swimming pools, ice rinks, playgrounds, sitting areas.

▸ THE CHILD POPULATION of the United States under eighteen years of age reached a record total of 68,750,000 at the middle of this year, as reported in the *Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This marks a gain of almost 4,500,000 in the little more than three years since the 1960 Census.

▸ FIVE MAJOR ISSUES confront the New York City metropolitan area if its population soars by six million over the next twenty to twenty-five years as experts predict. These are, according to a survey of fifty-six hundred civic-minded residents of the area, conducted by the Regional Plan Association and presented at its recently concluded annual conference, the problem of:

- How to get everyone to his job without traffic jams.
- Whether to invest in vital central cities or let them deteriorate and lose population.
- What pattern to set for the outer areas of the region which probably will house almost all of the added population.
- How much parkland to set aside for the public.
- How much effort to invest in making the region livable.

The Regional Plan Association is currently preparing new goals to replace those established in 1929 that are, in the main, fulfilled. A more complete story of the RPA study will appear in a later issue.

▸ THE All-American Handball Championships singles finals, according to *Sportscope* (The Athletic Institute) will be televised on February 29, 1964, on a national hookup, from the new $3,000,000-plus Jewish Community Center in suburban St. Louis.

▸ INDUSTRY on the rise in rural areas: There is a trend on the part of "some industries of a more traditionally urban character to decentralize into rural areas or into small cities," states a Department of Agriculture report, pointing out that not all the shifts in the nation's population are running against rural areas. There seem to be trends working toward an eventual urban-rural equilibrium. It goes on to say, "In addition, rural areas have furnished the sites for military installations and research facilities, both of which are becoming increasingly prominent features of the national economy. Some of these facilities require rural, thinly settled surroundings because of dangerous or secretive aspects of their work."

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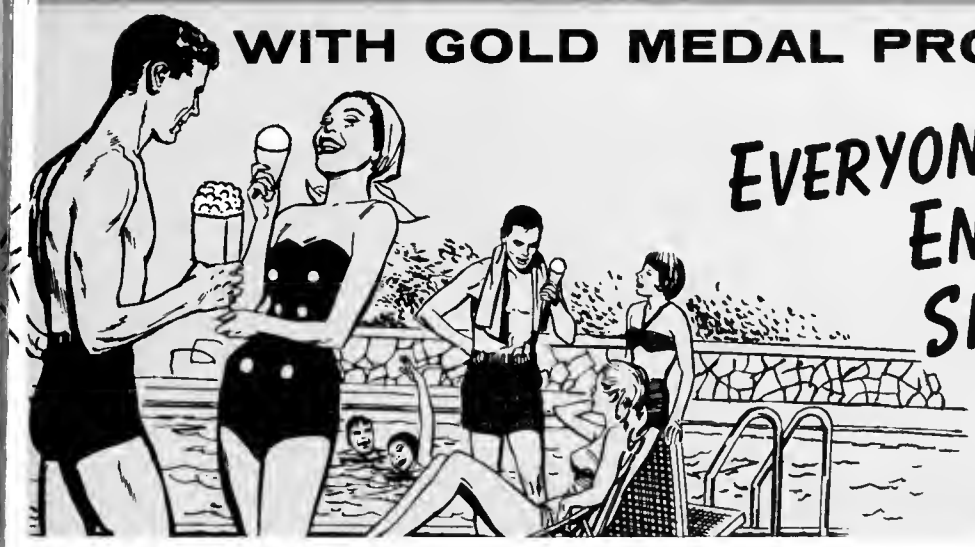

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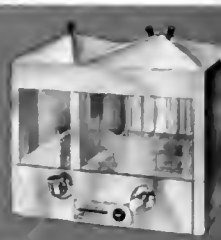

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EVERYONE MUST HAVE AN ISLAND

Can man avoid being caught in a cosmic rat trap?

HOWARD HANSON

My wife and I some years ago inherited from my uncle an island two miles off the coast of Maine. Outside of bottled gas for cooking and refrigeration, it is primitive. We draw water from the well, chop wood for the fireplace, and live in splendid isolation during the summer months. We do have a telephone but it is useful only for outgoing calls!

Here we can escape from the pressure of modern living, from the automobile, the telephone, the television. the importuning of faculty and students. Here we can refresh our souls, reassess our values, and commune with the sea, the air, the pines, and the stars.

If this is an escape I make no apology, for man must, I believe, have his escape. Each man must have his own island. Every man must have his release from the too-pressing tensions which surround him.

This island may not, in fact, be an island. It may be a room with a hi-fi set in which he may escape through the power of music. He may visit the caves of the Hebrides with Mendelssohn. He may commune with nature in Beethoven's Pastorale Symphony. He may delight in the fountains of Rome with Respighi or be the guest of Sibelius in the mysterious forests of the north.

Or, again, his island may be a small room with a northern light where the tired businessman, doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief pits his amateur talents against the challenges of oil, charcoal, or watercolor. He is almost certain to lose the battle but it will be a glorious defeat! I know because I am one of the world's worst marine painters!

Or yet again he may find his island in another small room filled with books. Here he can be ministered to by Milton, Shakespeare, or perhaps by Walt Whitman. Thoreau will reintroduce him to nature. Whittier will explain to him the brotherhood of man, and Bishop Ambrose of Milan will tell him of the Fatherhood of God.

Even in this mechanistic age, the islands still remain if man can find them. But if he is to find them he must search in the arts and the humanities. He will, I believe, not find them in the sciences.

It should finally be clear that the sciences are amoral. The findings of science may be used, with equal effectiveness, to kill or to cure. Science and technology can take us to Omaha or to the moon, but cannot give purpose to the trip.

Only man as a spiritual being can develop a sense of values and without this sense of values he may indeed perish from his own intellectual curiosity.

The implementation of this philosophy is more difficult than its enunciation. The entire budget of the Department of State of our government for cultural exchange amounts to a few million dollars. According to Stuart H. Loory, writing in *The Saturday Evening Post*, the government spends $100,000,000 for one Saturn V moon rocket "to fly once and then be thrown away as casually as a housewife discards a used paper napkin."

From whence will come this judgment of comparative values, this sense of direction?

It can come, I believe, only from the search for God, from the search for beauty as well as truth, from the search for the meaning and purpose of life. It can come only from a faith in the sanctity of the human spirit, from a belief in the importance of man in the grand design.

For without this conviction, man is a small rat caught in a gigantic cosmic rat trap from which he cannot escape—even by self-destruction. Such a path leads, I believe, only to madness.

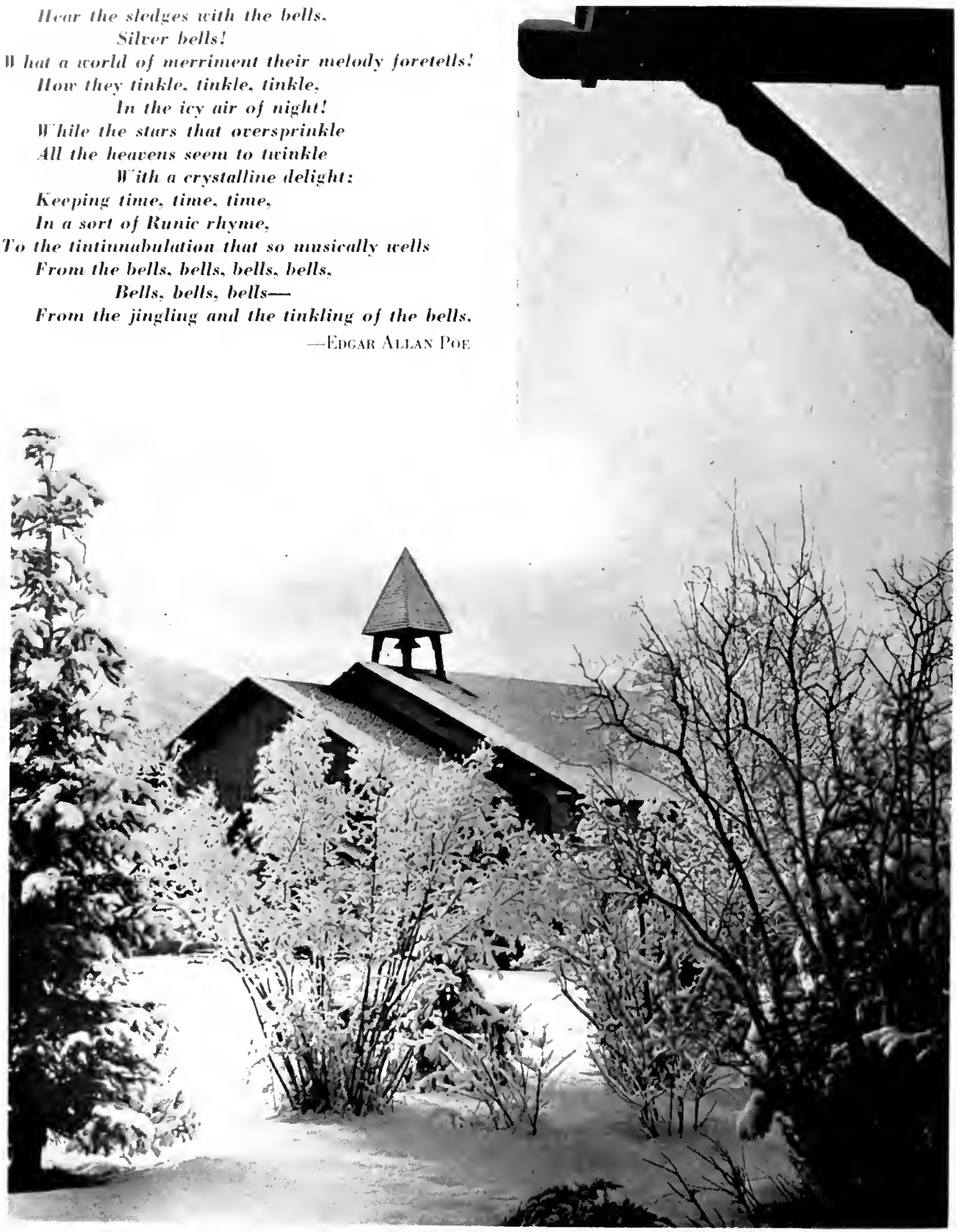
To set man once again on the path which leads to Heaven rather than to Hell requires all of the powers of philosophy, of art, and, above all, of religion. To this task man must, if he is to survive, dedicate his supreme effort. #

Dr. Hanson *is director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, New York.* *This material is reprinted with permission from the* New York World Telegram and Sun, *October 17, 1963. It is excerpted from a speech given by Dr. Hanson at the National Conference of Editorial Writers.*

The Bells

Hear the sledges with the bells.
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight:
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

—Edgar Allan Poe



The Flowers of Christmas

According to ancient legend, on the night that Christ was born, trees burst into bloom and bore fruit despite the wintry weather. These days, the transformation in honor of the Holy Holiday is almost as miraculous as homes throughout the world are trimmed with greens and garlands and set aglow with tiny twinkling lights for the celebration of Christmas.

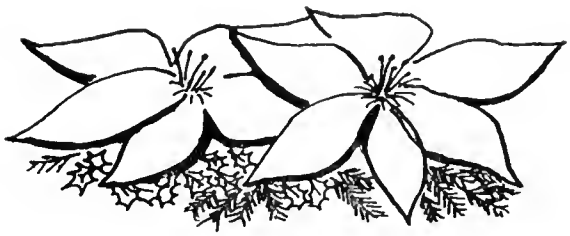
As with the blooming trees, holly, mistletoe, poinsettias, and scores of other flowers and plants are all part of the glorious history of the Holy Season. The reasons why we celebrate with flowers have been passed down through the ages. Many of the customs and traditions have their origins in ancient pagan rites, yet over the years they have taken on Christmas implications of deep significance.

Holly a Sign of Spring. Holly was worshipped before the birth of Christ by peoples who considered its greenness in the middle of the winter as a promise of the sun's return to earth for another year. Later, the early French and English hung sprigs of the bright-berried plant on their doors to indicate homes in which Christ dwelled. It is also believed that holly sprang up where the Infant Jesus took His first baby steps. Ironically, this same plant was supposed to have made up His crown of thorns—the berries turning from red to white at the Crucifixion.

Holly has grown in this country for hundreds of years. Indeed, the Pilgrim fathers noted the plant when they landed in America. These days, holly is frequently used for wreaths. The red-berried plant, worked into the circular shape, symbolizes the hope of eternal life.

First Christmas Trees. In the 13th century, folk tales describe a gigantic tree set in a forest and lit with candles. Some of the candles were straight, others upside down. At the peak of the tree rested an Infant with a halo around His head. The tree was humanity; the candles, people good and bad; the Child, the Saviour Jesus. Other stories link the Christmas tree to Germany and Martin Luther who may have trimmed the first tree with candles to show his family the splendor of the night on which Christ was born. Later, apples, candy, and colored papers were added to the decorations.

Christmas Floral Symbols. The flower that has virtually become the symbol of the Christmas season is the star-shaped poinsettia. So popular in this country are these scarlet-leaved blooms, that the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association reports wiring more poinsettias than any other holiday floral offering. There are many legends surrounding nature's Christmas-colored wonder. One tale relates how a poor Mexican girl was heartbroken because she had nothing of value or beauty to offer the Virgin. In desperation, she plucked some scrawny roadside weeds and placed them at the feet of the holy statue. They were immediately transformed into scarlet brilliance. The poinsettia plant, brought to this country from Mexico over 125 years ago by Dr. Joel Poinsett and named in his honor, is still called by many "Flor de Noche Buena"—flower of the holy night.



Other lovely blossoms have also played an important role in the Yuletide holiday. The Christmas rose is supposed to have sprung from the bare ground at an angel's bidding. As the years passed, it became the custom to place these blooms at the entrances of cottages so that no harm would befall the occupants.

Red and white blossoms are traditionally used to highlight holiday greetings, the red for joy and laughter, the white symbolizing spiritual calmness and purity. Using red carnations and giant white chrysanthemums to interpret these messages has become a popular custom.

What is the meaning of floral gift-giving at Christmas? Such gift-giving probably stems from the story of the Three Wise Men. In some countries this custom is still observed on January 5, the Twelfth Night, when it is believed that the Wise Men appeared in the Holy Land.

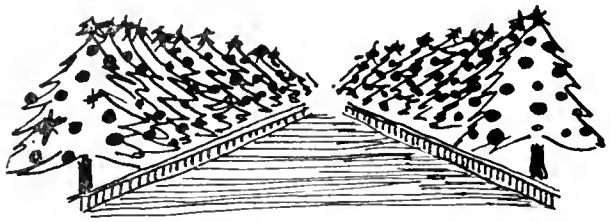
Lassies who get kissed under the mistletoe have an old Scandinavian myth to thank for this charming custom. It was the goddess Frigga who hung mistletoe high and was the first to stand under the glistening plant offering kisses to all who passed beneath it.

Balsam and fir branches, trimmed with bells, are other popular holiday decorations. The greens represent everlasting life. Bells, it is said, tolled ominously for one hour before midnight on the first Christmas to warn Satan of the imminent birth of the Saviour. At the stroke of twelve, the happy pealing began to announce the death of the Devil and the birth of Christ.

Through these many years, flowers, greens, and plants have become very much a part of the Christmas celebration. They help make the insides of homes more vibrant; on doors and gate posts they call out the season's joys to passing strangers. They literally change the face of the world in honor of its Creator, in celebration of its Saviour. #

DRESSING UP FOR CHRISTMAS

The whole town pitches in every year to transform Altadena, California, into a giant, living Christmas card



JOHN Q. COPELAND

My tea is nearly ready
and the sun has left the sky.
It's time to take the window
to see Leerie going by;
For every night at teatime
and before you take your seat,
With lantern and with ladder,
he comes posting up the street . . .

THIS warmly remembered verse of Robert Louis Stevenson glows in reality along the downtown streets of Altadena, California, during the Christmas season. Sixty old-fashioned lampposts line the business district of the suburban foothills community, and schoolboys costumed in top hats, gayly colored scarves, and topcoats serve as lamplighters. The annual event is but one of the numerous spectacles which magically transform Altadena into a giant, living Christmas card.

Seeds of this ambitious civic spirit were first sown seventy-five years ago when Colonel Fred Woodbury planted two hundred Himalayan deodars along the roadway climbing to his ranch. The exotic trees grew into giant landmarks, and, some thirty years ago, Altadenans began decorating the trees with thousands of multicolored Yule lights. Thus was established the annual tradition of Christmas Tree Lane, a weeklong nighttime phenomenon of nature and man which over the years has drawn several million entranced tourists.

Down Christmas Tree Lane, processions of cars coast slowly, with their lights out and motors cut. For the mile's silent, awe-inspiring duration of this unique Christmas pilgrimage, even old-timers find themselves in the spell of a holy forest. Yet, behind the scenes of the event there's plenty of hard work, perseverance, and unselfish contribution of time and money required. County firemen volunteer services in stringing the lights from precarious hundred foot ladders. Boy Scouts join sheriff's deputies in directing the heavy traffic. A nonprofit association composed of leading businessmen and clubwomen has tirelessly solicited funds and taken over the preplanning chores.

F. B. Nightingale, a local electrician living high up on the foothills of Altadena, decided some years ago that visitors should have a beacon to guide them to Christmas Tree Lane. So he built an impressive, twenty-foot illuminated star above his home. The star, too, became a landmark, visible on clear nights from the distant city of Los Angeles.

Then, eight years ago, a group of mothers were inspired to create still another Christmas fantasy—this one to appeal primarily to children. They called their project Story Book Lane and formed their own association to devise ideas and pool talent. Housewives, clerks, professional men, and older children borrowed a vacant lot on which to construct the cardboard and plywood Mother Goose characters, Hansel and Gretel settings, and other fairy-tale "productions" which would come alive under colored spotlights on fifty lawns and rooftops at nightfall.

"Every year we wonder if anyone will be willing to do all the work and put up with the inconvenience of staging another Story Book Lane," says Mrs. Clarence McFarland, an Altadena postoffice employe who helped found this particular institution. "Then the children start getting excited about Christmas, and asking us when we're going to get to work. It's their enthusiasm that keeps alive our Christmas spirit and makes it worthwhile!"

And that's the spirit that hovers over the entire town. For the local Rotary Club in cooperation with the community newspaper, *The Altadenan*, now sponsors an annual home decoration contest that takes in the whole of Altadena.

ALONG about the time the lamplighters set the lantern wicks aglow against the "teatime sky," just off the main business district, yet another outdoor event is readied every year by the Theatre Americana troupe, joined for the holiday occasion by service clubs and professional and amateur talent. This is "Christmas in Our Town Square," a musical pageant which traditionally blends regional lore with the sacred spirit of Christmas. Professional Hollywood set designers, musicians, and actors often work side by side with PTA members, shopkeepers, ministers, and neighbors from all walks of life to produce the pageant.

Churches of all denominations, meanwhile, as in small towns across the face of America, have their own Christmas season programs and pageantry. One of the most widely known is the block-long sidewalk tableau staged by St. Elizabeth's Church—a display of life-size scenes from the life of Christ, softly lighted and in a natural setting, which bears a resemblance to far-away Jerusalem.

Altadenans don't seem to mind the work, though. Already they have started writing invitations to friends in all fifty states, asking them to drop around this coming Christmas time. There's one thing sure about Altadena's Christmas card. It won't fit into any ordinary envelope! #

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OBSERVATIONS FROM THE 45th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Theme: Leisure—The Heart of Living

SAINT LOUIS, patron saint, blessed the city that bears his name and the gathering assembled in its midst for the 45th National Recreation Congress, September 29 to October 4, 1963. The skies were clear, the weather balmy, and the sun shone over Missouri's largest city, the "Gateway to the West" as it welcomed and entertained the over twenty-two hundred delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada, and seven other countries.

There were many signs that recreation and parks are growing up as a profession and as a public service. Congress meetings, generally, reached a more mature level this year, starting with the opening "day-in-depth" devoted to a symposium and small group discussions on "Leisure—Its Meaning and Implications." Seasoned recreation veterans and not-so-seasoned neophytes, professionally trained leaders and lay volunteers, executives and members of their boards and commissions, were held enthralled by this "depth" presentation of a subject of concern and interest to all. It elicited no gripes, no groans of "Oh, I've heard all this before." At least six hundred delegates returned after the luncheon break to participate in the buzz sessions. These were followed by a question-and-answer period.

The morning session of the Day-in-Depth Symposium started the ball rolling with the showing of the film *Of Time, Work and Leisure,* based on the book by Sebastian de Grazia, published by the Twentieth Century Fund, which—though beautifully done—turned out to be controversial in content. This was followed by some outstanding papers by distinguished panel members: Professor Charles K. Brightbill, head of the Department of Recreation and Municipal Park Administration at the University of Illinois and author of *Man and Leisure;* Dr. Paul Haun, director of psychiatric education for the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies and author of many articles on mental health, leisure, and recreation; Dr. Norman P. Miller, recreation coordinator of the University of California in Los Angeles and author of *The Leisure Age;* and Robert Theobald, consulting economist and author of *The Rich and the Poor, The Challenge of Abundance,* and *Free Men and Free Markets.*

Professor Brightbill agreed with Dr. de Grazia that we too often overlook the virtues of solitude and tranquility, but he pleaded with us to think of leisure as opportunity. "Technology and affluence have given us the opportunity, beyond toil, to discover ourselves," he said, while Mr. Theobald warned, "We will live in an industrial age or we will not live at all." In other words, recreation must adapt to a changed world—the age of automation. Dr. Haun referred to recreation in leisure as an elementary need comparable to that for sleep, food, water, and rest; and Dr. Miller stated that the problem is one of knowing how to use leisure for the benefit of self and fellow man, and of helping others to know how to use it "for the improvement of human relationships and human behavior."

Further signs of maturing were evident all week long in session discussions, in the reports and announcements indicating that the challenges of the important role recreation and parks must play on a national level will in all probability be met by a closer relationship among the organizations in these fields. No longer, for example, will the American Institute of Park Executives, American Recreation Society, and National Recreation Association travel alone. They will be using their threefold strength, flexibility and experience for greater service to the field. Made up of both professional personnel and volunteers, these three leading organizations are exploring ways in which they may join forces to better meet the increasing demands that lie ahead. The Saint Louis Congress will be especially remembered, among other things, as being the occasion of the significant Progress Report from the ARS-NRA Relationship Study Committee (*see Page 464*), presented to a general session by Dr. Edith Ball, member of the committee and president of the ARS, and the joint discussion of future relationships by representatives of these three organizations at an open Congress meeting.

Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States, who was to have addressed the All-Congress Banquet, was replaced by George B. Hartzog, Jr., associate director of the National Park Service. This turned out to be a rather significant replacement. In the short time which has elapsed since the termination of the Congress, Mr. Hartzog has been named as successor to Conrad L. Wirth, who has retired as NPS director. He reminded the audience of Laurance Rockefeller's words in summing up the findings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, when he stated

The action-packed sessions of the 45th National Recreation Congress belied its theme: Leisure—The Heart of Living. Here, Joseph Prendergast (left), executive director of the National Recreation Association, greets the opening session speaker, Governor John M. Dalton of Missouri, with Joseph Jaeger, president, Missouri Park and Recreation Association.

Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis greets Congress delegates at the annual banquet. Seated to his right are Mrs. Edward G. Brungard (partially obscured), Dr. Edith Ball, and Mr. Brungard. Striking floral arrangement of bird-of-paradise flowers and orchids added an exotic note to event, thanks to Gloria Holland and local arrangements committee.

Left, Mrs. Edward G. Brungard, director, St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry, explains the workings of her department. To her left, Thomas J. Purcell, commissioner of parks; James E. Heath, commissioner of recreation, and Edward J. Schrader, commissioner of forestry. On her right, administrative assistant B. M. Beauchamp.

The outstanding program for delegates' wives was arranged by Mrs. H. Leslie Grodsky (right), seen here with Mrs. Hadley Irwin (left) and Mrs. Lee A. Burton, two members of her committee.

The day-in-depth symposium on leisure had the delegates deep in thought and trenchant discussion. The panel discussion of the morning was followed by small workshop groups in the afternoon. Above, jam-packed audience.

Panel members were, left to right, economist Robert Theobald; Dr. Norman Miller, UCLA; Jack Buck, sports director, KMOX Radio; Stewart Case, Colorado State University; Dr. Paul Haun; Charles Brightbill, University of Illinois.

Box lunch in the park. A delightful break in the serious business of the Congress found the delegates enjoying a band concert and lunch in Forest Park.

An on-site park maintenance workshop in Tilles Park, a St. Louis County facility, included construction of a complete children's playground during this popular session. (Photo by Bill Harris.)

The closing session. From left to right: Charles Hartsoe, Congress secretary; Charles Christiansen, incoming Congress secretary; Wayne Kennedy; Joseph Jaeger; Joseph Prendergast; Stewart Case; James Heath; Jack Woody, host for the 1964 Congress in Miami Beach.

Today and tomorrow. Charles Hartsoe (left) and Joseph Prendergast (center) greet Charles Christiansen, as he becomes new secretary of the Congress.

All photographs, unless otherwise noted, by Hadley Irwin, recreation supervisor, Missouri State Park Board.

Continued ⟶

that recreation is no longer simply "having fun," but, rather, it involves "the kind of America we have and want to have, and the kind of people we are and are likely to become."

A bit of hanky-panky! Delegates owe a vote of thanks to the management of the Chase Park-Plaza Hotel for a special entertainment treat following Mr. Hartzog's banquet address. Over five hundred banquet guests watched with fascination as one of the nightclub entertainers from the hotel, Australian Martin St. James and his wife, conducted a mystifying mind-reading act with delegates as subjects. Donated by the hotel as a gift to Congress guests, his surprise program was so good that the audience turned up in large numbers at the night club after twelve o'clock that evening for its continuance. Many a delegate was hypnotized *by, in,* or *during* the performance.

A box luncheon and a band concert beside a beautiful lagoon in Forest Park reminded some of the Congress oldtimers of the never-to-be-forgotten "breakfast under the oaks" in New Orleans. Here, again, was an outdoor delightful interval to be remembered. The sun shone, the ducks quacked, the delegates munched roast chicken, and the band played on. Some activity in the park is always close to the hearts of recreation and park people. This event was smoothly handled, as were all of the Saint Louis events. The local arrangements committee is to be heartily congratulated and thanked! The smooth operation was ably guided by a man who seemed to glide on invisible roller skates, Jim Heath, Saint Louis commissioner of recreation.

The opening General Session enjoyed musical selections by the Metropolitan Singers, a highly accomplished local choral group. Governor John M. Dalton of Missouri gave a short and pithy speech before departing for still another major event, a banquet honoring St. Louis' own Stan Musial who had made his final appearance as an active Cardinal player that afternoon. "Abundant leisure," said the governor, "is a treacherous term. We intend it to portray in our minds a peak of economic and cultural achievement, but it does not have a soothing sound to the unemployed citizen, nor does it fit the youth who has time on his hands because he is a dropout from school."

The especially arranged program in the beautiful new Saint Louis Planetarium was another very special event. Delegates were taken back five billion years through time and saw the beginning of our solar system, in a "You Are There" program. Mrs. Brungard, director of the Saint Louis Department of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry, and gracious hostess to the Congress, was present and greeted the audience personally, as she did at many of the other events.

The three-hour Park Maintenance Workshop held at Tilles Park, a St. Louis County facility, included construction of a complete children's playground during the session. It was presented by the Saint Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, and chaired by Wayne C. Kennedy, commissioner of the county department. The county department supplied free bus service to the park.

At the silver anniversary meeting of the American Recreation Society, the following new officers were elected: president, Edward H. Thacker, recreation analyst, Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C.; president-elect, Stewart G. Case, Colorado State University, Fort Collins; first vice-president, Henry T. Swan, director of recreation, Phoenix, Arizona; second vice-president, Beverly S. Sheffield, director of recreation, Austin, Texas; secretary, Dorothea M. Lensch, director of recreation, Portland, Oregon; treasurer, Ralph C. Wilson, director of recreation and parks, Arlington, Virginia; assistant treasurer, J. D. Foust, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh. A special citation was awarded to Dr. Edith L. Ball, associate professor of recreation at New York University, the society's out-going president. Fellow Awards were presented to Mr. Case and J. Earl Schlupp of Denver, Colorado.

Outstanding papers, addresses, and reports of the Congress will again be available in the post-Congress *Selected Papers from the 45th National Recreation Congress*, to be published by the National Recreation Association, and available after the first of the year for $3.50.

The 46th National Recreation Congress will held in Miami Beach, Florida, October 4 to 8, 1964. *Watch* RECREATION *for further announcements and information.*

NRA Staff Members Honored

AWARDS were presented to Virginia Musselman and Williard C. Sutherland, staff members of the National Recreation Association, by the American Recreation Society at its annual luncheon during the 45th National Recreation Congress in St. Louis.

In presenting the award to Miss Musselman, director of the NRA Program Service, Dorothea Lensch, new ARS secretary, declared, "The profession of recreation and affiliated service organizations can indeed be grateful for the dedication of [this] exceptional woman. . . . Hers [has been a] pioneer role in the integration of activities so that programs [have been able to] advance from the mediocre to the distinguished. . . . As a consultant she has stressed flexibility, creativity, and individuality. Her influence lives in the distinguished programs developing in the communities of the world."

Mr. Sutherland, director of NRA's Recreation Personnel Service, received his ARS award from Madolin Cannon of the Volunteer Consulting Service, Bureau of Mental Hospitals, Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare. She stated that Mr. Sutherland ". . . has had an important part to play in the broad movement of the past twenty years or more to raise the standard of professional salaries in recreation. He has helped to gain greater official recognition of the fact that recreation is a profession. . . . He has been the primary force behind the series of annual [National Recreation Association] National Institutes in Recreation Administration."

Ever see a kid with a new toy?

Watch, watch carefully—when your teams get new Brunswick Sports equipment. Same result. There's an excitement that makes playing the game just that much better. The Brunswick line means the best. Be it MacGregor, Red Head, Union Hardware, this sports equipment creates excitement and enthusiasm. Try it—and see.

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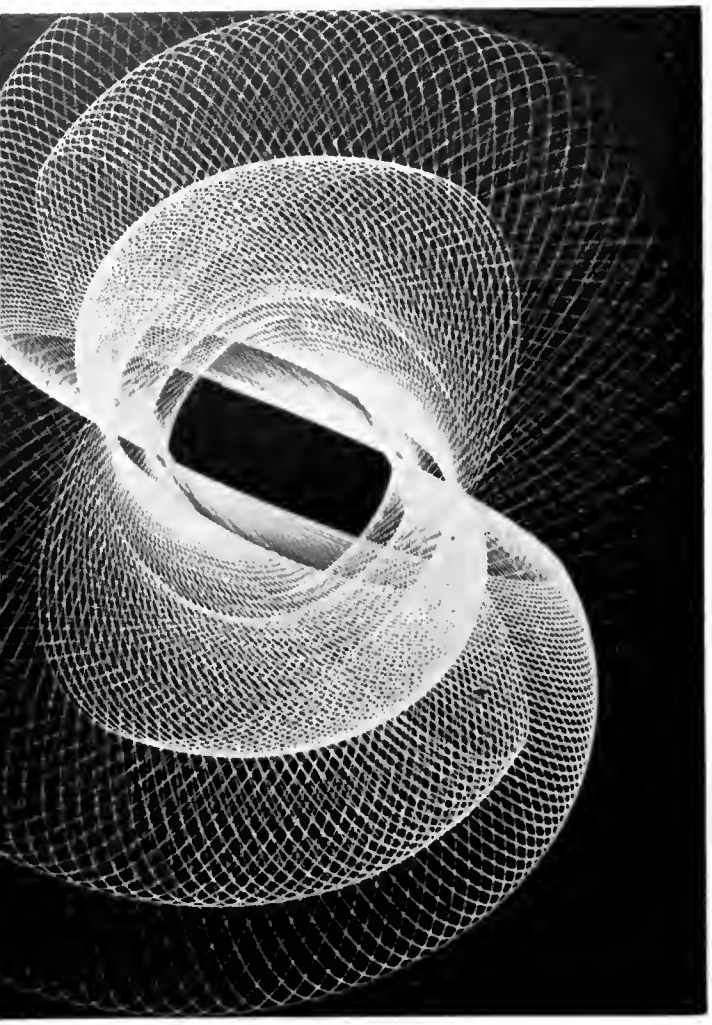
ON RECREATION



What does this term mean to you? Could it be that recreation literacy demands knowledge of recreation's true values and its role in the new leisure, an education of tastes, cultivation of one's talents and skills, a reaching for the stars?

What do you know about recreation literacy? What does it mean to be recreationally literate? Is it a desirable status to achieve? Why? Does it refer to the individual or group, aware of the broad concept of recreation, the important role it plays in the new leisure and in our civilization? Why is it important that all intelligent people be recreationally literate?

We are seeking answers to these questions, would like to hear from our readers and through discussion help others achieve understanding and appreciation of recreation in the world today.

Following are the answers of some of the people whom we have questioned on the subject. Will you write us, too?

THE EDITORS

REV. WARREN W. OST, *Director, A Christian Ministry in the National Parks, National Council of The Church of Christ in the U.S.A.:*

THE TRINITY OF LEISURE—technology, mobility, and prosperity, has radically upset patterns of American life. What few people see is where this upset has changed their own lives. Nowhere is this lack of awareness more critical than in the whole field of leisure-recreation. The critical situation can be best illustrated by saying that the people who need the leisure, and who make the greatest contribution to society, literally do not have time for it, and the people who have all the leisure often don't know what to do with it. Leisure, recreation opportunities, and guidance are no longer identified with class, education, or training. It is the concern of every community agency including the Church to help people make the most creative and restoring uses of leisure and recreation. How can the Church talk about eternal life when many people don't know what to do with the next weekend?

RT. REV. MSGR. FREDERICK J. STEVENSON, *Director, Youth Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference:*

MAN NEEDS RECREATION not only to restore his spent physical and psychic energies, not only to seek justifiable relief and comfortable rest, but also to improve his faculties of mind and will; to better fulfill his religious, family and social duties; and to advance spiritually, culturally, and physically. Our attitude towards recreation, relaxation, or leisure depends upon our concept of the use of time. According to the Christian concept, time is a value entrusted by

LITERACY

God to the freedom of man. Its use, then, will be reasonable, and, consequently, healthy and moral. Although recreation is time of free choice, outside of the activities that we must perform out of duty, it is not time that may be spent wantonly or irresponsibly.

Through the responsible and efficient use of recreation, man will experience the joys of knowledge, of art, of music, of literature, the joys of devotion and dedication to great human causes, the joys of communication with others in the dreams and anxieties of the mind, the joys of silently conversing with himself and the joys of silently conversing with his God.

DR. WILLIAM C. MENNINGER, ***The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, and member of the Board of Trustees, National Recreation Association:***

I AM AFRAID I think of literacy as the specific ability to read. To distort it here in terms of ignorance about the importance of recreation is stretching it a little—but not too badly. I think recreation is terribly important in the lives of people, because it is re-creation, if it is used rightly. I don't care whether it is making artificial flies or casting or working on a stamp collection or swatting a baseball or golfball—it can be the change of pace that seems to me so very, very important in the lives of all of us. It becomes more important as tensions increase—an opportunity to totally shift gears, even though we work harder in our recreational activities than we do possibly in our business. It isn't the intensity; in fact, I have always said that if a recreation activity is going to do any good for a person, he has to take it seriously and work at it—in contrast to being a dilettante.

G. OTT ROMNEY, ***Specialist, Tourism and Recreation, U.S. Department of Commerce:***

LITERAL-MINDED individuals, who believe words mean only what they started out in life to convey, who insist on strict construction and think that two and two always makes four, may have difficulty understanding the significance and application, the aptness, and suggestive power, of "recreational illiteracy." This provocative metaphor depicts an untoward condition afflicting too many people in our society and too prevalent among recreation systems which should be contributing richly toward eliminating the blight and, better yet, preventing it.

Recreational literacy rests on an enlightened intepretation and sensitive understanding of the meaning, scope, purposes, and dividends of recreation. It requires a conviction that recreation is not a fixed list of activities but is determined by motivation and the form of compensation. Any participation—physical, mental, emotional, including "appreciations"—which is chosen by the individual at his own leisure for the gratification of the doing is recreation. Thus, recreation extends through all areas of life's interests. It reaches for the stars and in no sense is limited by degrees of artistry or strenuosity or skill.

Recreational literacy demands recognition of appetites, education of tastes, cultivation of talents, development of skills. It implies exposure under optimum conditions to a variety of recreation opportunities, experimentation in each of the general categories of activities, and the sharpening of skills and ardent pursuit of interests dictated by genuine appetite and aptitude.

Education of tastes and acquisition of skills prepare one to meet congenially ever-increasing free time, find spiritual nourishment, warm satisfaction in full living, and avoid the boredom of empty hours and debilitation seeking thrills and tawdry entertainment as anesthesia for the painful lack of enjoyable self-expression through constructive recreation.

Leisure and recreation are not synonymous; but most of leisure is recreation time. As leisure increases and longevity extends, the recreational illiterates are going to become conspicuously aware of their poverty.

And society will be made to realize the tremendous irredeemable cost of failure to prepare its citizens to accept their leisure pleasantly and profitably—of permitting, if not cultivating, the spread of RECREATION ILLITERACY.

GEORGE MEANY, ***President, AFL-CIO:***

THE AFL-CIO's first interest is, of course, the wages and working conditions of its members. It is on this facet of union activity that most people do—and should—judge the union's role in society. However, the union of today is interested in a better life for everyone, away from, as well as on the job. The shorter workweek, longer vacations, earlier retirement, the increasing effect of automation—all make it necessary for all Americans to learn to use free time as creatively and meaningfully as they use hours on the job.

That is why the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities recently held a conference on "The Shorter Work Week and the Constructive Use of Free Time" in New York City. Speakers there pointed out that man will continue to have more and more free time and they discussed all phases of leisure literacy, as well as recreation literacy.

Continued on Page 487

ON THE MILITARY FRONT

Activities are swinging in the armed services

Ingenuity and initiative are the battlecries in today's military recreation programs. A "recreation wonderland" for all armed forces has been opened on Sandy Hook peninsula, New Jersey; a vacation resort for Air Force families has been developed on Florida's Gulf Coast; in Saigon, Viet Nam, service personnel learn how to "Paint Your Blues Away"; at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Spanish-American servicemen shouted "Ole" during a mock bullfight. Here are some of the latest communiques from our military bases and service clubs.

Vacation Haven

MILITARY PERSONNEL and their families stationed at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, are afforded the unusual opportunity of spending an economical weekend or vacation on the Florida Gulf Coast through the foresight of the commanding officers of Maxwell and Eglin Air Force Bases.

The sprawling Eglin reservation covers a vast area on the northwest Florida coast. About five years ago, members of the Maxwell Rod and Gun Club conceived the idea of starting a camp with one or two trailers on Lake Pippin, connected by a narrow channel with Choctawhatchee Bay. However, the cost of maintaining it proved to be too great for their small membership, and they suggested that Personnel Services develop it for the use of all Maxwell airmen. Special arrangement for use of the land was made between commanding officers of the two bases, and the area was developed with money from the central base fund. The camp is now self-supporting through nominal fees charged for occupancy.

Located eleven miles east of Niceville, Florida, and 150 miles south of Montgomery, Alabama, the camp is within three hours' driving distance of Maxwell. A family arriving after working hours on Friday for a weekend of fun will find a group of attractive metal trailers, decorated in traditional Air Force blue and set far apart in a grove of live oak trees, their garlands of Spanish moss stirring in the ocean breeze.

One side of the sandy peninsula looks out onto the bay with breakers rolling up on the beach. The other side affords a view of the quiet waters of Lake Pippin, lined with magnolia and cypress trees and palmettos. White egrets and little blue herons perch on driftwood stumps emerging from the water near the shore.

A lighted outdoor blackboard titled "Look Who's Here" has spaces for writing in chalk the name of the occupant of each trailer. This gives new arrivals a chance to determine if any of their acquaintances are staying in the park and to begin making themselves at home immediately.

Of the twenty-nine operational trailers, one is used for supplies, twelve accommodate six sleepers, and the remainder have room for four persons each. They are roomy and well equipped with dishes and cooking utensils. The trailers have individual bathrooms with showers, hot water, electricity, electric refrigerators, and heaters. Families furnish their own bedding. Each trailer has a screened porch and patio with picnic table and barbecue.

The caretaker is Cedric Smith, retired senior master sergeant and former assistant band leader at Maxwell. Since he has only one helper, the cost of maintenance is considerably reduced by requiring each family to clean its quarters upon leaving. Brooms, mops and vacuum cleaners are furnished to aid in the cleanup chore.

Activities for children are especially encouraged. The area is lighted at night and has a children's playground with swings, slides, and tecter-totters. Boats and life jackets are furnished free and motors are available for rent. Families may bring their own water skiing equipment. Fishing is very good, with speckled trout, redfish, gafftop catfish, and croakers in the bay. The lake teems with mullet. The waters of the bay are shallow enough to be safe for swimming and wading. There is almost always a group of people busily crabbing from the boat dock. Basketball practice hoops, horseshoes, and a volleyball court are also provided. An added advantage of the camp is its close proximity (twenty-five miles by land or eleven by water) to the famous fishing port of Deston, Florida, where deep-sea charter boats are available.

Military men with families are encouraged primarily to use the trailer camp as a recreation center, but single airmen are welcomed in the winter. All of the trailers are occupied during the three summer months and on weekends

Left, getting in some practice shots on miniature golf course located along the Saigon River are recreation director Rosalie Lenahan and DT1 Jack Kearns of Navy Headquarters Support Activity.

Right, a strike at bowling alley at March Air Force Base! The youth bowling program is included in summer activities schedule, which sets up bantam, junior, and senior instruction leagues for base youth.

for two months in the spring and two months in the fall just before and after school vacation. Reservations may be made two weeks in advance at the Maxwell Personnel Services office and may be made for not less than two or not more than fifteen nights.

The reason for maintaining this recreation center is well summed up by a sign placed where all may read it as they start the long drive home: "We hope your rest has been of benefit to you and to the Air Force."—MARGARET JENNISON, *Montgomery, Alabama. (Mrs. Jennison is the wife of an Air Force major.)*

U. S. S. Recreation

THE MAGIC WORD in Saigon, Viet Nam, is HEDSUPPACT. Don't reach for your Vietnamese-English dictionary because that's Officialese for the U. S. Navy's Headquarters Support Activity Program which provides social activities for all U. S. military personnel in Viet Nam.

Whether it is exciting USO shows or novelty contests, sightseeing tours, or a craft shop, a bowling center, or sporting gear, movie film, or a modern theater, Special Services makes all these versatile and varied 'extras' available to the American military community family in this Far East area.

Rosalie Lenahan, recreation director of Headquarters Support Activity in Saigon, reports that military personnel enjoy a wide range of programs, from the popular softball round-robin games, to cook-off contests, special talent shows, and model airplane contests, and such USO acts as "Paint your Blues Away," a high-speed oil-painting demonstration.

Special Services recreation facilities include a modern, twelve-lane, air-conditioned bowling center with semi-automatic equipment; a sports area at Pershing Field in Tan Son Nhut; and an ever-expanding craft shop. A youth center is scheduled to be constructed.

Special programs include tours for officers and enlisted men from visiting ships, USO shows and local talent acts, an annual American Community Day featuring hot dogs and a teenagers-old-timers (fathers) softball game, and other events. Special Services also issues golf clubs, tennis racquets, and miscellaneous sporting gear on a three-day loan basis. Miss Lenahan writes a column, "Recreation in Viet Nam" for the *Times of Viet Nam.*

Fun in the Sun

SUMMER VACATION for the youngsters at March Air Force Base in California means a wide gamut of activities from a space-age reading program to ballet classes and off-base tours. Base officials have organized a comprehensive recreation program. The March Youth Center—hub of the program—works closely with allied facilities to put together a program of activities to please all age groups.

The summer playground program includes leadership training, games, arts and crafts, drama and storytelling, and family nights. Other phases of the summer youth program include tap and ballet dancing classes. The dancing program is for those in the three-to-eighteen age group.

Beginning and intermediate swimming lessons are held at one of the base pools. Lessons are given to two age groups, eight to fourteen and fifteen and up. A high point of the summer swimming season is the annual March Invitational Meet at the officers' pool. This meet is being sponsored by the Riverside, California, Swimming Association and the March Recreation Services with more than 650 swimmers from March and the local community taking part. Other athletic meets include a junior golf tournament on the base links, a junior tennis tournament, and a Ping-pong tournament. Bowling also fits into the base's youth program plans. Bantam, junior, and senior instruction leagues are open to both boys and girls between the ages of seven and nineteen.

Two programs are offered in the physical-fitness category. These are junior judo and body building. Both these programs are conducted at the base physical conditioning unit, one of the finest units in the Fifteenth Air Force and one of the best equipped in the Strategic Air Command.

The base library sponsors a vacation reading program. Last year youngsters registered for the Friendship 7 Club received a rocket-shaped bookmark and an astronaut reading log stamped by the librarian upon completion of various stages of the program, with the individual reading goal being fifteen

books. The chaplain's office also conducts a vacation Bible school. Boy and Girl Scouts, the Civil Air Patrol program, and junior and senior high-school summer classes also keep March youth busy. Youth Center teen-club activities also enter into the picture. There is a Pre-Teen Club for fifth- and sixth-graders, Twixt-Teen Club for seventh graders, Junior-Teen Club for eighth and ninth graders, and a Senior-Teen Club.

In addition to all the on-base activities, the base youth center, in cooperation with other base activities, arrange several off-base tours for the younger set during July, August, and September. These have included a tour to the Valley of Enchantment at Running Springs, California, for boys and girls between the ages of ten and thirteen; a trip will be to Balboa Beach, California, for junior and senior high-school students; a trip to Disneyland; and an end-of-summer barbecue at Corona Del Mar, California.

Chili Dogs and Mock Bulls

SPICE IT with chili and saffron—any program with a Spanish flavor attracts attention at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, which has large numbers of personnel of Spanish-American ancestry. One of the events arousing a barrage of "Olé's" was a mock bullfight staged by the Spanish Club of Soto Service Club. The following details were supplied by Recreation Director Chris Christensen.

A bull ring, constructed of canvas and metal stakes driven into the ground, was set up on the front lawn. The portable stage risers were moved to the lawn also and a temporary bandstand was constructed with wooden corner posts and a plywood roof. The back and bottom half of the sides of this stand were covered with red corrobuff paper and lined in bright orange. Strings of multi-colored plastic flags decorated the band stand, refreshment table, bull ring, and entrance to the club. Costumes for the matador, assistant matador, sorteador, queen of the bull fight, and master of ceremonies were made by Mrs. Clement Benavente, wife of Sfc. Benavente, Club NCOIC. Band members and waiters wore grass sombreros to carry out the decor.

Participation consisted of a Spanish band, master of ceremonies, two men wearing a bull costume, one sorteador (the man who sorts the bulls, chooses one whose speed and dexterity match the skill of the particular matador, leads him to the ring, and releases him when

it is time for the fight to begin), a queen of the bull fight (six years old), and two matadors (one only five years old). The club director was responsible for refreshments, decorations, and the bull costume which was rented from a costume house in St. Louis. Before the fight began, the band drew the crowd's attention and created the proper atmosphere with fine Latin American music. The program was both entertaining and educational. Although the fight was a farce and the "bull" drew many laughs from the crowd, each pass of the bull and matador was authentic and explained to the crowd by the MC as the program progressed. Books on bull fighting were found in the club library and carefully studied by the master of ceremonies, matador, sorteador, and the two men who constituted the bull. Nancy Benavente, age six, reigned as "Queen of the Bull Fight" and gave the matador his signal for the fight to begin. Her permission was asked for the final kill and she was presented with the ears and tail of the beast (all according to custom).

Each person attending the bull fight received a miniature straw sombrero. Plastic marraccas were given to all program participants.

The coming event was publicized on the electric marque on the club lawn, listed in the monthly activity schedule, and further advertised at a showing of two movies, one on Puerto Rico and another on bull fighting. The movies were provided by Central Airlines and were shown in the week before the mock bull fight as a publicity gimmick to arouse interest in the event.

Recreation Wonderland

THE Army is developing a "recreation wonderland" for all armed forces personnel on 1,600-acre Sandy Hook peninsula near Highlands, New Jersey. This is part of the Fort Hancock military reservation, an important radar and missile installation. In 1961 the U. S. Defense Department leased 460 acres of the peninsula, which lies between Sandy Hook Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, to the state of New Jersey for development as a state park. Special Service Division of the First Army at Governor's Island, New York, northeast of the peninsula, reports that the area will include twenty miles of clean, white, sandy beaches, beautiful wooded sites, and have a total of seventy-six miles of roads and 330 buildings.

Initially there will be overnight accommodations for forty soldiers in special renovated living quarters. The facilities are to be enlarged by June 1, 1964 to provide accommodations for sixty enlisted men, forty-five officers, twenty women officers, twenty enlisted women, and for families of sixteen officers and sixteen enlisted men.

Admiral Juniors

THE U. S. Navy has sports and recreation facilities for Navy juniors, too. Examples of Navy interest in youth recreation can be found at almost any shore station, anywhere in the world. Commands with dependents on board have made it easy for the sons and daughters of Navymen to engage in their favorite recreation pastimes. A few examples:

- The U. S. Naval Base at Yokosuka, Japan, has organized youth team and league competition in many popular sports, and operates a swimming pool especially for children during summer months.
- NAS Patuxent River, Maryland, offers sports and recreation facilities for youngsters that include organized league bowling in the station's shiny new fourteen-lane bowling establishment with automatic pinsetters.

• In Hawaii, league basketball competition is keen among teenagers whose dads are stationed at Barber's Point, Ford Island, and Pearl Harbor. Hawaii's military junior football league comprised of eight teams draws considerable spectator interest.

Junior activities are varied. They often include events peculiar to climate (surfboard riding in Hawaii), custom (soccer in Naples), and area (judo instruction in Japan). Juniors participate in most of the sports events available to grownups, and some that are not. Competition is keen in the eleven-to fifteen-year-old set.

These stations, and others, offer team and league competition in popular sporting events on a seasonal basis, giving most Navy juniors something to do the year around. Support, supervision, and encouragement of junior recreation is provided by such youth-minded groups as Special Services, Navy Wives, and Dad's Clubs.

At NAS Seattle, Washington, interest in swimming as a sport—and as a good thing to know—is spreading in the young set. The Armed Forces Swim Club at Sand Point has adopted a constitution that "encourages dependents to learn to swim and dive, learn to swim better, learn lifesaving and water safety, and to train for competitive team swimming and diving." Over the years, many Navy juniors have gained nationwide attention and titles in sport events.

Baseball and swimming are popular sports with the younger set. Special fields, scaled to the brand of baseball youngsters play, have been laid out at many stations. Competition is spirited at Norfolk, Yokosuka, Patuxent River, and at virtually every station with a sufficient number of boys. At Pearl Harbor, the youth baseball program keeps boys twelve-and-a-half to fourteen-and-a-half years old busy during summer months. In Guam, Navy Junior and Junior Minor League baseball got underway last March as baseball fever spread across the Pacific. In the Philippines, Navy juniors play Pony League Baseball (ages 13-14), and Colt League (15-16).

Most shore activities have swimming facilities for dependents. Youngsters who don't know how to swim but wish to learn can, at many stations, receive guidance from Special Services instructors. At Great Lakes, Illinois, for example, several dozen youngsters were enrolled in non-swimmer classes recently.

Many Navy juniors, boys and girls, are potential champions in many sporting events. Most, though, are average kids who participate in sports for reasons of health, recreation, and competition. Or, as any youngster can tell you —after stealing second base "almost like Maury Wills does it," or making three baskets in a row from the free throw line—sports are fun. — DAN KASPERICK, *JO1, USN, in* All Hands, *The Bureau of Naval Personnel Career Publication, June 1963.* #

HOW TO COMPILE A PICTORIAL REPORT

THEY SAID IT with pictures. A *Pictorial Recreation Annual* (report), published by the Mount Vernon, New York, Recreation Commission, created so much interest the minute it appeared that the supply was exhausted almost at once. Previously, little interest had been exhibited in the department's mimeographed type of report. E. Mario Cribari, member of the Mount Vernon Recreation Advisory Board, explained how the report was put together:

Many of the ideas had been suggested by our mayor, P. Raymond Sirignano. A great deal of helpful information was obtained through conversations with many of the fine recreation leaders of this country and Canada while in attendance at various national and state recreation conferences and conventions. Other useful hints were acquired from the recreation instructional clinics conducted by Westchester County's "Mr. Recreation," Dr. Sal Prezioso.

The first step was the purchase of a Polaroid camera with which we photographed our diversified activities. These were supplemented by news photos obtained from and with the cooperation of our local newspaper, the *Mount Vernon Daily Argus.*

We then set up a folder for each category of our recreation program with the following headings: Personnel, Finance, Playgrounds—Summer, Playgrounds—Winter, Tournaments, Co-Sponsored Activities, Indoor Centers, Citizens Canteen, Arts, Instruction.

During the year, the pictures were filed in one of the above categories for easy reference. We then selected the best pictures in our file and mounted them with the proper captions, on letter-size paper. We included our financial report, pertinent letters, and various other matters to be printed. One month prior to our publication date, the completed format was forwarded to a local photo-offset concern for printing. We believe that some of the reasons for the report's great popularity were based on the following facts:

1. Parents and friends of the persons who appear in the pictures were interested and wanted copies.

2. Proof of the amount of spectators at the various events was shown.

3. The format was interesting, explained the program concisely, without a great deal of reading matter—as in the old mimeographed report.

A NEW PROJECT of this type stimulated a tremendous interest in our working staff, who readily suggested ideas for the program and aided in the arrangement of the pictures. Several weeks after distribution, suggestions from others were still being received. One such was from Dorothy Donaldson, editor of RECREATION, who suggested the numbering of pages in subsequent annuals. Another was for the establishment of a section entitled "Looking Back at Recreation" and exhibiting old-time pictures of men who are now celebrities and political figures.

The city of Mount Vernon Recreation Commission's *Pictorial Recreation Annual* points up the old cliche that "One picture is worth a thousand words." #

PROGRESS REPORT—

of ARS-NRA Relationship Study Committee

As delivered at the 45th National Recreation Congress

The ARS-NRA Relationship Study Committee, established at a joint meeting of the Boards of the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society on January 24, 1962 "to explore areas of possible cooperation between the two organizations," is made up of three members named by the Association and three members named by the Society plus the executive director of each organization ex officio. An opinionnaire, sent out by the committee to the membership of each in order to get the general views and comments of all persons and agencies interested in or supporting either was reported in RECREATION, *January 1963, and in the ARS Journal at approximately the same time. The results showed that the majority, or sixty-six percent of the preferences recorded, was in favor of a merger of the NRA and ARS.*

At a joint meeting of the Boards at the 1962 National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, it was unanimously voted to accept and approve the committee's recommendation "that a merger of some type be considered by the Boards of NRA and ARS."

Most recently, at the 45th National Recreation Congress in Saint Louis, a further Progress Report of the committee, dated September 19, 1963, was submitted to the two Boards and read to the general assembly. This report suggests a structure to serve as a basis of further development, as outlined below.

The Organization

THE ORGANIZATION that is visualized includes a lay and a professional department with a staff services division. General membership will include all individual members of the lay and professional departments.

1. Individual Membership

A. Provisions for professional members

Under the proposed new organization the professional sector will assume a strong departmental status with the right to elect its own leadership from among professional members of stated department. It shall have the right of self-determination in all matters except where its actions are in violation of the corporate charter and adopted bylaws of the overall organization.

The membership of the professional department would be the national, voluntary, professional fellowship body concerned with the building of a strong professional group which would embrace all classes and types of recreation career workers. Its program would be directed to the profession and would be designed to improve the quality of professional leadership, and thus the quality of recreation services and opportunities. This department would be supported, basically, by the dues of its members, supplemented by other necessary general funds allocated at the discretion of the Board of Trustees of the broader organization.

The professional department shall have the right to create an "academy" or other advanced membership category for those who voluntarily register as professional recreators upon meeting minimum qualifications established by the National Registration Board of the professional department. The types of membership available to these registered-professional members shall be *active* (currently employed), *inactive* (not currently employed but validly registered), and *retired* (permanently from full employment, but validly registered).

The professional department may enroll nonregistered members who are employed full time in recreation programs and services or eligible for national registration but not actually registered. These shall be associate-professional members until registered. Temporary unemployment will not affect members in this category if they have previously served at least five years in satisfactory full-time service in recreation and state that recreation service is their principal career interest.

The third broad category of membership in the professional department would be that of *sub-professional.* This type of membership will include those who are employed full time in recreation but who are not eligible for registered-professional or associate-professional memberships due to lack of training and/or experience. Recreation majors in training would be accepted in this category with all departmental rights except those of voting and holding of office.

Fees for these three categories will be developed at a future date with the expectation that there will be a sliding scale for the dues.

The professional department might have a board of directors and officers elected by its members. Its president-elect, president, and past-president could serve ex officio, but with full voting and other rights and responsibilities, on the proposed board of trustees of the overall organization which board will be discussed later. Its president might also serve, ex officio, but with full rights and responsibilities on the executive committee of the board of trustees and as first vice-president of the overall organization.

The professional department would direct its main, but

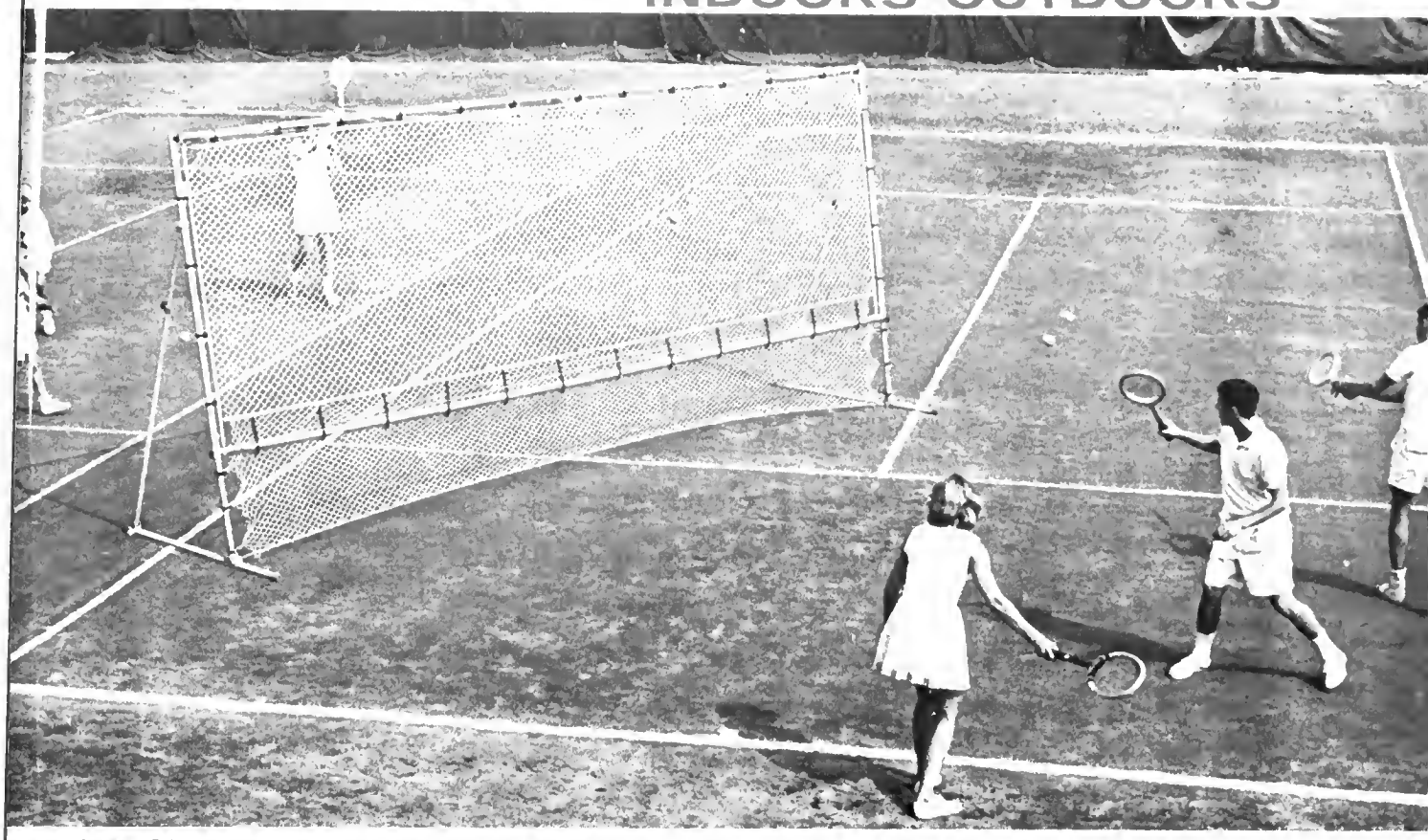
Continued on Page 469

RE-BOUND-NET

PATENT PENDING

BY BALL-BOY

ALL THE FUN (AND SKILL) OF TENNIS . . .
WITHOUT A TENNIS COURT . . .
INDOORS-OUTDOORS



AN IMPORTANT NEW CONCEPT . . .
A LIGHTWEIGHT, PORTABLE HITTING WALL

A high rebound net surface that obsoletes all backboards. Perfect for hit, catch and throw — "The Timing is Right'. For tennis, volleyball, soccer, lacrosse, field hockey and baseball . . . gives a natural game interval which provides 'get ready' time for next ball. To control length and speed of ball rebound, simply tilt frame to any angle and vary net tension. Use in gym — it's silent; and on any flat surface outdoors — it's weatherproof. Lightweight, self-standing, easily portable, always ready for instant use — in small areas, too! Folds flat against wall. 10' high and either 10' or 20' long.

The action of the Ball-Boy Re-Bound-Net is in no way similar to, and cannot be accurately compared with, the common backboard or wall. The net provides an entirely new hitting experience. The difference is a matter of "Timing".The Re-Bound-Net actually lengthens the rebound interval by seconds (as compared with a backboard) without reducing ball velocity. Thus, it provides a "set-up ball" that even a novice can stroke consecutively. The return from a backboard or similar hard surface has always been much too soon for anyone but the skilled player.The Re-Bound-Net has overcome this difficulty and made rebound tennis practical for players of every skill level.

The combination of a multi-purpose, adjustable tension net and an adjustable tilt frame offers a high degree of versatility which . . . (1) Eliminates hazards of group teaching by containing and controlling balls in crowded group situations—no more wild flying balls; and (2) Helps the individual to develop stroking skills in small areas and provides a means for skilled players to groove and polish strokes the year round; and (3) Allows the player to practice vigorously and hit hard at close range while receiving short returns in a limited space.

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BALL-BOY

THE TEACHER

Ball-Boy relieves the teacher of the burden of feeding to the student . . . permits the teacher to stand right next t player, the ideal spot for instruction—to give ALL his time t most valuable asset, his skill as an instructor.

The player is supplied with a steady stream of perfect b is able to extract the maximum benefit from limited instru or practice time.

Ball-Boy acts as a skilled assistant . . . compensates for po lack of tennis skill an your staff.

GROUP INSTRUCTION

The quick, successful hitting experience—so necessary to s interest—proves the value of the Ball-Boy method . . .

1. To get enough precision balls over the net so tha students get a chance to really hit.
2. To free the instructor to concentrate on TEACHING.

Beginners cannot help each other. They lack the hittin even throwing) skill. Tennis is a discouraging experience fo novice who cannot get a good ball to swing at.

Ball-Boy provides the most practical method of EXPANI THE INSTRUCTOR'S CAPACITY to teach large groups—sch camps, junior programs. Each Ball-Boy can be the equivale one more skilled teacher—placing balls for the student to st

NOVICE TO CHAMPION

Ball-Boy, by eliminating variations in ball delivery, gr SIMPLIFIES the learning process. Even beginners make co with the ball without difficulty. Progress is unbelievably r when the beginner can concentrate on the basic problem—h the ball in good form.

Intensive practice of the swing—by actually hitting hundre precisely delivered balls—gets quick results and creates an i diate sense of accomplishment.

Skilled players know that endless set-playing and rallyi not practice and their game is not necessarily improving. players drill their weak points with Ball-Boy to perfect skills, timing, reactions.

COMPLETELY SAFE — EASY TO U

Duplicates every shot in the game –

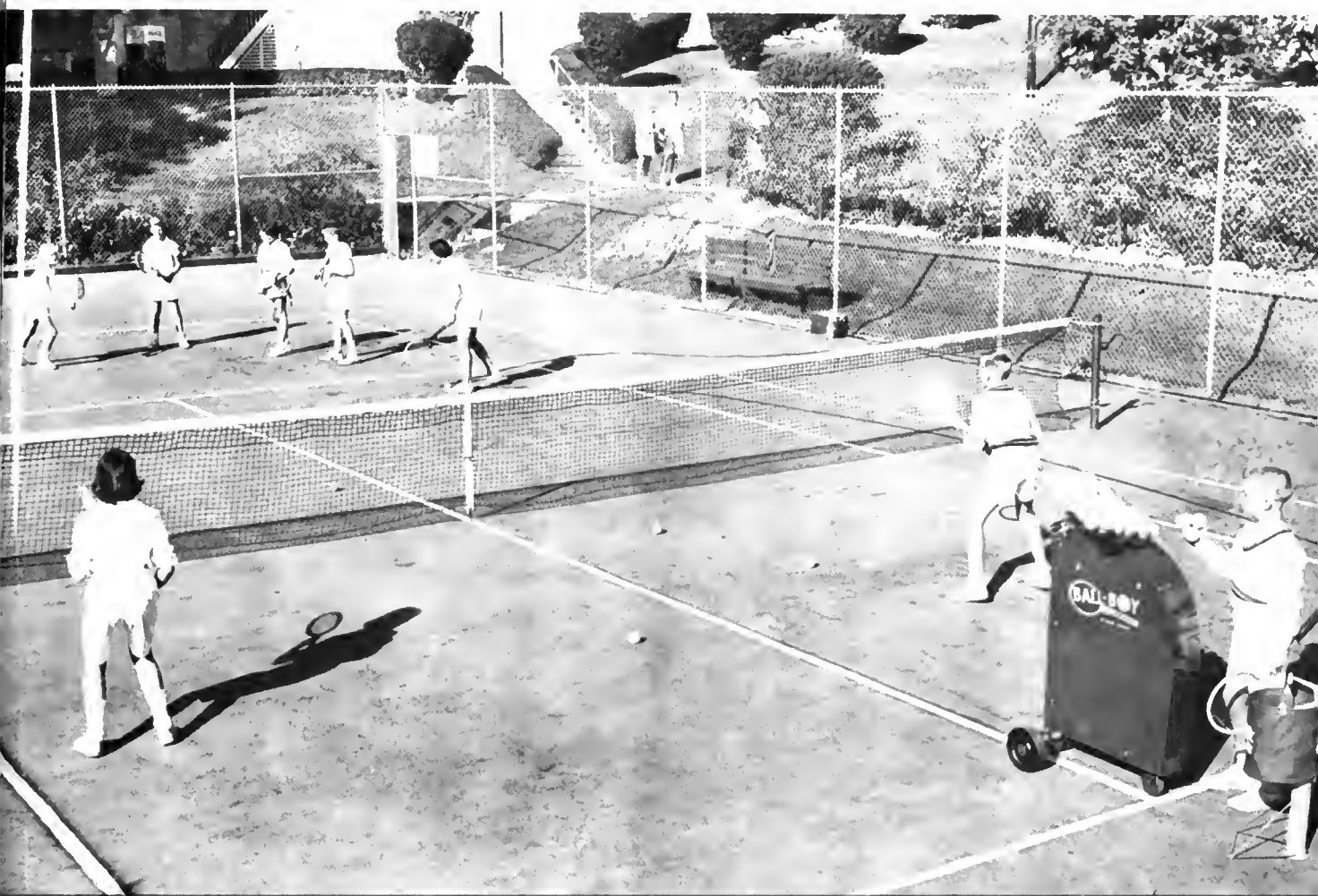
Sets up high lobs, flat drives, drop sh volleys, hard hits, soft hits — all com

Hits continuously at 5 sec. intervals.

Used extensively indoors or outdoors

Simplifies and Speeds Up the Learning Process

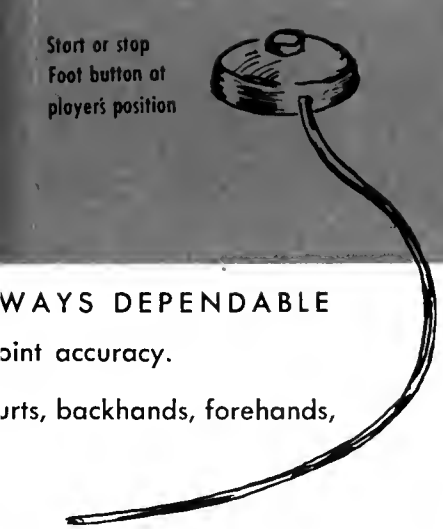
Guarantees Success For Both Player and Teacher



BALL-BOY

THE WORKHORSE OF THE TENNIS WORLD

PROVED BY MILLIONS OF HOURS ON THE COURT



BALL-BOY builds TEACHING equipment — designed *by* teachers *for* teachers — designed to solve *real* teaching problems, to save time and lighten the teacher's load — to help the teacher to be more effective and more efficient with large groups, limited facilities, and limited time. . . . Count student excitement and enthusiasm an extra free bonus.

WAYS DEPENDABLE

oint accuracy.

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NEW outstanding advance in gym equipment

READY-NET

PATENT PENDING

by **BALL-BOY**

QUICK • SIMPLE • SOLVES MANY PROBLEMS!

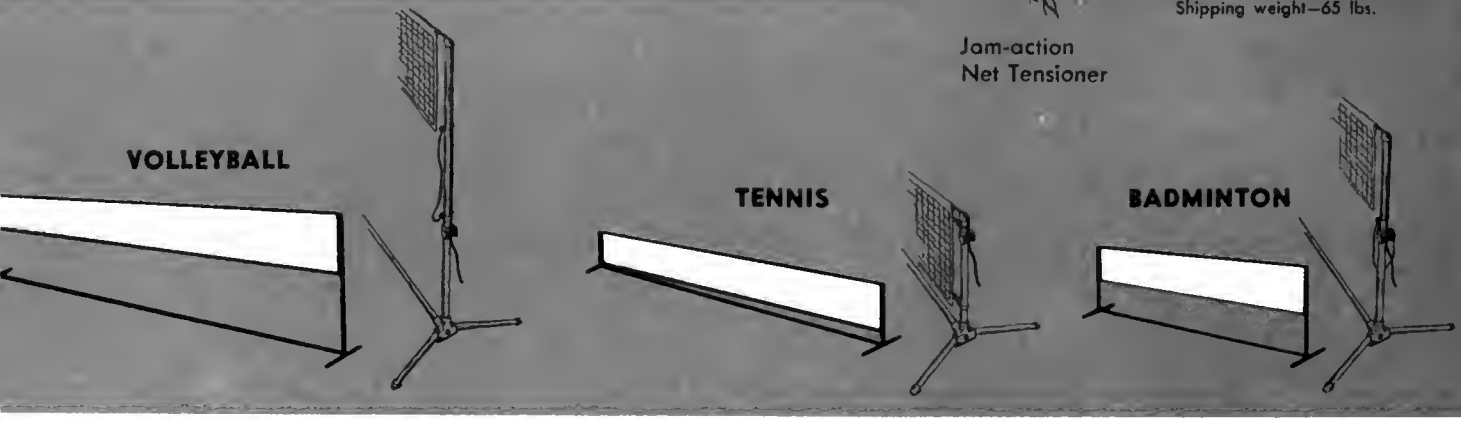
Lightweight, portable, self-standing post unit obsoletes all gym standards. Consists of two telescoping posts on a single 30' base. Nets can always be kept strung and ready for use. Adjusts instantly for volleyball, badminton and tennis. Nets are always perfectly tensioned-straight and tight. Collapsible — may be stored flat against any wall. Just pick up the entire unit (with the net always strung) and place anywhere on floor — no bolting standards to floor . . . no toppling posts, no sagging nets, no scratched floors. Weatherproof — leave it outdoors. Adjustable — 10' to 30' long; 3' to 8' high.

Optional equipment extends the unit to 40' for tennis doubles.

Jam-action
Net Tensioner

SPECIFICATIONS

Rugged, lightweight, galvanized and aluminum slip-fit tubing, frame and fittings. Exclusive, instant-actian, jamb clip feature assures effective net tension. Net past legs hinge and fold ta center far compact storage. Simple ta assemble. Shipping weight—65 lbs.



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Continued from Page 464

not total, efforts to the matters of (1) professional registration and certification, (2) recreation education curricula and college accreditation, (3) ethical practices, (4) professional research, (5) broadening the professional literature, (6) inservice training, and (7) recruitment and personnel practices.

B. Provisions for lay members

Lay individuals would be members of a laymen's department of the overall organization. Individuals in this department will be classified in various categories. These categories and the dues for them will be developed at a future date.

The lay department would (1) reflect and interpret lay individual and group needs, (2) assist in public education and build up and maintain citizen support.

The president of the lay department will serve ex officio on the board of trustees and on the executive committee. The president will also be the second vice-president of the overall organization.

II. Group Affiliations

Provision will be made for agencies, commissions, and groups of various types to affiliate without the rights and privileges of individual membership. Appropriate classifications and fees will be developed.

III. Organization Structure

A. Board of Trustees

There should be a board of trustees upon which there will be a strong professional representation. The total number and the proportion of professionals will be dependent on such factors as fund-raising potentials, tax exemptions, and charter status.

Because of these factors, the chairman of the board of trustees shall always be a layman as shall the president of the organization. Both positions may be held by a single person. The secretary of the board also shall be a lay member.

Included on the board of trustees ex officio will be the president of the lay department, the president-elect, the president, and the past-president of the professional department and the chairman of the national advisory council whose functions will be described later.

B. Executive Committee of Board of Trustees

The board of trustees shall appoint an executive committee to function between board meetings. This committee shall have a lay majority of one member.

The membership of the executive committee will include the chairman of the board, two vice-presidents, chairman of the national advisory council, the secretary of the board, and such additional members-at-large as the board shall determine.

C. Officers

The officers of the organization would consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer.

The president of the organization may be chairman of the board of trustees or he may be another lay person elected by the board.

The president of the professional department would be, ex officio, the first vice-president of the organization.

The head of the lay department would be, ex officio, the second vice-president of the organization.

The executive director of the organization would be appointed by the board of trustees and would be the secretary of the organization.

The treasurer of the organization would be appointed by the board of trustees.

D. National Advisory Council

There would be a national advisory council to the board of trustees. It would be made up of (1) district advisory committee chairmen elected by voting members (lay and professional) in the several districts, (2) elected chairmen of national interest sections and groups formally organized within the structure of the overall organization, (3) appointed chairmen of national professional and/or lay committees organized at the discretion of the board, (4) elected chairmen of the professional and lay departments' boards of directors.

The chairman of the council would be elected by the members thereof and would be a member, ex officio, but with full rights and responsibilities, of the board of trustees and its executive committee.

E. Annual Forum

There would be an annual forum of all general members of the organization at each National Recreation Congress at which reports would be made on the previous year's activities of the organization and on its future plans. At such meetings, there would be opportunities for full discussion of questions, comments, suggestions, and criticisms.

F. Staff Services Division

The service division of the new organization would provide secretariat and other services to the organization's professional and lay departments and their members, to service affiliates and to the general public.

G. Name of the organization

Several names for this organization have been considered, including the National Recreation Association and American Recreation Society. #

RECREATION PEOPLE today are living and working in what is perhaps the most exciting, challenging, and difficult time of the recreation movement in the last twenty-five years. It is exciting because of the many new types of programs being demanded and changes in our living patterns to include more leisure time. Challenging and difficult because of the rapid population increase, a more informed and intelligent citizenry; and, of course, recent changes in interpretations of laws affecting recreation and parks departments.

In view of these things, we must not lose perspective of the true purpose and meaning of our profession. We must remember that as recreators we have responsibilities to provide programs and facilities that truly enable men to learn, create, compete, enjoy, and develop fully their inherent capabilities.—JUDY HORNBAKER, *President, Louisiana Recreation and Park Association, in* Louisiana Recreation and Park News, *October 1963.*

ADMINISTRATION

We must serve people where people live. Does this fact call for a reversal of history? Do you agree with Mr. Twardzik?

URBAN-ORIENTED OUTDOOR RECREATION

LOUIS F. TWARDZIK

UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY, municipal park and recreation leadership and outdoor recreation were generally viewed as being non-compatible. Stop and consider recent developments. The most significant and far-reaching research efforts made in recreation to date are the accomplishments of the national Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, a federal commission created in 1958, often referred to by its initials, ORRRC. Nothing in the history of recreation has had the impact on the field as have the various ORRRC reports and the final recommendations of the commission to the President and the Congress in January 1962. Within a month after receiving the ORRRC report, President Kennedy announced that a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation would be established in the Department of Interior. The new bureau came into being in April. During the same month, the President issued an Executive Order establishing a Recreation Advisory Council, to be a Cabinet-level advisory group.

The new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has vast powers and responsibilities including preparation of a nationwide recreation plan, development of technical and financial assistance programs with the states and their subdivisions, coordination of federal outdoor recreation programs, conduct of recreation resource surveys, research in outdoor recreation, outdoor recreation education and interpretation and many miscellaneous projects in outdoor recreation. The far-reaching effects of the bureau's responsibilities should be obvious.

What part did municipal park and recreation leadership play in all of this? First, in the organization structure of ORRRC, along with the Congressional members were a chairman, Laurance Rockefeller, and seven Presidential commissioners. An advisory council was also established, composed of fifteen federal-agency liaison members and twenty-five additional members representing various interests. The commission staff included approximately thirty-five professional persons, exclusive of secretarial and clerical personnel. Out of all of this representation, municipal park and recreation leadership had only a few spokesmen, whereas agencies and individuals representing specific natural resources, their use and products, were very well represented. The park and recreation field was represented by one of the commissioners appointed by the President, Bernard L. Orell of Tacoma, Washington, vice-president of the Weyerhauser Lumber Company and a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Recreation Association. Serving on the ORRRC Advisory Council were Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the NRA, and Luther H. Gulick, NRA vice-president and president of the Institute of Public Administration.

In a speech to forestry students at Pennsylvania State College, Dr. Edward G. Crafts, director of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, himself a highly respected forester of thirty years experience, mentioned that his associate director is a geographer, one of his assistant directors is a forester, and the second assistant director is a fish-and-wildlife biologist. The chief administrative officer is a public accountant.

Out of this non-municipal-oriented federal commission and staff and the non-municipal-oriented Bureau of Outdoor Recreation staff, there have emanated recommendations, and subsequent need for the nation to face up to the fact that the opportunities for outdoor recreation are most urgently needed near or in the metropolitan areas. The following quotation from the ORRRC report *Outdoor Recreation in America* verifies this: "Three-quarters of the people [in this country] will live in the metropolitan areas by the turn of the century. They will have the greatest need for outdoor recreation, and the need will be the most difficult to satisfy as urban centers have the fewest facilities (per capita) and the sharpest competition for land use . . . Over a quarter bil-

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lion acres are public designated outdoor recreation areas. However, either the location of the land or restrictive management policies, or both, greatly reduce the effectiveness of the land for recreation use by the bulk of the population . . . at regional and state levels, most of the land is not where people are now." (*The significant findings of the ORRRC report are given in "Outdoor Recreation in America," Parts I and II,* RECREATION, *March and April 1962.*)

To give you a better idea of public recreation resources not being where the people are, the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior administers 500,000,000 acres, but sixty-five percent of them are in Alaska, and ninety-five percent of the rest are in the eleven Western states. Quoting further from the ORRRC report, "Whatever the demand is for, it is concentrated where people are—in metropolitan areas . . . this metropolitan population must get most of its recreation in the metropolitan region, and, for all practical purposes, the existence of extensive facilities somewhere else is little compensation for lack of them at home." (*For the expanding recreation policies of the Bureau of Land Management see "More Recreation on Less Land."* RECREATION, *January 1963.*)

HERE THEN, is the outdoor recreation challenge to municipal park and recreation leadership: the most important need for outdoor recreation is in your local communities and who is to provide the leadership in meeting this need but municipal park and recreation leaders? It is a most serious possible challenge and is thrown at your feet in full view of the people you serve. It required people of various disciplines to show you the importance, the significance, of outdoor recreation to the people you serve. Now, what are you going to do about it?

First, there must be recognition that the recreation preferences of people are highly geared to the use of land and water. This is basically what the demand for outdoor recreation is all about. There is abundant and irrefutable proof for this statement in the various ORRRC reports. (*For a complete listing of ORRRC reports, see* RECREATION, *October 1963.*) Then, the problem of providing these land and water recreation experiences as in-town, rather than out-of-town, experiences has to be faced, as well as identifying and planning for these outdoor recreation activities people prefer.

The ORRRC states that, "The simpler activities are most popular," meaning those that do not require much equipment or preparation, such as walking for pleasure, picnicking, bicycling, and swimming. If we combine these preferences for outdoor recreation activities with the realization that the greatest need for them is in or close to the people, and that people are continuing to concentrate in larger urban areas, we suddenly realize — sometimes to our great amazement—that outdoor recreation does not automatically mean recreation far away from home; that it should not be necessary for people to wait for weekends or vacations for an outdoor recreation experience; rather, why should it not be part of their living environment and just as available as are playgrounds or schools. If we give primary emphasis to the factors of demand and need, outdoor recreation is more urban oriented than it is oriented to the large state and federal recreation areas, because the demand and the need are in the urban areas.

OUT OF THESE new realizations and appreciations for outdoor recreation there begins to emerge a concept that is old, very old, and familiar: the old New York Central Park, the Boston Commons, Chicago's Cook County Forest Preserve, Detroit's Belle Isle, and the various leisurely parkways, ornamental gardens, and the river parks of years gone by. These are some of the outdoor recreation areas needed to serve people at home. These are, according to the factors of demand and need, the most important of all outdoor recreation areas because they serve people where the people live. However, park and recreation professionals have relegated these areas to history. They were not functional enough. All one could do in these areas was to walk for pleasure, picnic, swim, bicycle, and enjoy beautiful manmade or natural landscapes and all as part of the everyday amenities of life—not just in weekend or vacation packages.

What can we do about this? It seems obvious that we have to reverse history. One of the most memorable photographs I have ever seen is the frontispiece of Volume Two of the publication *Parks* published in 1928 and edited by L. H. Weir. It shows what must have been a beautiful, natural meadow in Brooklyn's Prospect Park literally covered with three hundred outdoor tennis courts; yes, three hundred outdoor tennis courts on one field, and every one in use. This is what we have to reverse: sacrificing a natural element for an incompatible activity or use. As a start, sports and field game areas should be planned in conjunction with school sites wherever possible to take advantage of the schools' location in relation to people, the increasing interest in recreation by educators, and the basic concern of education to "educate for leisure." We must revitalize the park concept of preserving the landscape for the refreshment of mind and body, through design and development of large urban and regional park areas, for the simpler activities.

Our professional history shows that when recreation workers cast their eyes around for places to establish the first public playgrounds they naturally did not want to buy land, and the existing public parks were the most logical places for these new-fangled developments. The inevitable clash of philosophies and personalities between park and recreation leaders that followed, lingers to this day in some places.

AS THE PACE of industrializing our society increased, the social needs of people became more apparent. In recreation, we entered the group-activity phase and our programs were designed around groups and activities. The recommended way to achieve a recreation experience was thought to be in a group and to stay active. This group movement in recreation programing found a willing partner in the industrialization process. National economic growth called for a total disregard for alternative uses of

space and land to the exclusive use of production facilities. The group movement, however, was able to satisfy recreation demands without competing for these lands and spaces because a large percentage of the total recreation program took place indoors. Totlots and playgrounds did not require much space and thus were not serious competitors for land. Therefore, recreation programing was able to advance with the industrialization of the country without serious conflict.

Large park areas, however, interfered with progress and could no longer be tolerated. The cost of land and the cost of utilities to serve the production facilities of a heavily industrialized nation were too high to permit large park areas to interfere with industrial growth and expansion. Today, we have met the challenge of economic growth to a point where we are enjoying a sufficiently high standard of living to permit us to think of bringing back the large parks. Again, we want the outdoor recreation experiences at home, but. now, the cost of land for large park acreage is higher because of the even greater competition for its use. Only when the demand for these outdoor recreation experiences at home by the people becomes great enough, only then will the public be willing to pay the heavy cost of converting expensive, developed land from an established use to a recreation use. Will municipal park and recreation leadership be able to face the challenge of providing the leadership for the necessary and imaginative planning it will take to accomplish this? We must not only reverse the historical development by bringing back to our urban areas the large park, the arboretum, the zoo, leisurely parkways, riverside parks, natural meadows and woodlands, but we must justify our existence as professional park and recreation leaders by improving on the past.

The place to start is to get our own house in order, and the first step in this process is to destroy the image of municipal park and recreation leadership being "activity people" or "maintenance people." The changes that will be required to bring back our history and better it for contemporary society are not possible under the leadership of purely activity or maintenance personnel. Unless the art of park and recreation administration is recognized by the park and recreation professionals and educators as a proper avenue for education and experience in this field, then we better employ people of other disciplines to administer our work while we stay busy with activities and maintenance.

There are some bright spots, however, that indicate leadership in our field is moving ahead; specifically, in the current movement in the state recreation societies and parks associations. More and more of our separate and park organizations are combining into unified state recreation and park organizations. Of equally great significance are the current exploratory meetings and work of the National Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives and the National Conference on State Parks to study the possibility of combining professional and service efforts. This means concerted effort within the leadership ranks of parks and recreation to solve our own problems. However, these efforts are still not emanating from the municipal level up.

TO MEET today's challenge of outdoor recreation, are we up to the challenge of preparing ourselves for it?

In its most basic form, municipal park and recreation leadership is being called upon to be concerned for larger park acreage and the way the acreage is to be used. Providing for the simpler activities in association with outdoor recreation and nature appreciation of a woodlot or an arboretum, or a meadow for either walking, bicycling, swimming, observing, or relaxing requires a sensitivity for the land. In all frankness, this sensitivity is all too often lacking in our municipal park and recreation organizations.

An obsession for the functional seems to have descended like a pall over our municipal park and recreation systems. The functional feasibility of the facility and functional maintenance seem uppermost in planning, design, and development. Many departments lack the sensitivity to bring together a balance of aesthetics and functionalism to our recreation areas. Look at the present state of many playgrounds. There is no justification for these areas not being the beauty spots of any neighborhood; instead, they often detract from the attractiveness of a neighborhood they were intended to serve. We have become very adept at ordering playground equipment and chainlink fencing and can even quote the cost per cubic yard of concrete, ready mixed, delivered at the site. Our only attempt at satisfying the aesthetic factor is with color. Now that equipment comes brightly festooned with it, even this is no longer a consideration. The smells, sights, and textures of natural beauty are of little concern because they won't "hold up" in our neighborhoods. This hands-up-in-the-air attitude and automatic turn to the more functional materials should be of deep concern to all of us. The public will be hesitant to vote additional public funds for additional parklands if we have not indicated a competency to design, develop, and manage what we have.

We are no longer recognized as a professional field carrying a sensitivity for the land. Since an administrator generally knows very little about horticulture or floriculture, is this any reason why we should not make continuing efforts to bring back some of the natural beauty to our outdoor recreation areas? (*See "The Descending Spiral of Ugliness," by August Heckscher,* RECREATION, *September 1963.*) Not if we are administrators of any note because an administrator would seek the advice of specialists. How many horticulturists are on the staff of park and recreation agencies? Yet twenty-five years ago, a horticulturist was a high-ranking staff member in many park and recreation departments; he often headed a special section and was often the administrative head of the entire department.

If we, as individual administrators, do not have this kind

Outdoor recreation needs are most urgent in urban areas where people live and this is the sphere of influence of the municipal park and recreation leader. Here, winter in Chicago's Jackson Park attracts fun-seeking youngsters.

of talent on our staff, the obvious answer, if we have a feeling for the land, is to seek it out. State universities teem with horticulturists, floriculturists, arboculturists, and even pomologists. Many of these are extension specialists who would be delighted to be of service to park and recreation departments, probably at no cost. Are we up to proving that we can develop and manage additional park acreage for these needed outdoor recreation experiences?

THE SPECIFIC POINTS in the challenge of outdoor recreation facing the municipal park and recreation leadership today are:

- Municipal park and recreation leadership have played no significant part in bringing to the front the importance of outdoor recreation—it was done by professionals in related disciplines.
- The strong suit of municipal leadership has been historically identified with programing for the individual, but again it took the efforts of others to accurately and scientifically identify individual needs through research in user preferences and user satisfactions.
- Outdoor recreation needs are most important in the urban area where people live, and this is the sphere of influence of the municipal park and recreation leader.
- To prepare to meet the challenge of outdoor recreation, this same leadership is being forced to examine its fitness in educating for professional training, experience and objectives.
- A hopelessly split park and recreation profession cannot meet this challenge. The resulting void will eventually be filled by a more adaptable group.
- Outdoor recreation implies the use of land and water. We must regain our lost sensitivity for the quality of these physical resources in our planning, development, and administration at the local levels.

The public has indicated its interest in outdoor recreation as part of the daily amenities of life. Much of the way we, as a people, prefer to live our abundant lives is dependent on ability of park and recreation leaders to meet the challenge of outdoor recreation. #

EVALUATION OF OUTDOOR AREAS

THE EVER-GROWING demand for outdoor recreation areas and facilities has given rise to a reevaluation and change in policies and consequent new developments and answers to this complex problem. A number of recent articles in RECREATION have covered various aspects of the outdoor recreation picture today. These include:

1. The County's Role in Recreation, *Joseph Prendergast*, December 1962.
2. Flood-Plain Zoning Provides Recreation Areas, June 1962.
3. Highways and Recreation, *Sidney Goldstein*, January 1961.
4. Land Ethics, *W. C. Yeomans*, January 1962.
5. Man's Need for Open Space, *John A. Carver, Jr.*, September 1961.
6. New National Recreation Area System, June 1963.
7. Outdoor Recreation and the Delaware River Basin, *Frank Dressler*, June 1962.
8. Our Forest Publics, *David Gray*, October 1962.
9. Outdoor Recreation in America, *George Butler*, Part I, March 1962; Part II, April 1962.
10. Race for Open Space, The, *C. W. Mattison* and *Robert J. M. O'Hare*, June 1963.
11. Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies, *Charles H. W. Foster*, June 1962.
12. Reservoirs for Recreation, *Eugene W. Weber*, November 1962.
13. State Park Camping Facilities, March 1963.
14. Supply and Demand, *George D. Butler*, March 1963.
15. Water for Recreation, *Robert Hutchings*, June 1962.
16. What People Want for Recreation, *Joseph Prendergast*, January 1963.

Aerial view of Greenfield Amphitheatre shows land area jutting out into 135-acre lake, the moat separating stage from arena, and part of the five-mile drive around the lakeshore.

The main entrance of the amphitheater from the road which encircles Greenfield Gardens. The building serves as a combination concession stand and lighting control tower.

THEATER IN THE GARDEN

Striking new amphith

LOUISE LAMICA

As one drives around the winding five-mile scenic length of Greenfield Gardens at Wilmington, North Carolina, an unusual and colorful hillside structure suddenly breaks the seemingly endless beauty of the gardens. The building is atop a sloping, grassy hillock, accessible by steps leading up to the multi-colored structure.

Peeping over the hillside, behind the building and in full view of the passers-by, are two huge, familiar symbols—comedy and tragedy—eternal masks of the theater, directing their timeless stares at all who look their way. This is the entrance to Wilmington's outdoor theater, barely one year old, but an amphitheater that is living up to its promise from a dream that originated nearly twenty years ago.

Actual construction of the amphitheater began early in the spring of 1962. Opening night was held the following June, and it was formally dedicated on the night of August 12 by Paul Green, North Carolina playwright and author of *The Lost Colony*, produced yearly at Manteo. At that dedication, the new amphitheater in its entirety was presented to the city of Wilmington as a gift by a group of citizens who had spared none of their time and talents in its planning and construction.

A visitor climbing the steps leading into the outdoor theater would find behind the entrance a bowl-shaped arena containing hundreds of benches terracing the slope. These benches, capable of seating eighteen hundred, were brought from Manteo, when that famous theater decided to renovate its outdoor auditorium.

At the foot of the hill, across a narrow moat surrounded by azaleas, dogwood,

Miss Lamica *is feature writer for the Wilmington, North Carolina, Department of Parks and Recreation.*

Wilmington, North Carolina, is a monument to community cooperation

glossy magnolias, and cypresses, is the stage, actually one of the largest of the many islands that hug the shoreline of Greenfield Lake. The island is a "natural" for such a project. It is large enough for a huge center concrete stage and has many tall trees and bushy azaleas that provide complete privacy for waiting performers, stagehands, and program directors. In recent months, colorful dressing rooms have been situated among the foliage of the site and are barely visible to the audience. The island is connected to the hillside auditorium by rustic foot bridges, over the moat that contains facilities for creating a lighted waterfall as a stage curtain.

Visitors to the amphitheater have marveled at its fairyland setting. In the spring, a dazzling display of color enhances the project, and fall brings a panorama of gold and russet hues.

PROGRAMS have ranged from old-fashioned gospel sings and fiddlers conventions, each drawing musicians, performers, and audiences from a four-state area, to variety shows featuring local and imported talent, vesper and Easter sunrise services, drama presentations, college and school band concerts, and, the most recent addition, a community concert featuring Wilmington's fast-growing municipal band.

"The amphitheater is living up to our highest expectations," says Arnold Peterson, superintendent of the Wilmington Parks and Recreation Department. "After many years, we feel we have something to offer the city in a cultural and recreation line. We also feel the amphitheater has almost unlimited possibilities for contributing to the city's needs for a variety of recreation outlets."

Behind the glowing success of the amphitheater's first year lies a story of almost unparalleled cooperation by the city of Wilmington and a group of its citizens who followed through on the original hope for the amphitheater that began twenty years before. Land for the site was purchased fourteen years ago. However, it was not until 1961 that Superintendent Peterson and members of his staff earnestly sought ways and means of bringing the dream to reality. A big push in the efforts was brought about by the availability of *The Lost Colony*'s seats. With this incentive, a committee appointed by the parks and recreation department set to work. The committee obtained permission from the city council to proceed with the project, with the understanding that there would be no direct cost to the city with the exception of furnishing skilled and unskilled labor for its completion.

The Rotary Club of Wilmington was then approached with the proposal that club members sell tickets to an already planned variety show which would be staged on opening night. Proceeds from sales would go toward the theater's construction costs.

ON THE actual construction, city workers worked alongside volunteers in building up the hillside for the seats from Manteo. One volunteer traveled to Manteo with trucks and hauled the unwieldly benches back to the site. A contractor contributed workers and material to erect the concession stand and entrance. When a final tally was made, thirty-four persons had contributed at least 7,690 work hours to the project. Other than actual labor, coordination of the work and the plans for staging the first program required hundreds of hours by volunteers who worked out the smallest details. A college professor worked out the opening night program, held for three consecutive nights, a program that featured nearly seventy-five participants.

> THOUSANDS of American citizens participate in little theater productions, play in community orchestras, and get involved in a variety of art-crafts as release from the tensions and pressures of modern living. . . . an indispensable part of a balanced educational program for an increasingly mechanized civilization.—CLINTON CONROY, *Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools.*

Then, as gradual order and a sense of accomplishment began to mount from the chaos of plans and construction, the amphitheater committee decided to proceed boldly with a lighting control-concession stand combination at the top of the amphitheater. To raise these extra funds, a souvenir program of twenty-eight pages was prepared by another committee, featuring the entire history of the amphitheater, naming all participating in its planning and construction and in the opening night shows. The souvenir program was paid for through advertisements solicited from virtually every business firm in Wilmington, and its sales were completely successful.

ALTHOUGH the amphitheater is outdoors, and at the mercy of the elements, all productions have proved successful despite unpredictable weather. One of the largest attendances at the amphitheater was a gospel sing attended by thousands despite intermittent showers throughout the day.

Wilmingtonians now point with pride to their amphitheater, one of the loveliest assets to an area already crowded with natural attractions. More than anything else, the theater is a monumental example of what can be achieved when a city and its citizens cooperate.

The amphitheater is one of the biggest assets the city of Wilmington has to offer residents and visitors. In the years to come, it is hoped the amphitheater may become famous for the productions developed there. #

PROGRAM

RECREATION AND YOUR CHURCH

Well-rounded program creates stronger fellowship

OEITA BOTTORFF and AMELIA BISHOP

RECREATION—what can it mean to your church program? The First Baptist Church of Plainview, Texas, includes in its activities a well-rounded recreation program featuring both indoor and outdoor activities. The total project covers the age span from beginners to senior adults, but the major portion is geared to meet the needs of intermediates and young people, ages thirteen through twenty-four.

The church has approximately twenty-two hundred members, of which about four hundred belong to the youth group. Facilities include a three-story youth building used for both education and recreation purposes. The building adjoins the First Baptist Church sanctuary and was formerly the property of a church of another denomination. It was erected as a sanctuary and converted to its present usability with the help of young people who served as volunteer workers. Adopting this as a summer project, the young people had "workdays" at the church and joined with professional help to change the level of the floor and prepare it as a gymnasium. A small stage was added and snackroom facilities set up. Basketball equipment was installed and the floors re-worked to make provisions for removable volleyball standards, et cetera. Recreation facilities which had been in the basement of the sanctuary were moved to the youth building. Additional facilities include church lodges at the district campground and the convention-wide assembly grounds, and a church bus which can be used for recreation transportation.

Financial support for the recreation program comes from the church budget. Working with the young people is a paid youth director, who heads a volunteer youth and recreation committee.

The recreation program includes social recreation, physical, creative, cultural, and outdoor activities:

Social Recreation—fellowship, banquets, and parties. Fellowships are predominantly those held after high-school football games and church evening-worship services. Sometimes such fellowships are planned and conducted by the youth director, at other times by the youth themselves, or perhaps by adults working with youth in the church program. Ordinarily, fellowships feature some type of entertainment (in which the youth sometimes participate) and refreshments.

The banquet highlight of the year are the annual youth banquets held in the spring. Starting several years ago as one banquet, the church now has three to accommodate its members of young people. Each year the banquets are built around a central theme, and youth committees work on programs and decorations. The affairs are formal and have proven to be highly popular. Along similar lines, the church sponsors many other "eating meetings" such as breakfasts, lunches, and suppers, usually held in connection with organization meetings or planning sessions.

Parties are primarily channeled through the educational organizations, such as Sunday school classes, training unions, and missionary organizations. Some of these groups plan regular socials; others enjoy them on a seasonal basis. These are planned by the organizations themselves, sometimes using church facilities, sometimes home facilities.

Sports—basketball, volleyball, Ping-pong, and shuffleboard. Basketball includes both the inter-church games and participation in a city-wide church league. Certain organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, feature basketball as a part of their weekly meetings. Volleyball is an especially popular activity for department socials including both boys and girls. Ping-pong tables are standard equipment in the youth building, and

MISS BOTTORFF *is youth director for the First Baptist Church in Plainview, Texas, and* MISS BISHOP *is a volunteer youth worker.*

Gay Nineties mellerdrama for one of the annual youth banquets held in the spring. Each year the banquets are built around a central theme and the youngsters work on programs and decorations. These are formal.

Production of Oklahamlet *was also produced for one of the highly popular youth banquets. Eating meetings also rate high on the church's calendar.*

are available at all times. Shuffleboard follows a similar pattern.

Creative—crafts and drama. Crafts are highlighted during the summer program for teenagers. The Vacation Bible School conducted each June presents a special opportunity for this type of recreation. Increasingly popular during the past few years have been plaster molding, mosaics, basket weaving, and woodwork. Efforts along drama lines include both the serious and the humorous approach. In the former instance, the church participates in drama festivals held in this area and encourages the use of drama in departmental opening assemblies. In the latter case, fun drama (in the form of skits and stunts) is frequently a part of banquets and fellowships.

Cultural—literature, music, and travel. Library parties and book displays are a part of the regular program. In addition, the church library staff of volunteer workers encourages the young people to "read for fun." The music program includes choirs for this age group with parties and bus trips as added attractions. Journeys have been made to home mission fields, to the Seattle World's Fair, et cetera, with the choir singing in different local churches. Ensembles also sing for civic organizations upon request.

Outdoor—camps, retreats, and picnics. The church participates in the camping program sponsored by the district, including camps for members of girl's auxiliary, as well as music camps and youth camps. Retreats are usually held by organizational groups for specific purposes such as planning or studying and include time for fun and fellowship, in addition to the inspirational and instructive features. Picnics have proved to be a popular part of the recreation program and take the form of hayrides, hikes, weiner roasts, basket suppers, and similar activities.

These five areas present a brief outline of the total recreation program of the church. Begun several years ago, the program has continued at an accelerated pace, indicating that it has proven to be beneficial to the total church program. Some of the benefits derived include the enlistment of new members, the revitalizing of church members not previously active, the creating of a stronger church fellowship, and the building of Christian character in the areas of cooperation, good sportsmanship, and acceptance of responsibility. This is what recreation means to the church program. Its cost in terms of personal effort and financial support is more than repaid in terms of the spiritual values for which the church exists. #

SKI STICKS

I think that I may never see
A stick as tricky as a ski.
Steer the thing as I will
It always rides me to a spill.
Sits so quietly, till I am on
Then without warning we are gone.
Down we go and full of glee
Gosh, I am sunk—here comes a tree.
I twist and turn to no avail
And pick myself up off the trail.
Only God can make a tree,
But who the heck first made a ski?

—*Taken from* Operation Service Club,
U.S. Department of The Army
(with apologies, we hope, to Joyce Kilmer)

Unparalleled view. *A mother shows her twin sons the ins and outs, ups and arounds of workout on parallel bars.*

Real bounce. *A teenager who really knows her bounds and rebounds performs on trampoline as family watches.*

No idle talk. *Bedford recreation director Arthur McManus and son Thomas enjoy a turn on the horizontal ladder.*

In the swing. *Mother and six-year-old daughter find the climbing ropes are fun as well as a fine conditioner.*

FAMILY UNITY...AND FITNESS TOO

Recreation program provides vigorous workout for all

A RECREATION and physical fitness program, known as "Family Day," is conducted two Sundays a month at the Bedford [Massachusetts] High School gym. Only family units attend on these days. Puffing pappies and cautiously active mothers can be found taking part with their children on the various exercising apparatus in the huge hundred-foot square gym.

Daddy and Mommy usually start off with a big rush of energy and skill, but not too many minutes pass before their participation is directed toward coaching the never-ending energy of the youngsters. While the program is designed to some extent to provide a means of conditioning for the adults, its main importance is to develop family unity. Organized by Arthur McManus, director of the Bedford recreation department, the program is presently held only twice a month but is planned to be expanded, it has become so popular.

No child or parent may come to the session alone; they must come as a unit. Other separate fitness classes for women, men, and children are held at other times during the week. Horizontal ladders, climbing ropes, parallel bars, horses, trampoline, basketball, medicine ball, setting-up exercises, tumbling, et cetera, make up the activities.—WILLIAM D. GODSOE in *The Boston Globe*. (Photographs by Bob Dean of the *Globe*.)

anxiety and awareness of physical handicaps; assisting in re-establishment of self-confidence and social contacts; helping prevent further mental and physical deterioration; encouraging the remotivation of old and the development of new interests, skills, and abilities to make life more meaningful to the aged; uplifting the morale of institutional personnel because the patients are physically, mentally, and socially involved at appropriate times of the day; and participating in community-service projects, either at the institution or in the surrounding communities, and, in this way, making the aged feel needed and wanted."—*From* Added Years, *newsletter of the New Jersey State Division on Aging.*

✢ The Association for the Help of Retarded Children, New York City Chapter, is currently involved in a federal project sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health. The project is concerned with training of the mentally retarded in the social skills of daily living, such as travel, social dancing, grooming, and cooking, as well as in the selective utilization of community resources, such as restaurants, bowling alleys, movies, and theaters. The goal is to decrease dependency upon others and to raise the retardate's self-esteem. The steps involved are:

- To interest group service agencies to open their full resources to the mentally retarded on a group and individual basis.
- To continue Association for the Help of Retarded Children services to individuals and groups.
- To evaluate what agency program can best serve the psycho-social and leisure-time needs of a given retardate at a given time.

✢ Books for tired eyes. The Adult Education Committee of the Massachusetts Library Association has published *Easy on Your Eyes*, a buying list for libraries of fiction and nonfiction books printed in larger-than-normal type. The committee worked in consultation with the American Library Association, under the sponsorship of the American Optometric Association. Well over six hundred titles are included, and all books listed are considered to be of such literary quality as to merit inclusion in public library collections. Copies of the list, which itself is printed in large clear type, are being distributed to about twenty thousand librarians and optometrists throughout the United States. *Easy on* Your Eyes may be purchased from the New England Council of Optometrists, Inc., 101 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, at 35¢ a copy ($1 for three; $.25 each for ten or more.)—*From* Aging, *published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.*

✢ The office of Congressman Targert H. MacDonald, 1417 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C., has prepared a brochure called *Sites in Washington, D.C. with facilities for the Handicapped.* The brochure is free and lists places of interest, phone numbers, and requirements for arranging for visiting groups of handicapped persons. Some of the places of interest are the Arlington National Cemetery, Botanic Gardens, Dumbarton Oaks, Corcoran Gallery of Art, Library of Congress, Mount Vernon, Naval Observatory, and the Supreme Court.

Conrad Wirth Retires

CONRAD L. WIRTH has retired as director of the National Park Service after twenty-two years of service with NPS, twelve as director. He is succeeded by George B. Hartzog, Jr., associate director since February 1963. Mr. Wirth joined the NPS after a career in landscape architecture and three years of service with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, predecessor of the present National Capital Planning Committee.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall called Mr. Wirth "a dedicated leader who, almost singlehandedly, conceived and won approval of the Mission 66 program which has done so much to strengthen the National Park System. . . . Connie Wirth has won a place on the highest honor role of those who have done the most to preserve a rich outdoor legacy for the American people."

Born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1899, the son of the late Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks at Hartford, Mr. Wirth received a degree in landscape architecture from Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) and embarked on a career as a town and landscape planner in California and Louisiana. After entering the NPS, he supervised Civilian Conservation Corps activities in various parts of the nation and was also placed in charge of the NPS land-planning work. From September 1945 to June 1946 he was a policy advisor with the United States Allied Council in Vienna, Austria. In 1946 he received the Pugsley Gold Medal "for long and valuable service in behalf of the national parks."

- See Mr. Wirth's editorial "A Measure of Success", **Recreation**, November 1961 and his article on "New Frontiers for Mission 66," January 1962.—Ed.

By Eminent Domain

AS A BOY, there was not an acre of woodland that I didn't personally claim for my own, and I stood ready to defend it against all Indians, outlaws, wild animals or other interlopers. There is no disputing the eminent domain of a small boy; he needs no general warranty deed; his estate is carved out of the universe in fee simple.

Strangely enough, many years later, I still have the same feeling—that every acre of open space is mine, and I am either pleased when the occupant of the land has taken prideful care in preserving it, or I am righteously indignant when he has allowed his land to become gullied and eroded or sacrifices it to unplanned urban expansion. It is not that I am covetous when I claim this personal ownership. In essence, it is an attitude that I feel that every American should have. The farm I do not own is still mine to enjoy visually because it is a part of the American landscape, and I feel a deep personal loss when I see a beautiful natural setting leveled for development.
—CONRAD WIRTH *in* RECREATION, *November 1961.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Ways With Art: 50 Techniques for Teaching Children, Harold Stevens. Reinhold Publishing Company, 430 Park Avenue, New York 10022. Pp. 224. $8.50.

This is a well-rounded book with something for everyone. The untrained amateur will find in it clearly defined and illustrated projects which are easy to follow but still give plenty of scope for the imagination and creative skills in painting, drawing, printing, and three-dimensional design. A veteran professional artist and teacher writes us, "This is a fascinating book and it has brought back to me many things I have long since forgotten and has given me ideas for work this year—some of the techniques I used twenty years ago. It's fun to see them again."

The projects are exciting, and make one eager to get started. The author has been a teacher of art for many years and uses the excellent methods that have resulted from his rich experience. Carefully taken photographs of step-by-step processes with simple but clear captions supplement his text.

Among special topics and procedures covered are speed drawing and drawing without lines; chalk and spray-gun stenciling, stained glass with transparencies, styrofoam constructions, mosaics, free-standing figures, floating oil designs, novel seascapes and landscapes, collages, dry-point etching, home-style lithography, welding with wax crayons, solder, balsa wood, and glue—just to mention a few of the many spirited projects for either the individual or the group. One of the book's illustrations served as the basis for RECREATION's front cover.

Ways With Art is highly recommended for art teachers, club leaders, home hobbyists, parents, camp and recreation directors. *Don't miss it!* Purchase it in time to have it help you with your Christmas projects and presents.—*D. D.*

The Joyful Christmas Craft Book, Kathryn Holly Seibel. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 188, illustrated. $5.95.

Readers may remember Mrs. Seibel as the author of a number of fascinating articles giving directions for beautiful decorations made of straw, such as are imported so often from Sweden. Her articles have appeared in *Farm Journal* and have delighted many craftsmen.

Her new book describes a great many craft projects using familiar materials (in her artistic hands they are *not* scrap crafts or scrap materials), such as greens, clay, baskets, wood shavings, straw, foil, rice, and shells, to name only a few. Each article is described carefully, and examples of finished projects are photographed in black and white, plus several pages of color photography.

Here are directions for familiar projects—trees, wreaths, creches, table decorations, hangings, et cetera—but each with a joyful mark of distinction that goes with imagination, skill, and an understanding of the limitations of the various media. *Nothing* in this book is banal. Loving hands combine here with a creative mind.—*V. M.*

Slate Sculpturing, Mickey Klar Marks. Dial Press, 461 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 44, illustrated. $2.75.

This is an especially interesting book because it deals with the use of an inexpensive material, with just a nail and screwdriver needed for tools. Step-by-step directions tell how to make the simplest of designs before going into those more advanced. The well-known sculptor Frank Eliscu has done some fine work simply and the photographs of it, done by David Rosenfeld, are clear and expertly done. The book would be very helpful to leaders of recreation and to teachers, or anyone who likes carving or engraving. However, they should have left out the patterns in the back of the book. Today, patterns are considered obsolete for creative work and original ones are always more desirable.

The International Book of Christmas Carols, Walter Ehret and George K. Evans. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 338. $10.00.

This large, beautiful book abounds in joyous carols which everyone will love to sing. It offers 164 selections that include a generous number of carols of English, French, German, Scandinavian, Slavic, Italian, and Spanish origin. All non-English carols appear in the original with English translation. The piano accompaniments are simply all and tastefully done; chord indications are provided for accordion, guitar, autoharp, ukulele, or chord organ. Information about carols, a chord chart, and complete index add to the usefulness of this superb publication. It is a publication well worth the price for those who like to gather together for singing at Christmas time. It should rekindle that special feeling one gets in a gather-round songfest.—*Siebolt Frieswyk, National Recreation Association Program Service.*

A Book of Christmas Carols, selected and illustrated by Haig and Regina Shekerjian; arranged for piano, with guitar chords by Robert De Cormier. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 10016. Pp. 160. $5.95.

This collection is assuredly not just another publication of Christmas carols. It is a distinctive one. The sixty-six selections themselves, both old and less familiar, are arranged in distinctive order; the songs illustrated in a most charming, inspirational, and colorful way; the printing done in varied and appropriate type; and the songs with illustrations spiced with beautiful narratives, delightful old quotations, and intriguing old recipes. This publication makes possible a complete enjoyment of carol singing.—*S. F.*

The Technique of Pottery, Dora M. Billington. Hearthside Press, 118 East 28th Street, New York 16. Pp. 222, illustrated. $6.95.

This is a quite technical and scholarly book for potters on the techniques of pottery. The chemistry of pottery is discussed and materials of use to potters are listed. It should be of great help to most anyone who is at all interested in this exciting craft. It is quite thorough, with the glaze section well written in an understandable language for the layman which is not always true of this technical subject in other books. The mystery of glazes is solved with simple explanations which would be very helpful to a student, teacher, or a potter.

The book was written by a teacher in England who has been very successful in her teaching. Also included is a fine glossary of terms used in pottery and also a list of dealers in pottery equipment, both in England and the U.S. and a short, but very fine, bibliography of the best in books on the subject.—*M. B. Cummings.*

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

AUTOMATION, LEISURE, SOCIAL CHANGE

Automation Age, The, Pauline Arnold and Percival White. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 10011. Pp. 197. $3.95.

Challenge of Leisure, The, Charles K. Brightbill. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 118. Paper, $1.75.

Helping the Family in Urban Society, Fred Delli-Quadri, Editor. Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 10027. Pp. 184. $4.00.

Urban Condition, The, Leonard J. Duhl. Basic Books, 404 Park Ave. S., New York 10016. Pp. 410. $10.00.

CHURCH

Blessed Mother Seton, Richard Cardinal Cushing. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 158. $3.00 (paper, $2.00).

Daily Prayers for Youth, Walter L. Cook. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 10007. Pp. 95. $1.95.

Dating for Young Catholics, Very Rev. Msgr. George A. Kelly. Doubleday, 575 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Pp. 135. $2.95.

Letter to Women Religious, Pope John XXIII. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 16. $.15.

Mean Until . . . Father John Koenig. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Unpaged. $.25.

Non-Christian Religions A—Z, Horace L. Friess, Ph.D., Editor. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 11010. Pp. 278. Paper, $2.50.

Problem of Charity for Self Theology, The, Sister Mary DeFerrari. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamaica Plain, Boston 30. Pp. 205. $3.50.

Religious School Assembly Book, The, Louis Lister, Editor. Union of Amer. Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 10021. Pp. 258. Paper, $3.50.

Saint Patrick and the Irish, Richard Cardinal Cushing. Daughters of St. Paul, 50 St. Paul's Ave., Boston 30. Pp. 118. $2.50 (paper, $1.50).

Study, Discussion, Action Resources (Youth Kit #21), J. Wilbur Patterson, Norman F. Dangford, and Donald L. Leonard. Geneva Press, 705 Witherspoon Bldg., Walnut and Juniper Sts., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 232. Paper, $3.50.

STORYBOOKS

Bats and Balls, Beman Lord. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 60. $2.95.

Big Frogs, Little Frogs, Patricia K. Miller and Iran L. Seligman. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Book to Begin On, A, Suzanne De Borhegyi. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.50.

Butterflies and Moths, Ronald N. Rood. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48. $1.00.

Captain Kangaroo's Sleepytime Book. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $1.00.

Cat Story, A, Elliott Gilbert. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Circus, The, Mary Kay Phelan. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.50.

Crazy Zoo That Dudley Drew, The, Carl Rose. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 58. $2.95.

Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $2.95.

Dolphin Island, Arthur C. Clarke. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 186. $3.50.

Elizabite, H. A. Rey. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

First Book of Camping, The, E. C. Janes. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 79. $2.50.

First Book of They, The, William Scudder. Harcourt, Brace & World, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.95.

First Book of Tools, The, Gene Liberty. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 62. $1.95.

First Book of Weeds, The, Barbara L. Beck. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 66. $2.50.

Fish, Geoffrey Coe. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48. $1.00.

Forest Fire Mystery, The, Franklin Folsom. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 284. $2.95.

Golden Counting Book. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York. Unpaged. $1.49.

Hurrah for Hats, Peggy Wagner. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.

I'm Not Me, Myra Cohn Livingston. Harcourt, Brace & World, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Jolly Blue Boat, Joan and Jane Caurtright. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.

Learning Book, The, Susan Dorritt. Abelard-Schuman, 404 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

Light and Color, Harold Joseph Highland. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48. $1.00.

Light Princess, The, George Macdonald. Thos. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 48. $3.50.

Little Chief Mischief. N. Salter-Mathieson. Ivan Obolensky, 341 E. 62 St., New York 21. Pp. 45. $3.50.

Machines at Work, Mary Elting. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Pp. 90. $2.50.

Magic Bag, Mike Thaler. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $1.95.

Magnets, Rocco V. Feravolo. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 64. $1.00.

Nobody Plays with a Cabbage, Meindert DeJong. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 52. $2.75.

Sea So Big, Ship So Small, Jeanne Bendick. Rand McNally, P. O. #7600, Chicago 80. Pp. 80. $2.95.

Secret Story of Pueblo Bonito, The, Mary Elting and Michael Folsom. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Unpaged. $2.50.

Secret Three, The, Mildred Myrick. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 64. $1.95.

Seminoles, Irene Estep. Melmont Publ., Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 31. $2.50.

Ships at Work, Mary Elting. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Pp. 92. $2.50.

Spring Is a New Beginning, Joan Walsh Anglund. Harcourt, Brace & World, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Stars, Phoebe Crosby. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway New York 10. Pp. 64. $1.00.

Three Billy-Goats Gruff, The, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $1.95.

Trains at Work, Mary Elting. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 90. $2.50.

Trucks at Work, Mary Elting, Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. Pp. 93. $2.50.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, November 1963
Embossing—The New Easy Way to Make Holiday Decorations, Phoebe Hyde.

PARENTS' Magazine, November 1963
Youth Group Achievement Awards.
Play Is Child's Work, Alvin Schwartz.
The Integrated Club, Betty Boum.
Kids Should Be Bored Sometimes, Robert W. Wells.
Manners Are from the Heart, Suzanne Hart Strait.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, October 1963
Our Junior Historians Club, John R. Sahli.
How to Organize and Present Card-Stunts (half-time maneuvers), Hobby Spaulding and Andy Cheatham.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, October 21, 1963
Babes in a Swampland (**Florida's Cypress Gardens**), William B. Furlong.

———, October 28, 1963
Very Dry Run in Tokyo (Olympics).
Fish, Fowl, and Smoke (cooking with smoke), Robert Cantwell.

———, November 4, 1963
Fire Watch in a Dry, Dry Woodland, Coles Phinizy.
The Bookies of Doom (sport insurance), Don Jenkins.
The Great California Fish Rush, Coles Phinizy.

YWCA Magazine, November 1963
Experiment in Outdoor Education, William H. Whyte.
Volunteers Run Hobby Night, Carol Quinn.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION
(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, United States Code)

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FRANK J. ROWE, Business Manager

MARKET NEWS

• Instant marble. A liquid plastic called *Marblene* combines with a powdered filler to simulate real marble without the natural disadvantages that sometimes make the real thing impractical. The finished *Marblene* slab or figurine is naturally white in color, although color pigments may be added to match any available real marble pattern or color. Primarily used for custom vanity and table tops, inlay slabs and decorative plaques, this material can also be used for creating original jewelry, statuary, et cetera, because it can be molded to any shape or form. The process is simple: just add filler, mix, and pour into mold. The finished piece is ready for removal in a few hours. The advantages of *Marblene* over real marble are fourfold: (1) more stain and etch resistant. (2) greater abrasion resistance, (3) impact resistance four times greater, and (4) three times as strong (load-bearing). Two sizes of kits plus bulk materials are available. Additional information may be obtained from Crystal Craft Center. Inc., 4350 North Whipple Street, Chicago 18.

• Quick rinks. A new liner material has been engineered to quickly convert flat terrain—lawns, tennis and basketball courts, parking lots and football fields—into safe, smooth, melt-resistant ice-skating rinks. The liner consists of a multiple of 10-mil white vinyl strips cemented together with a bond equaling the material in strength. Because its heavy construction resists puncturing, tearing, and cuts, the liner provides several years of satisfactory service—and its white color and reflectance qualities reduces melting of the ice surfaces to give 35-200 percent longer skating than rinks directly on earth, grass, concrete, or blacktop.

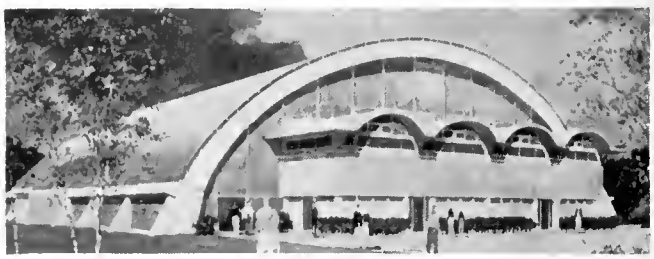
Use of *Icemaster* vinyl liners enables quick, simple construction of skating rinks in safe areas—as opposed to utilizing streams and ponds where children may be exposed to the danger of falling through the ice. Standard sizes for liners are 61′-by-102′ for tennis courts but other sizes are made to order. Erection of an *Icemaster* skating rink is both quick and simple. A frame is erected around the area to be flooded; sheeting is spread over the area, and the sheeting edges secured to the frame. The area is then flooded with clean water to a minimum depth of four inches. For further information, write the G & S Packaging Company, 1982 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 16, or 78 Dryden Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

• Dual-Duty golf car and yard caddy. A thrifty double-duty golf car, convertible in off-course hours to a handy utility vehicle for innumerable hauling and gardening chores, is named the *Scotsman*. The economical gasoline-powered golf car is so designed that a utility body fits neatly on its rear deck. The utility box is installed with an open hinge to facilitate dumping of cuttings, fertilizer, and other material. Also available is a surrey top for all-weather protection on the golf course or on yard duty.

Powered by a four-cycle, five horsepower engine, the *Scotsman* has forward speed of twelve miles per hour, nimbly about faces in a turning circle of only 11½ feet. The engine is mounted in rubber to minimize vibration, and a baffle system and foam-lined engine compartment effectively isolate engine noise. The tri-wheel *Scotsman* includes as standard equipment automatic electric starting, embodied in a twelve-volt starter-generator system. Among other convenience features are simplified two-control (brake and accelerator) operation, positive-locking parking brake, and manually operated choke. For golfing convenience, it features front mounted golf racks and handy ball and tee compartment.

The *Scotsman*, with all steel construction, measures 38½ inches high, 40½ inches wide, and 78¼ inches long. It weighs 370 pounds, has a ground clearance of four inches. Additional information about the *Scotsman* can be obtained from Cushman Motors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

• The way the ball bounces. Harvard University has begun construction of the nation's first completely plastic-enclosed indoor tennis courts. The 160′-by-135′ building, housing three green clay doubles courts, will be covered with a 34,800-square-feet "skin" of rigid vinyl building panels. It will rise amid the complex of other Harvard sport facilities on the bank of the Charles River, adjacent to the Dillon Field House and the Watson Hockey Rink.



The building will be heated for year-round play by jets of hot air forced around the curve of the plastic roof from two heating plants, one on either side of the structure. For warm weather use, the entire bottom tier of panels, seven feet high, may be removed to provide cross ventilation. The vinyl panels will be installed in sections over an arched wooden framework embedded in concrete footings. They will be bound securely in place by steel cables. According to the manufacturer of the panels, the 57-feet-long sections that will span the building's central arch will be the largest rigid vinyl sheets ever extruded in the United States.

Because the translucent panels will admit some thirty percent of the sun's light, there will be no need for artificial illumination during the day. Lights for night competition will be placed in the side of the building where they will not interfere with the vision of the players. "We felt that the effect created by the vinyl panels made them the ideal medium for this type of construction," says James P. Clapp, Jr., partner in the architectural firm. "The dramatic effect of the sun coming in in the daytime and the lights going out at night will give the courts a feeling of existence as a structure that could not be matched by using conventionl forms of covering such as iron or aluminum." The $250,000 building will be named in honor of W. Palmer Dixon, Harvard squash racquets and tennis star of the 1920's, who is donating the courts to the university.

For further information about the vinyl panels, write to Product Publicity Department, Allied Chemical Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 10006.

For further information, please write directly to source given and mention RECREATION Magazine.

FREE AIDS—*Please Write Directly To Sources Given*

CHRISTMAS CHEER

SAFE AND SANTA. Christmas is one holiday which should never be marred by the tragedy of fire. Yet the ways we celebrate it—with trees, wreaths, colored lights, hanging decorations—mean extra fire hazards and the need for special precautions. A complete line of materials to promote fire safety at Christmas is now available from the National Fire Protection Association.

Tips on Christmas tree care are featured on a colorful new Sparky poster which is both attractive and educational. It is effective for display in a wide range of places, from community centers and churches to plant and office bulletin boards. *A Holiday Message to You* is a folder describing in detail the safe handling of Christmas trees, precautions about lights and decorations, the disposal of wrappings and even the selection of toys. For the children there is a Christmas tree coloring card which includes a "pledge" for the child to keep the tree well supplied with water and to guard it from sparks and flames while it is standing in the home. After it is colored, the card may be hung on the tree as an ornament.

For samples and quantity prices on these materials, write the Public Relations Department, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 2110. *(See also "Santa's Safety List,"* RECREATION, *November 1963.)*

JOY TO THE WORLD. Christmas catalogue offered by Lutheran Church supply stores includes program aids for both the church and community center program as well as budget-priced gifts. Here are records, books, creches, wreathes, candles, stained glass transparencies, music boxes, and Bible study helps. Catalogue available at your local Lutheran supply store or from Lutheran Church Supply Stores, 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia 19129 or 639 38th Street, Rock Island, Illinois 61202. (In Canada, 346 King Street West, Kitchener, Ontario.)

IT'S SANTA CLAUS TIME! You can still order a Santa Claus suit if you hurry. Theatrical supply catalogue lists Santa costume sets, wig and beard sets, as well as other makeup accessories. It also offers good suggestions on designing and constructing your own scenery for that holiday production at minimum cost and with no construction skill. You better hurry and request a copy—you can use it later in the year as well. Write to Paramount Theatrical Supplies, 32 West 20th Street, New York 10011.

HOLIDAY HARMONY. Carols and songs for Christmastide are available from music publisher who also offers musical pastimes, such as pantomimes and songs for adults—from operas to folk tunes. For leaflets, write to Boston Music Company, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

GAMES AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT

CUE FOR FAMILIES. The new status symbol in family recreation is the home pool or billiard table, replacing the family boat which has become quite commonplace, according to sports economist and researcher Richard E. Synder. It follows that more families are going to want to know more about playing pool. Cue them in . . . set up an instruction program in your center. A *Rik-O-Shay* game table provides a solid, even surface for accurate play and permits a wide variation of situations and player strategy. For further information write to Brinktun, Inc., 5740 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis 16.

DON'T BE PUTT-UPON with droopy-looking miniature golf courses. A new nonwoven acrylic turf called *Chemstrand* always looks fresh as the proverbial daisy. In tests, it has been subjected to rain, high humidity, soft drinks, heavy play, ice, sleet, and snow and has stayed as new as the day it was manufactured. For further information, write to Chemstrand, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 10001.

TICK THEM OFF. In your end-of-year inventory, do you find wornout or missing: basketballs, tetherballs, soccer equipment, volleyballs, rubber play balls (5- to 16-inch), softballs, bats, backboards and goals, others? If so, send for a Rawlings Sporting Goods catalogue at 2300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri. Check it especially for the made-to-last Herculite balls exclusive with Rawlings. You can't wear 'em out; to get rid of them you have to lose 'em.

OBSTACLES FOR FITNESS. Hurdles, tunnels, fences, balance beams, horizontal ladders, parallel bars are all part of a portable *obstacle course* than can be used in your physical fitness program. *(For example, see "Physical Fitness Pilot Project," in the June 1963 issue of* RECREATION, *for the program in Huntington, New York.)* For either outdoor or indoor use, this has been developed for all age groups, and both boys and girls. Each piece is built of lifetime steel and quickly disassembles for easy moving and storage. Write for further details to American Athletic Equipment Company, Jefferson, Iowa.

PROGRAM AIDS

MEETING SPECIAL NEEDS. Recreation has today assumed its place as an essential service for the handicapped whether in a hospital, an institution, or in the community. In addition, programs are now being planned for the handicapped who are homebound. The United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., recently published *Recreation for the Homebound Person with Cerebral Palsy* written by Morton Thompson, Ed.D., director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. It covers program goals, program planning, facilities, equipment and supplies, types of activity, and resources for the home program. Single copies are available free from the UCPA at 321 West 44th Street, New York 10036.

IS HELPING PEOPLE YOUR JOB? The Family Service Association of America offers books and pamphlets containing the latest techniques developed in the social work and related fields. Recreation leaders will find valuable tools in such FSAA publications as *Psychosocial Development of Children, The Adolescent and his World,* and *Casework with the Aging,* among many others. For a free catalogue, write to FSAA at 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10010.

DEFINITE POLICY. In 1962-63, the White Plains, New York, Recreation Advisory Committee and the city Department of Recreation and Parks made an extended survey of teen centers, youth groups, and other social facilities in White Plains. As a result, the advisory committee requested that a definite policy on the subject of teen centers be established. The department then issued a manual for teen centers and youth centers setting forth a policy and a set of operating standards. A limited supply of the manual is available to recreation and park agencies. Please send a self-addressed, stamped ($.15) envelope to Department of Recreation and Parks, Administration Building, Gedney Way, White Plains, New York.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

HOLIDAY HAPPINESS. Christmas and Chinese New Year are featured in the Holiday Happiness Kit recently issued by the American Friends Service Committee. A picture story of children at the Hong Kong Day Nursery enjoying a Christmas party is followed by detailed suggestions about the observance of Chinese New Year in any American community. The Year of the Dragon, beginning February 15, 1964, may be inaugurated with a "holiday happiness" supper, festival, fair, or party. In this kit are ideas for invitations and table decorations, as well as authentic Chinese recipes, games, and songs. Central to the kit is a children's service project relating to the Hong Kong Day Nursery operated by the American Friends Service Committee. A simple ceremony, suitable for school or church use, is also included in this ten-page packet. The kit may be purchased for $.15 from the Children's Program, AFSC, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia 2.

•

TESTED KNOW-HOW. The superintendent of recreation in Manchester, Connecticut, James F. Herdic, Jr., has written a 65-page manual dealing with the organization of a senior citizen's club and covering such topics as sponsors, program leaders, officers, minutes, fees, committees, and program. The program section is excellent and describes activities such as pencil and paper games, active skits, mixers, community singing, dancing, and entertainment. The manual should provide club leaders with fresh program ideas. Entitled *Organizing and Programming a Successful Senior Citizens Club,* the manual is available for $1.50 from the Horton Handicraft Company, Unionville, Connecticut.

•

FOR STUDY AND UNDERSTANDING. The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has just published an excellent pamphlet, *Books for Leaders Who Work with Children and Youth,* for the National Committee For Children and Youth. This list was compiled by the American Library Association.

The resources for study and understanding by leaders are organized under such headings as "Society Today," "Youth in Society," "Characteristics and Needs of Children," "Children and Youth with Special Needs," and "Education and School Services."

This pamphlet also includes a listing of resource material prepared from, and implementing, the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth. It may be ordered from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for $.40.

•

MUCH NEEDS TO BE DONE. A comprehensive review of today's needs and problems in recreation for the handicapped is presented in *Recreation in Treatment Centers* by a group of experts from educational, institutional, and community settings. The articles are concerned mainly with the needs of the handicapped for recreation in the community setting, responsibility of recreation departments and other community agencies, the improvement of curriculum content, and a survey of personnel in recreation for the handicapped. This excellent report is a valuable addition to the resource materials in this field. Available for $2.50 from the American Recreation Society, 1404 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

•

NEW, USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING information as well as old superstitions are well mixed in the 172nd consecutive annual edition of *The Old Farmer's Almanac for 1964.* You can learn about harvest moons and atomic energy, find out how to make slump and grunt (a blueberry dessert), check on postal laws and tidal corrections. All this lore for a mere $.35 at your bookstore or from the publisher, Yankee, Inc., Dublin, New Hampshire.

•

IDEA KITS. Leaders of church youth groups will remember the Youth Fellowship Kits issued by the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church. The latest in this series, which has undergone several changes in name from initial publication in 1943, are *Junior Hi Kit #20—Annual Program Resources for Advisors of Junior High Groups (pp. 160, $3.00)* and *Youth Kit #21—Study, Discussion, Action Resources (pp. 232, $3.50).* Each contains a section on recreation including well-chosen activities as well as "workshop" material for discussion and study. Both are available from the Geneva Press, 705 Witherspoon Building, Walnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia.

•

WE ALL LIVE LONGER. In a new Public Affairs pamphlet, *A Full Life After 65,* Edith M. Stern discusses many of the psychological and practical problems people face after retirement. Some people welcome the life of leisure they envisage; others are frightened by what they consider "the end of the line." For all, there are changes to understand and adjustments to be made. Mrs. Stern offers a realistic guide to maintaining sound mental health in the later years. Your senior citizen clubs will want copies of this—for group discussion and personal guidance. Available for $.25 from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 West 38th Street, New York 10016 (*discount on quantity orders*).

•

NEW DIMENSION. Since World War II, a revolution has taken place in the world of sound reproduction. Yet there are many who do not understand the fundamentals of hi-fi and stereo. A 96-page manual, *All About High Fidelity & Stereo,* is an easy-to-understand presentation of fundamentals written for the benefit of anyone interested in obtaining maximum enjoyment and use from high-fidelity equipment. Available for $.50 from the Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Avenue, Chicago 80.

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HELP WANTED

Recreation Leader—College graduate with major in physical education or recreation. Some experience in broad recreation program. Work involves supervising recreation activities at playground or community center. Promotional opportunities and liberal employe benefits. Salary $4875-$5850 per annum. Apply: Director of Personnel, Municipal Building, Hartford, Conn.

Director of Recreation for a small town in Massachusetts with a population of nine thousand located on the North Shore. Established program with a full-time director for the past ten years. Starting salary over $5,000 with an added car allowance. Apply Recreation Commission, Office of the Board of Selectman, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Director of Cemetery, Parks, Recreation—Salary Range $6148-$7028 per year. To administer park, recreation, forestry, and cemetery operations for city of nine thousand population. Requires college degree in park management, forestry, or related field, plus two years experience in field or equivalent experience. Application deadline: December 15, 1963. Send resume of experience and qualifications to: City Manager, City Hall, Coldwater, Michigan.

Supervising Recreation Specialist. $616-$749. To direct an arts and crafts program. Equal to college graduation and two years of full-time professional experience in supervising a comprehensive arts and crafts program. Closing date: December 16. Apply to Tom Peterson, City of San Diego, Room 453, Civic Center, 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego 1, California.

Salesmen. Largest manufacturer and distributor of arts and crafts materials in the East is looking for part-time salesmen for Southern, Midwestern, and West Coast states to call on recreation facilities and camps. Commission basis. Selected territories are available. Must have experience. Please send details to Box D63, RECREATION Magazine, 8 West 8th Street, New York 10011.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $463.00 per month; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

ARTS & CRAFTS CORNER

Photographing Your Fish

A RELATIVELY UNEXPLORED FACET of the tropical fish hobby is the art of photographing fish. This can be done inexpensively by using a box-type double-lens reflex camera, photoflood bulbs, and a close-up attachment. All together, this will probably cost less than $15.00. To adapt the box camera to this specialized task, it is necessary to have a close-up lens which fits over the camera lens by means of Scotch tape or an adapter ring. On the Argus 75, I employ a Series 5, #3 close-up (5 refers to lens diameter and 3 refers to lens strength). The #3 brings objects into focus at distances of fifteen inches.

Before shooting, clean the aquarium glass well and have the water as clear as possible. Place either two #1 photofloods or one R32 Sylvania photoflood bulb into an ordinary house lamp (or lamps) with a metal reflector. I usually put one flood at the top and one at the side of the tank. The #1 floods could also be placed directly in the aquarium reflector.

After loading with Tri-X Pan film, I hold the camera at an angle to the front glass so that its reflection doesn't become included in the picture. To keep the fish within focus, a plate of glass may be inserted in the tank parallel to the front glass. It is important to be accurate when measuring distances since when pictures are taken at short range, focusing is critical.

Although good pictures can be obtained with a box camera, better shots can be had using more expensive apparatus. A single lens reflex 35MM camera will give excellent results when used with the same lighting arrangement described for the box camera.

A single lens reflex camera is more desirable than the standard viewfinder 35MM camera because at short range the object is seen in the viewfinder as it will appear in the finished picture. However, with a standard viewfinder 35MM camera, objects seem out of focus in the viewfinder at short range. This can be corrected by shooting at greater distances from the subject without using a closeup attachment, and then later enlarging the portion of the picture desired. An alternative solution is to purchase an auxiliary viewfinder but I haven't found this ideal.

Please note that the methods described here are not the only ones and I'm sure that after trying these you will be able to improve on them and devise your own.—JOHN J. BERGER *in* The Aquarium (*Reprinted with permission*).

Hanging Flower Garden

SELECT three dried gourds of varying sizes and shapes. Carefully cut openings in the gourds large enough to insert flowers and Oasis floral foam. Cut two openings for the flowers in the gourd that you'll use in the middle and remove seeds. Then make small holes at the tops, string rope through these holes, and hang them on a wall or from a rafter. Daisies, snapdragons, lilies, philodendron, bachelor's buttons, ageratum, ivy—all types of flowers and greens can be used in the gourds. Use many colors, or just geraniums or greens. Place saturated Oasis inside the gourds. If openings will not accommodate an entire cylinder of Oasis, cut the WET cylinder into sections with a knife. Then insert flower stems into the foam to create a downward motion. Water should be added when arrangements are finished. Then water regularly. Replace the flowers as needed.

Arts 'n' Crafts Internationale

Last year, Children's Art Month (March) was highlighted by the Berkeley Recreation and Parks Department in a "Youth Chorus and Arts 'n' Crafts Internationale." The special program was threefold: a display of children's arts-and-crafts projects from eleven school playgrounds and six city parks; an "Arts 'n' Crafts-in-Action" series with children making collages, driftwood sculpture, paper figures, and sketching; and special music with the forty-voice Youth Chorus presenting songs with an international flavor. The recreation staff in charge of "Arts 'n' Crafts-in-Action" wore international costumes. The series had a full attendance the entire afternoon. Children, as well as adults, made the various projects and were given how-to flyers to take home. An excellent way to highlight Children's Art Month as a one-day program.—DON LINDLEY, *Recreation Activities Coordinator, Berkeley, California.*

On Recreation Literacy

Continued from Page 459

Obviously, the worker who has a dull job on an assembly line—and many do—may find his real fulfillment in his free time. In addition to finding a fuller life in the constructive use of free time, a worker can use his leisure hours to serve the needy and to move our governments toward social action which will result in a better life for everyone. I am proud to report that many union members do so right now.

So we of organized labor commend the National Recreation Association. It provides continuing assistance and cooperation to improve the use of leisure time and thus well and truly serves America.

COLONEL GUY N. BLAIR, *Deputy Director of Personnel Services, U.S. Department of the Air Force:*

RECREATION LITERACY [in the Air Force is] the awareness of the critical issues of recreation and its future—the ability to interpret and develop Air Force recreation programs as a "design for the future" rather than "a mirror of the past." Within the past ten years, there has been a consistant trend toward providing more and more recreation opportunities for the citizens of our nation. As more leisure time becomes available, the need to occupy this time in a wholesome atmosphere becomes more apparent. The needs of the Air Force member and his family, in many instances, are more acute than those of the private citizen. Any people, however, with consistent, unoccupied time on their hands, tend to degenerate both morally and physically.

Air Force families do not enjoy the close ties that develop from a stable life in a community. They are subject to the needs and whims of the national and political influence and mandates. Thus, the lack of continuity in environment, the absence of close family relationship, and the vagaries of constant change, conspire to develop a restlessness that must be compensated through recreation opportunities designed to offset these disadvantages by making career service attractive.

RECREATION

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Wadsworth Publishing,* Belmont, Calif.	55, 319
American Assn. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036	374, 435

SPORTS AND GAMES EQUIPMENT

American Athletic Equipment Co., Box 111, Jefferson, Iowa	
American Co., Merrick 4, N. Y.	194, 242
American Jet Spray Industries,* 1240 Harlan St., Denver 15, Colo.	327
American Shuffleboard Co. Inc., 210 Paterson Plank Rd., Union City, N. J.	
Anderson Manufacturing Co.,* Norway, Mich.	344, 363, 416, Dec. inside front cover
Bolco Athletic Co. Inc., 1749 N. Eastern Ave., Los Angeles 32, Calif.	
Brinkton, Inc.,* 710 N. 4th St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.	297
Brunswick Sports Co., 623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.	May inside back cover, 251, Oct. inside back cover, 393, 457
Castello Fencing/Judo & Karate Equip., 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.	97, 149, 188, 330, 376
Chicago Roller Skates Co., 4550 W. Lake St., Chicago 24, Ill.	96
Cosom Corp.,* 6030 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis 16, Minn.	333
Daisy Manufacturing Co., Rogers, Ark.	
Dayton Racquet Co., 743 Albright St., Arcanum, Ohio	192, 250, 330
Dimco-Gray Co., 205 E. 6th St., Dayton 2, Ohio	55, 145, 185, 209
Dudley Sports Co. Inc., 633 2nd Ave., New York 16, N. Y.	
Electro-Mech. Corp., 624 New St., Macon, Ga.	156, 232, 253, 311, 376, 396, 480
Fischer Sales & Mfg. Co., 1208 N. Ridge Rd, McHenry, Ill.	300
Gates Mfg. Co., Costa Mesa, Calif.	
General Indicator Corp., 271 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.	159, 209, 294
Gymnastic Supply Co. Inc., 250 W. 6th St., San Pedro, Calif.	107, 160, 209
Hanna Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.	101, 137, 199, 348, 392
Hillerich & Bradsby Co.,* Louisville, Ky.	129, 179-184, May inside front cover, June inside back cover, 301, Oct. inside front cover
Honda Associates, Inc., 66 W. 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.	3, 55, 145, 159, 429
Jayfro Athletic Supply Co., New London, Conn.	
Kalah Game Co., 27 Maple Ave., Holbrook, Mass.	
Irving Kaye Co. Inc., 363 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn 38, N. Y.	
Lannom Manufacturing Co., Inc., Tullahoma, Tenn.	
Michigan Institutional Supply, 9006 Joseph Campau, Detroit 12, Mich.	107
The Monroe Co., 181 Church St., Colfax, Iowa	48, 101, 156, 194, 209, 284, 392, 396
Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., 2300 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.	
The Seamless Rubber Co., 253 Hallock Ave., New Haven, Conn.	
Sico Mfg. Co., Inc.,* 5215 Eden Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. inside front cover, Mar. & Apr. inside back covers
The Sportsmaster Corp.,* 3146 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.	Mar. inside front cover
Superior Industries Corp., Morgan La., West Haven, Conn.	
Valley Sales Co.,* 333 Morton St., Bay City, Mich.	299
World Wide Games,* Delaware, Ohio	3, 130, 291, 319, 480

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 444

federal Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

• PETER CAPRA, former executive director of the Boys Club of New York City, died in October at the age of sixty-three. An immigrant boy who went to work as soon as he finished grammar school, Mr. Capra said he knew from personal experience "what a boys club can do for a boy that has access to no other guidance." Under his leadership, from 1939 to 1962, the Boys Club grew to serve seven thousand boys in the tenement areas of the city.

• DR. ROWLAND HAYNES, president emeritus of the Municipal University of Omaha and a field representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America (now the National Recreation Association) from 1911 to 1916 died recently in Omaha at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Haynes conducted one of the pioneer surveys in the recreation field in Milwaukee in 1911. He spent nearly three months on this survey which was made for the Board of School Directors and the Child Welfare Commission. This survey served for many years as a helpful guide to Milwaukee in the development of its recreation system.

• ELEANOR BOND, director of the recruitment and referral division of the personnel department at Girl Scout national headquarters, died recently in New York City at the age of forty-seven. She had been with the Girl Scouts since 1951.

• LOUIS CARLISLE WALKER, a promoter of industrial recreation and co-founder of the Shaw-Walker Company, manufacturers of office equipment, died recently in Muskegon, Michigan, at the age of eighty-eight. In 1960, Mr. Walker gave the community the million-dollar L. C. Walker Sports Arena. For his pioneer work in developing industry-financed recreation facilities he received a special certificate from the National Recreation Association. He was the author of two books including *Distributed Leisure.*

• OGDEN B. HEWITT, an industrialist, financier, and donor of parkland, died recently in Ringwood, New Jersey, at the age of seventy. He had directed transfer of several family holdings as gifts including donation to New Jersey of three state parks and the old forges and manor house on the old Ringwood grounds for a museum. He also contributed to a municipal playground in Ringwood.

• GUY L. BUSHBY, former public relations officer of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Parks Department, died in October in Marysville, Washington. Mr. Busby had resigned in October 1962 because of ill health after fourteen and a half years of service to the city.

1964 National Recreation Association District Conferences

DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
16th Annual California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference	February 22-26	Anaheim, California	Disneyland Hotel
Southern Southeastern Section	March 31-April 2	Columbia, South Carolina	Wade Hampton
Southwest	March 31-April 3	Dallas, Texas	Statler Hilton
Great Lakes	April 1-3	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Schroeder
Pacific Northwest	April 12-15	Billings, Montana	Northern
Midwest	April 14-17	Colorado Springs, Colorado	Antlers
Middle Atlantic	May 10-13	Baltimore, Maryland	Lord Baltimore
New England	May 17-20	Groton, Connecticut	Griswold Hotel and Country Club

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